

MICHAEL K. JEANES, CLERK
BY *A. Asher* DEP
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10 JUN -4 PM 2:48

1 JOHN STUART, *Pro per*
2 10407 W. Trumbull Road
3 Tolleson, Arizona (85353)
4 Phone # (480) 232-0606
5 <themobinem@ymail.com>

6 John Stuart, *Sui Juris*
7 Authorized Representative

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA

Case No. CV2010-050624

JUDICIAL NOTICE

**DEFENDANT HEREBY SUPPLIES TO
THIS COURT AN ABRIDGED LIST OF
THE VIOLATIONS OF THE
ABA CANONS OF ETHICS
BY ATTORNEY JOHN C. DOYLE**

REBECCA BEASLEY, individually as the
surviving spouse of ORVILLE THOMAS
BEASLEY III, and as personal
Representative of the ESTATE OF
ORVILLE THOMAS BEALSEY III; and
ORVILLE THOMAS BEASLEY II and
ANNA ELIZABETH BEASLEY, husband
and wife, and parents of ORVILLE
THOMAS BEASLEY III,
Plaintiff,

vs.
JOHN C. STUART, and JANE DOE
STUART, a married couple; JOHN and
JANE DOES 1-V; BLACK & WHITE
CORPORATIONS VI-X; and ABC
PARTENRSHIPS XI-XV;
Defendants

SUBMITTED FOR CLAIRIFICATION AND
IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE TO ASSIST
THIS COURT
SUBMITTED UNDER DURESS AND
VI ET ARMIS AND NOT GRANTING
JURISDICTION
DEFEDANT IS ONLY APPEARING
SPECIALLY AND NOT GENERALLY,
SUBMITTED BY AND THROUGH
SPECIAL APPEARANCE:
WITH ALL RIGHTS RESERVED;
AND NOT GRANTING, NOR AGREEING
TO JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT IN
THIS MATTER.
THE CONSTITUTIONS OF ARIZONA,
AND THE UNITED STATES; AND
ALL TREATIES, ARE HEREBY
'INCORPORATED' INTO THIS
MATTER. THIS MATTER DOES NOT
EXIST "IN THIS STATE."

Tort Non-Motor vehicle)
(Assigned to the Honorable Linda Miles)

1 *In the name of God, with the gaze of Our Lord, JOHN STUART, ens legis*, by
2 and through his Authorized Representative, a separate entity, John Stuart, a **civilian**,
3 Authorized Representative and beneficiary by force of law for JOHN STUART, appearing
4 specially and not generally, *vi et armis*, claiming, exercising and invoking ALL RIGHTS
5 including but not limited to God granted Rights, human Rights, and all Rights guaranteed
6 and protected by the United States Constitution, the Arizona Constitution, Due Process of
7 Law Rights, and International Treaties, and others.
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10
11 Defendant *in error* JOHN STUART (Hereafter “Defendant”) does NOT accept
12 jurisdiction of this Court over this matter. Defendant does NOT consent to jurisdiction of
13 this Court in this matter and ONLY “answers” under duress, and *vi et armis*. Pursuant to
14 numerous SOCUTS decisions, jurisdiction MUST be proved before any matter can move
15 forward. Defendant omits said cites for now, but reserves the right to enter the cites to
16 prove absence of jurisdiction.

17 Defendant; by Law and precedent and in accordance with the Supreme Court of the
18 United States decisions; MAY NOT be held to the same standard as a lawyer and/or
19 attorney; and whose motions, pleadings and all papers may ONLY be judged by their
20 function and never their form.

21 *See: Haines v. Kerner; Platsky v. CIA; Anastasoff v. United States;*

22 *See also: Platsky v. C.I.A., 953 f.2d. 25;*

23 *See also: Anastasoff v. United States, 223 F.3d 898.*

24 Defendant’s Authorized Representative is a civilian and must be afforded all
25 protections by this Court due a civilian answering on behalf of himself and/or an *ens legis*.
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1 **CLAIM:** Attorney John C. Doyle (Hereafter "Doyle") knowingly, intelligently and
2 willfully made libelous and/or slanderous statements in public to the media which
3 financially destroyed Defendant **in error** John Stuart (Hereafter "Stuart"), and such were
4 made in an attempt to have Stuart falsely imprisoned and taint the jury pool.

5 **RELIEF:** This Court should order Doyle:

- 6 1. be barred from any and all actions against Stuart; and
- 7 2. publicly correct record by making truthful statements and admitting to his lies; and
- 8 3. reimburse Stuart for Stuart's two and one half years (2.5) years income; and
- 9 4. continue to reimburse Stuart until Stuart's retirement age for the difference in
10 Stuart's income relating to the difference of previous and future income; and
- 11 5. order the ABA to discipline Doyle in accordance with the ABA standards for the
12 acts Doyle committed.

13
14 **I. INCONTROVERTIBLE MATERIAL FACTS:**

15 In February of 2008, Doyle knowingly, intelligently and willfully made libelous
16 and slanderous false statements to local and national television media in an attempt to
17 cause Stuart great harm.

18 *See:* Several T.V. newscasts in February 2008.

19 *See:* ABA Canon 1 and DR-102, especially (4)(5), as listed below, and others.

20
21 All said statements made by Doyle were later discovered and determined by the
22 Court to blatantly false, groundless, prejudicial, *malum in se*, and without cause, and
23 lacking in Right and foundation. Said statements were made in an unlawful attempt by
24 Doyle to prejudice the jury and cause Stuart to be falsely imprisoned.

25 *See:* ABA Canons 1 and 7, and others.

26
27 Defendant is not required to list each Canon violated by Doyle, Defendant need
28 only inform this Court of Doyle's violations.

1 Doyle's publicly stated lies did cause Stuart to be falsely arrested which led to
2 Stuart being falsely accused as a "terrorist" and/or "political radical." Said charges were
3 dismissed. In fact, Doyle's public lies were partially to blame for Stuart being the first man
4 in the history of this country to be charged with the heretofore unknown crime of being in
5 possession of certified copies from the National Archives of the Declaration of
6 Independence and the Constitution, and a copy of the King James' Version of the Holy
7 Bible. The documents were referred to while testifying, yet never "named," by the
8 arresting officer as "anti-government, pro-human rights documents that ONLY a political
9 radical would posses. Judge Ryan, upon discovering exactly what documents the officer
10 was referring to immediately dismiss the charges and released Stuart from custody.

11 Doyle's public statements that were broadcasted through out Arizona on television
12 and worldwide on the internet, included, without limitation:
13

14 1. "Stuart is a Montana Freeman;" which has no basis in truth or fact and
15 which Doyle had no supporting evidence because none exist. Said statement
16 references a violent anti-government group terminated by the federal government
17 sometime in the '90s; and which Stuart was never a member of, and Stuart did not
18 know any members of said group. This single statement destroyed Stuart's
19 reputation and any ability Stuart has to ever earn a living as any relationship to such
20 a group prohibits any employer from ever risking employing Stuart. The statement
21 also caused most of Stuart's friends to permanently disassociate from Stuart for the
22 fear of reprisal by government entities. Stuart's family also disassociated from
23 Stuart as several of Stuart's family members are or were Phoenix Police Officers,
24 Maricopa County Sherriff's Department employees and the like and could not risk
25 losing their jobs for being associated with Stuart. In fact, the Phoenix Police Officer
26 named Jon Stuart that died in 2007 was named after Stuart. Stuart has had NO
27 contact with all but four (4) of His entire family members since Doyle's public false
28 statements.

1 2. “Stuart has an arsenal of assault weapons;” This statement is also baseless
2 and lacks fact and merit. Stuart does own firearms (*See: Second Amendment*), yet
3 ALL of Stuart’s firearms are perfectly legal. In fact, some of Stuart’s firearms are
4 “cowboy collectable” type weapons (replicas and such dating back over one
5 hundred years), the rest are hunting or home defense weapons. The single AR-15, a
6 true assault weapon, was made inoperable by Stuart in such a way the Phoenix
7 Police Department could not repair, as evidenced by the Phoenix Police
8 Departments record of the weapons in question. Doyle failed to mention to the
9 media that his client also owned numerous weapons and her husband bragged
10 openly about owning said weapons.

11 The aforementioned lies told by Doyle to the media are blatant violations of the
12 ABA Canons of Ethics and caused Stuart irreparable harm and continues emotional
13 distress.

14 Doyle thus falsely claimed a man, whose only crime was for Him and His fiancé to
15 survive a kidnapping and attempted murder by a drunken, L.S.D. and steroid induced
16 maniac, was an armed terrorist. **Such lies and/or perjurous statements are no different**
17 **than screaming “fire” in a theater.** Doyle’s statement stirred an already jumpy
18 community by having people think this State had another dangerous group to deal with. As
19 such, Doyle’s statements border on criminal acts for the unnecessary fear he caused a
20 whole society. Not only was Stuart’s life negatively affected by Doyle’s lies, everyone
21 around Stuart was adversely affected.

22 Accordingly, when it was discovered the statements made by Doyle to the
23 television media were lies, Doyle caused irreparable harm to all attorneys and the legal
24 profession in general. Doyle proved conclusively to the general public that “lawyer is just
25 another word for liar,” and in that instant case, the court concurred.
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1 **Doyle's statements were blatantly false and have:**

- 2 **1. Destroyed Stuart's family life;**
3 **2. Destroyed Stuart's ability to ever earn a decent living;**
4 **3. Destroyed Stuart's reputation;**
5 **4. Caused Stuart to be falsely imprisoned for a day (charges were**
6 **dismissed for their absurdity);**
7 **5. Contaminated the jury pool; and**
8 **6. Caused Stuart great emotional and physical damage.**
9 **7. Greatly harmed numerous other people.**
10 **8. Unnecessarily caused fear and apprehension for society.**
11 **9. Reflects badly on the legal profession as a whole.**

12
13 **II. FALSE CLAIMS BY PLAINTIFF TO OTHER PARTIES:**

14
15 In the interest of justice and to prevent and/or discover possible criminal activity
16 committed by Plaintiff in furtherance of harming Defendant and/or unjustly enriching
17 Plaintiff through criminal activities; this Court should query Plaintiff under penalty of
18 perjury as to the statements made to Plaintiff's insurance company regarding kidnapper's
19 life insurance.

20 This Court should discover:

- 21
22 **1. Did Plaintiff conceal from the insurance company the material fact that**
23 **kidnapper was extremely intoxicated he died.**
24
25 **2. Did Plaintiff conceal from the insurance company the material fact that**
26 **kidnapper died during the commission of numerous felonies, including without limitations,**
27 **attempted murder on his kidnap victim, drunk driving, assault with intent to murder, etc.**
28

1 **III. ATTORNEYS ARE BARRED FROM FILING CERTAIN SUITS:**

2 Doyle has filed this frivolous suit without basis in law. Attorneys are barred from
3 filing frivolous suits and/or filing suits that will only enrich themselves at their client's
4 expense and/or filing suits to affect the outcome of a criminal case.
5

6 Doyle is well aware Defendant is financially destitute and even if by some chance
7 through the demonic miracle of corruption Plaintiff should win this case, Plaintiff has no
8 possibility of ever recovering any funds as Defendant is destitute and due to Doyle's
9 criminal activities of libel and slander, Defendant will be destitute for a long time.
10

11 Therefore, the only reasons Doyle could have filed this suit is to charge his client
12 money with no chance of recovery or to affect the outcome of the criminal case against
13 Defendant. Both of the reasons are violations of ABA Canons.

14 **IV. CANONS:**

15 It is incontrovertible that Doyle made the aforementioned statements and Stuart can
16 produce the DVD recordings of the television news shows if requested by this Court
17 and/or the ABA.
18

19 It is also incontrovertible said statements are blatant violations of the ABA Canons
20 of Ethics. Accordingly, this Court, pursuant to Due Process of Law and in the interest of
21 justice, should discipline Doyle forthwith and remove Doyle from this case to prevent
22 Doyle from further harming Stuart and/or the legal profession.
23

24 It is repugnant to the Constitution and the Canons that Doyle be allowed to continue
25 to harm Stuart and the legal profession after previously committing such heinous
26 violations.
27
28

1 **Stuart offers as evidence for this Court's record of Doyle's violations of the**
2 **Ethics Doyle has agreed to abide by through Doyle's BAR agreement and/or license,**
3 **and for disciplinary action against Doyle; the following ABA Canons:**

4 **ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility (1983)**

5 **CANON 1. A Lawyer Should Assist in Maintaining the Integrity**
6 **and Competence of the Legal Profession**

7 **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

8 EC 1-4 The integrity of the profession can be maintained only if conduct of lawyers
9 in violation of the Disciplinary Rules is brought to the attention of the proper officials. A
10 lawyer should reveal voluntarily to those officials all unprivileged knowledge of conduct
11 of lawyers which he believes clearly to be in violation of the Disciplinary Rules. A lawyer
12 should, upon request serve on and assist committees and boards having responsibility for
13 the administration of the Disciplinary Rules.

14 EC 1-5 A lawyer should maintain high standards of professional conduct and should
15 encourage fellow lawyers to do likewise. He should be temperate and dignified, and he
16 should refrain from all illegal and morally reprehensible conduct. Because of his position
17 in society, even minor violations of law by a lawyer may tend to lessen public confidence
18 in the legal profession. Obedience to law exemplifies respect for law. To lawyers
19 especially, respect for the law should be more than a platitude.

20
21 **DISCIPLINARY RULES**

22 DR 1-102 Misconduct.

23 **(A) A lawyer shall not:**

24 **(4) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.**

25 **(5) Engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice.**

26 **(6) Engage in any other conduct that adversely reflects on his fitness to practice law.**

1 **CANON 2. A Lawyer Should Assist the Legal Profession in**
2 **Fulfilling its Duty to Make Legal Counsel Available**

3 **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

4 EC 2-30 Employment should not be accepted by a lawyer when he is unable to render
5 competent service or when he knows or it is obvious that the person seeking to employ
6 him desires to institute or maintain an action merely for the purpose of harassing or
7 maliciously injuring another. Likewise, a lawyer should decline employment if the
8 intensity of his personal feeling, as distinguished from a community attitude, may impair
9 his effective representation of a prospective client. If a lawyer knows a client has
10 previously obtained counsel, he should not accept employment in the matter unless the
11 other counsel approves or withdraws, or the client terminates the prior employment.

12 **DISCIPLINARY RULES**

13
14 DR 2-109 Acceptance of Employment.

15 (A) A lawyer shall not accept employment on behalf of a person if he knows or it is
16 obvious that such person wishes to:

17
18 **(1) Bring a legal action, conduct a defense, or assert a position in litigation, or**
19 **otherwise have steps taken for him, merely for the purpose of harassing or**
20 **maliciously injuring any person.**

21
22 (2) Present a claim or defense in litigation that is not warranted under existing law, unless
23 it can be supported by good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of
24 existing law.

25
26 **CANON 7. A Lawyer Should Represent a Client**
27 **Zealously Within the Bounds of the Law**

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

1
2 EC 7-1 The duty of a lawyer, both to his client and to the legal system, is to
3 represent his client zealously within the bounds of the law, which includes Disciplinary
4 Rules and enforceable professional regulations. The professional responsibility of a lawyer
5 derives from his membership in a profession which has the duty of assisting members of
6 the public to secure and protect available legal rights and benefits. In our government of
7 laws and not of men, each member of our society is entitled to have his conduct judged
8 and regulated in accordance with the law; to seek any lawful objective through legally
9 permissible means; and to present for adjudication any lawful claim, issue, or defense.

10
11 EC 7-9 In the exercise of his professional judgment on those decisions which are for
12 his determination in the handling of a legal matter, a lawyer should always act in a manner
13 consistent with the best interests of his client. However, when an action in the best interest
14 of his client seems to him to be unjust, he may ask his client for permission to forego such
15 action.

16 EC 7-10 The duty of a lawyer to represent his client with zeal does not militate
17 against his concurrent obligation to treat with consideration all persons involved in the
18 legal process and to avoid the infliction of needless harm.

19
20 EC 7-21 The civil adjudicative process is primarily designed for the settlement of
21 disputes between parties, while the criminal process is designed for the protection of
22 society as a whole. Threatening to use, or using, the criminal process to coerce adjustment
23 of private civil claims or controversies is a subversion of that process; further, the person
24 against whom the criminal process is so misused may be deterred from asserting his legal
25 rights and thus the usefulness of the civil process in settling private disputes is impaired.
26 As in all cases of abuse of judicial process, the improper use of criminal process tends to
27 diminish public confidence in our legal system.
28

1 EC 7-23 The complexity of law often makes it difficult for a tribunal to be fully
2 informed unless the pertinent law is presented by the lawyers in the cause. A tribunal that
3 is fully informed on the applicable law is better able to make a fair and accurate
4 determination of the matter before it. The adversary system contemplates that each lawyer
5 will present and argue the existing law in the light most favorable to his client. Where a
6 lawyer knows of legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction directly adverse to the
7 position of his client, he should inform the tribunal of its existence unless his adversary
8 has done so; but, having made such disclosure, he may challenge its soundness in whole or
9 in part.

10 EC 7-29 To safeguard the impartiality that is essential to the judicial process,
11 veniremen and jurors should be protected against extraneous influences. When impartiality
12 is present, public confidence in the judicial system is enhanced. There should be no
13 extrajudicial communication with veniremen prior to trial or with jurors during trial by or
14 on behalf of a lawyer connected with the case. Furthermore, a lawyer who is not connected
15 with the case should not communicate with or cause another to communicate with a
16 venireman or a juror about the case. After the trial, communication by a lawyer with jurors
17 is permitted so long as he refrains from asking questions or making comments that tend to
18 harass or embarrass the juror or to influence actions of the juror in future cases. Were a
19 lawyer to be prohibited from communicating after trial with a juror, he could not ascertain
20 if the verdict might be subject to legal challenge, in which event the invalidity of a verdict
21 might go undetected. When an extrajudicial communication by a lawyer with a juror is
22 permitted by law, it should be made considerately and with deference to the personal
23 feelings of the juror.

24
25 **EC 7-32 Because of his duty to aid in preserving the integrity of the jury system,**
26 **a lawyer who learns of improper conduct by or towards a venireman, a juror, or a**
27 **member of the family of either should make a prompt report to the court regarding**
28 **such conduct.**

1 EC 7-33 A goal of our legal system is that each party shall have his case, criminal
2 or civil, adjudicated by an impartial tribunal. The attainment of this goal may be
3 defeated by dissemination of news or comments which tend to influence judge or
4 jury. Such news or comments may prevent prospective jurors from being impartial
5 at the outset of the trial and may also interfere with the obligation of jurors to base
6 their verdict solely upon the evidence admitted in the trial. The release by a lawyer of
7 out-of-court statements regarding an anticipated or pending trial may improperly
8 affect the impartiality of the tribunal. For these reasons, standards for permissible
9 and prohibited conduct of a lawyer with respect to trial publicity have been
10 established.

11 EC 7-37 In adversary proceedings, clients are litigants and though ill feeling may
12 exist between clients, such ill feeling should not influence a lawyer in his conduct,
13 attitude, and demeanor towards opposing lawyers. A lawyer should not make unfair or
14 derogatory personal reference to opposing counsel. **Haranguing and offensive tactics by**
15 **lawyers interfere with the orderly administration of justice and have no proper place**
16 **in our legal system.**

18 DISCIPLINARY RULES

19 DR 7-105 Threatening Criminal Prosecution.

20 (A) A lawyer shall not present, participate in presenting, or threaten to present
21 criminal charges solely to obtain an advantage in a civil matter.
22

23 DR 7-102 Representing a Client Within the Bounds of the Law.

24 (A) In his representation of a client, a lawyer shall not:

25 (1) File a suit, assert a position, conduct a defense, delay a trial, or take other action
26 on behalf of his client when he knows or when it is obvious that such action would
27 serve merely to harass or maliciously injure another.
28

1 (2) **Knowingly advance a claim or defense that is unwarranted under existing law,**
2 **except that he may advance such claim or defense if it can be supported by good faith**
3 **argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.**

4 (3) **Conceal or knowingly fail to disclose that which he is required by law to reveal.**

5 (4) **Knowingly use perjured testimony or false evidence.**

6 (5) **Knowingly make a false statement of law or fact.**

7 (6) **Participate in the creation or preservation of evidence when he knows or it is obvious**
8 **that the evidence is false.**

9 (7) **Counsel or assist his client in conduct that the lawyer knows to be illegal or**
10 **fraudulent.**

11 (8) **Knowingly engage in other illegal conduct or conduct contrary to a Disciplinary Rule.**

12 **(B) A lawyer who receives information clearly establishing that:**

13 **(1) His client has, in the course of the representation, perpetrated a fraud upon a**
14 **person or tribunal shall promptly call upon his client to rectify the same, and if his**
15 **client refuses or is unable to do so, he shall reveal the fraud to the affected person or**
16 **tribunal, except when the information is protected as a privileged communication.**

17 **(2) A person other than his client has perpetrated a fraud upon a tribunal shall promptly**
18 **reveal the fraud to the tribunal.**

19
20 **DR 7-105 Threatening Criminal Prosecution.**

21 **(A) A lawyer shall not present, participate in presenting, or threaten to present criminal**
22 **charges solely to obtain an advantage in a civil matter.**

23
24 **DR 7-107 Trial Publicity.**

25 **(A) A lawyer participating in or associated with the investigation of a criminal matter**
26 **shall not make or participate in making an extrajudicial statement that a reasonable**
27 **person would expect to be disseminated by means of public communication and that**
28 **does more than state without elaboration:**

1
2 (1) Information contained in a public record.

3 (2) That the investigation is in progress.

4
5 (3) The general scope of the investigation including a description of the offense and, if permitted by law, the identity of the victim.

6 (4) A request for assistance in apprehending a suspect or assistance in other matters and the information necessary thereto.

7
8 **(5) A warning to the public of any dangers.**

9 DR 7-109 Contact with Witnesses.

10 **(A) A lawyer shall not suppress any evidence that he or his client has a legal**
11 **obligation to reveal or produce.**

12 **WHEREFORE**, Defendant moves this Court to Order:

13 1) Remove Doyle as Plaintiff's attorney; and

14 2) Doyle compensate Defendant accordingly; and

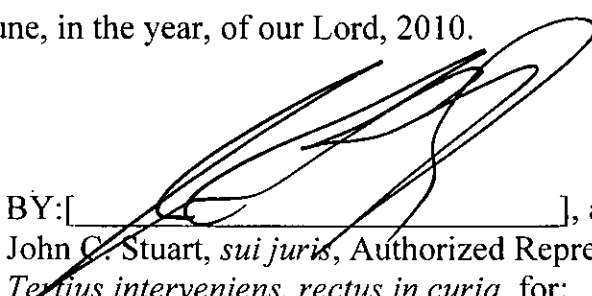
15 3) Doyle be barred from any and all actions against Stuart; and

16 4) Doyle publicly correct the record by admitting to his lies; and

17 5) Doyle reimburse Stuart; and

18 7) The ABA to discipline Doyle in accordance with the ABA standards.

19
20
21 DATED: This 4th day of June, in the year, of our Lord, 2010.

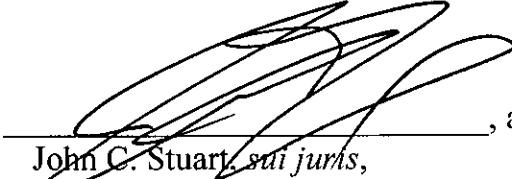
22
23
24 BY: ], agent
25 John C. Stuart, *sui juris*, Authorized Representative,
26 *Tertius interveniens, rectus in curia*, for:
27 JOHN STUART, *ens legis, in propria persona*
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VERIFIED STATEMENT

The undersigned Affiant, John C. Stuart, *sui juris*, a man, and a civilian, hereinafter
“Affiant”, does solemnly declare and state as follows:

1. Affiant is competent to state the matters set forth herein.
2. Affiant has knowledge of the facts stated herein.
3. All the facts herein are true, correct and complete, not misleading, to the best
of Affiants knowledge and belief, and admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a
witness, Affiant will testify to their veracity.

BY:  , agent
John C. Stuart, *sui juris*,
Signed reserving all my rights at UCC 1-308

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2
3 Defendant delivered/mailed copies of the foregoing
4 to the Plaintiff this 4th day of June, 2010:

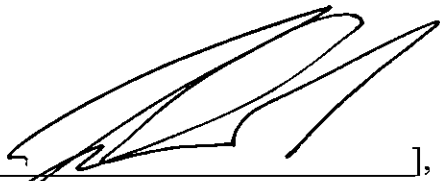
5 **1. JUDICIAL NOTICE**

6 **COPY** of the foregoing delivered
7 this 4th day of June, 2010 to:

8 Honorable Linda Miles
9 Maricopa County Superior Court
10 18038 E. Union Hills Dr.
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

11 **COPY** of the foregoing delivered/mailed
12 this 4th day of June, 2010 to:

13 **DOYLE LAW GROUP**
14 5010 East Shea Blvd., Suite A-106
15 Scottsdale, AZ 85254
16 John C. Doyle, Esq. (010602)
Jonathon L Sullivan, Esq. (026619)

17
18 
19 By: [_____], agent
20 John C. Stuart, *sui juris*, Authorized Representative,
21 *Tertius interveniens, rectus in curia*, for:
22 JOHN STUART, *ens legis, in propria persona*
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