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5 **IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA**
6 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA**

7 **STATE OF ARIZONA,**) Case no **CR2008-106594-001-DT**
8 **Plaintiff,**)
9 **vs.**) **AFFIDAVIT OF**
10 **JOHN C. STUART,**) **JOHN C. STUART**
11 **Defendant.**) Assigned to Hon. Glenn Davis
12)

13 STATE OF ARIZONA)
14) ss.
15 County of Maricopa)

16 I, John C. Stuart, Affiant, affirm, being first deposed; and states as follows:

- 17 1. Affiant is over the age of eighteen years and qualified to make this
18 affidavit.
- 19 2. Affiant is a civilian in the State of Arizona and makes this Affidavit based
20 on Affiant's own personal knowledge.
- 21 3. Affiant is not an attorney and has no formal legal education and/or training
22 in the matters of law.
- 23 4. On or about January 29, 2008, Affiant was performing a political function
24 under the direct and/or indirect request of Presidential candidate and current Texas
25 Congressman Ron Paul.
- 26 5. On or about January 29, 2008, Affiant so notified the public that Affiant
27 was performing a political function under the direct and/or indirect request of
28 Presidential candidate Ron Paul via signs attached to Affiant's vehicle.

1 6. On or about January 29, 2008, Affiant was kidnapped pursuant to, *inter*
2 *alia*, A.R.S. § 13-1304 and, *inter alia*, Model penal Code § 212.1 by one Orville
3 Thomas Beasley III, (Beasley).

4 Kidnapping is defined under Arizona law at A.R.S. § 13-1304,
5 wherein it is stated in pertinent part:

6 A. A person commits kidnapping by knowingly restraining another
7 person with the intent to:

8 3. Inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim, or to
9 otherwise aid in the commission of a felony; or

10 4. Place the victim or a third person in reasonable apprehension of
11 imminent physical injury to the victim or the third person; or

12 5. Interfere with the performance of a governmental or political
13 function; or

14 6. Seize or exercise control over any airplane, train, bus, ship or other
15 vehicle.

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17 7. Mrs. Rebecca Beasley (Mrs. Beasley) did assist Beasley in his felonious
18 acts against the person of Affiant.

19 8. During said kidnapping Beasley did repeatedly inform Affiant that Beasley
20 was going to kill Affiant and Affiant's then fiancé.

21 9. Beasley did attempt to murder Affiant by strangling Affiant; and pulling
22 Affiant out of Affiant's personal vehicle by Affiant's neck.

23 10. Beasley did repeatedly punch, strangle and even gouge the eye of Affiant.

24 11. Affiant was in fear for his life and the life of Affiant's fiancé as Affiant did
25 believe that Beasley was going to kill both Affiant and Affiant's fiancé due to Beasley's
26 repeated statements and the injuries Affiant incurred during Beasley's attack on Affiant.

1 12. Affiant did place Beasley under arrest in accordance with, *inter alia*,
2 A.R.S. §§ 13-3884¹ and 13-3889²

3 13. Affiant was unable to defend against Beasley due to the unnatural strength
4 Beasley had, which Affiant now believes was caused by the large amounts of alcohol
5 and drugs Beasley had consumed in the previous six (6) hours.

6 14. Affiant later discovered that Beasley was a constant user of the illicit drug
7 known as L.S.D. and/or acid; and that Beasley had publicly admitted that Beasley's
8 constant use of L.S.D. was causing Beasley psychological problems.

9 15. Pursuant to Arizona law; *inter alia*, A.R.S. § 13-418³, Affiant's actions to
10 survive Beasley's kidnapping and attempted murder of Affiant and Affiant's fiancé are
11 justified irrespective of whether Affiant shot Beasley or not.

12 16. Beasley was partially inside of Affiant's personal vehicle when Beasley
13 was shot.

14 17. Beasley's blood did land on Affiant's clothing.

15 18. Homicide Detective Paul Dalton (Dalton) of the Phoenix Police
16 Department did take custody of Affiant soon after Affiant escaped the kidnapping.

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20 ¹ 13-3884. Arrest by private person: A private person may make an arrest: 1. When the person to be arrested has in
21 his presence committed a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace, or a felony. 2. When a felony has been
22 in fact committed and he has reasonable ground to believe that the person to be arrested has committed it.

23 ² 13-3889. Method of arrest by private person: A private person when making an arrest shall inform the person to be
24 arrested of the intention to arrest him and the cause of the arrest, unless he is then engaged in the commission of an
25 offense, or is pursued immediately after its commission or after an escape, or flees or forcibly resists before the
26 person making the arrest has opportunity so to inform him, or when the giving of such information will imperil the
27 arrest.

28 ³ 13-418. Justification; use of force in defense of residential structure or occupied vehicles; definitions:
A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person is justified in threatening to use or using physical
force or deadly physical force against another person if the person reasonably believes himself or another person to
be in imminent peril of death or serious physical injury and the person against whom the physical force or deadly
physical force is threatened or used was in the process of unlawfully or forcefully entering, or had unlawfully or
forcefully entered, a residential structure or occupied vehicle, or had removed or was attempting to remove another
person against the other person's will from the residential structure or occupied vehicle. B. A person has no duty to
retreat before threatening or using physical force or deadly physical force pursuant to this section. C. For the
purposes of this section: 1. "Residential structure" has the same meaning prescribed in section 13-1501. 2. "Vehicle"
means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not motorized, that is designed to transport persons or property.

1 19. Dalton did refuse to take Affiant's clothes as required by the warrant given
2 to Dalton even though Affiant repeatedly requested Dalton to take Affiant's clothing.

3 20. Affiant believes that Dalton was refusing to take Affiant's clothing because
4 the clothing contained Beasley's blood and would prove conclusively that Beasley was
5 inside of Affiant's vehicle when Beasley was shot.

6 21. Affiant informed Dalton that there were several paper suits in the office
7 where Affiant was being held; Affiant explained to Dalton Affiant could don a suit after
8 Affiant gave Dalton Affiant's clothing as commanded by the warrant.

9 22. Dalton still refused to confiscate Affiant's clothing even after Affiant
10 repeatedly requested Dalton to take Affiant's clothing.

11 23. Dalton refused to take samples of Affiant's blood and urine as ordered by
12 the same warrant.

13 24. Affiant believes that Dalton was refusing to take Affiant's blood and urine
14 because such evidence would prove conclusively that Affiant did not do drugs and was
15 sober.

16 25. Dalton's refusal to do as commanded by a lawfully issued warrant is a
17 felony under Arizona law.

18 26. Dalton has not been charged for the felonious acts Dalton committed
19 against Affiant and against the state of Arizona and/or the body politic of Arizona in
20 furtherance of the false and malicious prosecution of Affiant.

21 27. The pictures Dalton and/or Dalton's associates took of Affiant's vehicle
22 show the gun the state claims to have been used in the incident in question in several
23 different places inside of Affiant's vehicle; proving conclusively that Dalton and/or one
24 of Dalton's associates moved said gun from its original position when discovered.

25 28. The gun in question was not in any of the locations where the pictures
26 show it until it was placed there by Dalton and/or Dalton's associates.
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1 29. Dalton and/or one of Dalton's associates destroyed evidence by placing the
2 gun between the seats to make it appear Affiant still had access to the gun after it was
3 fired.

4 30. Dalton and/or one of Dalton's associates placed rubber gloves next to the
5 gun when taking said pictures in some unknown attempt to tie the gun to the rubber
6 gloves.

7 31. At the time of the incident, Affiant had dozens of rubber gloves spread
8 throughout Affiant's vehicle and home as Affiant's fiancé was a dental hygienist and
9 did not like getting her hands dirty.

10 32. Dalton and/or one of Dalton's associates act of placing the rubber gloves
11 with the gun is further evidence of the state's agents attempting to obfuscate facts and
12 destroy and/or alter evidence.

13 33. The gun was not between the seats while Affiant was inside of the vehicle.

14 34. The gun flew out of Affiant's and Beasley's hands after it was fired and
15 landed at an unknown location other than between the seats.

16 35. Soon after being released from custody Affiant had a "hair test" to prove
17 conclusively Affiant did not do drugs.

18 36. Dalton committed perjury to two (2) Grand Juries by falsely stating that no
19 witnesses saw Beasley attack Affiant inside Affiant's vehicle.

20 37. Said perjury was suborned by Maricopa County Prosecutor Susie Charbel
21 (Charbel).

22 38. Dalton has been caught accidentally admitting that Dalton knowingly
23 committed perjury to the aforementioned Grand Juries in his deposition in the wrongful
24 death civil case brought by Mrs. Beasley against Affiant.

25 39. Affiant did request medical attention for Affiant's injuries caused by
26 Beasley upon Affiant's person.

27 40. Dalton refused to allow Affiant to be seen by any medical personnel.
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1 41. If Affiant had been seen by medical personnel, said medical personnel
2 would have obtained irrefutable evidence and been able to witness as to the injuries
3 Affiant had sustained during Beasley's attempted murder of Affiant.

4 42. Dalton unlawfully recorded Affiant's discussions with Affiant's fiancé
5 through the unlawful use of concealed audio/video equipment, a criminal violation of
6 eavesdropping laws, after Affiant had requested legal counsel and invoked Affiant's
7 right to legal counsel before being questioned.

8 43. Dalton did destroy all original notes taken by himself and all other officers;
9 then re-wrote Dalton's version of said notes and entered the incorrect and/or altered
10 notes into the Phoenix Police Department computer system.

11 44. Dalton's notes contain inaccurate representations of witness statements and
12 the events that occurred the night in question.

13 45. Homicide Detective Al Shearer (Shearer) did attempt to have Affiant
14 charged as a "Terrorist" and/or "Political Radical" by falsely claiming under oath and
15 while on the witness stand that Affiant was in possession of "anti-government, human
16 rights and religious fanatic material" when Affiant was arrested.

17 46. Shearer refused to name the documents Shearer spoke of while on the
18 witness stand.

19 47. The names of the "anti-government, human rights and religious fanatic
20 material" in order are: The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution for these
21 United States, and a King James Version of the holy Bible.

22 48. The State has refused to return Affiant's Bible.

23 49. Affiant has found nothing in American jurisprudence allowing said
24 documents to be considered by a court in the U.S. and/or Arizona in the manner
25 prescribed by Shearer.

26 50. The judge in said hearing ordered Affiant released from the court once it
27 was determined what documents Shearer spoke of yet refused to name.
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1 51. Former Maricopa County Attorney Andrew Thomas (Thomas) publicly
2 announced that he would cause Affiant's bond to be raised.

3 52. The public announcement by Thomas was Thomas' public admission that
4 Thomas had ordered State agent's to deprive Affiant of Affiant's due process of law
5 rights under color of state law since the State had no cause and no right to raise
6 Affiant's bond at the time in question.

7 53. Affiant had not, and has still not, ever violated Affiant's pre-trial release
8 conditions.

9 54. Affiant's attorneys at the time promised Affiant that the bond would not be
10 raised since the state had no grounds to raise said bond.

11 55. Affiant's attorney quit soon after the hearing in which the state unlawfully
12 raised Affiant's bond.

13 56. Charbel refused to allow Affiant to appear before the second Grand Jury
14 even after Affiant requested to appear, and Affiant was in custody at the time of the
15 second Grand Jury and was prevented by the jail from appearing before the Grand Jury.

16 57. Charbel refused to notify Affiant's attorney of the Grand Jury indictment
17 on the other case; and issue a summons to have Affiant appear before the court; and
18 instead unlawfully had Affiant arrested in public; which defamed, embarrassed and
19 harmed the reputation of Affiant.

20 58. Charbel had Affiant falsely arrested and falsely imprisoned by falsely
21 obtaining a warrant for Affiant's arrest by committing perjury to Judge Baca by falsely
22 claiming that the Internal Revenue Service had confiscated Affiant's bond.

23 59. The Internal Revenue Service did in fact never confiscate Affiant's bond
24 and never claimed they would confiscate Affiant's bond.

25 60. The letter the Internal Revenue Service sent to the court in no way alludes
26 to the confiscation of Affiant's bond.
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1 61. Charbel had Affiant falsely arrested, falsely imprisoned and tortured into
2 agreeing to a plea agreement concerning a crime that did not occur by committing
3 perjury to a Grand Jury; and falsely claiming that Affiant filed and/or recorded into a
4 public office a false and/or forged document.

5 62. Charbel did in fact witness the documents in question be handed by
6 Affiant's attorneys to a judge's clerk in open court under Affiant's protest.

7 63. Affiant has discovered no law and no jurisprudence wherein a man has
8 been charged with filing a false document into a public office when said man's attorney
9 gave said documents to a clerk in open court as evidence for a court case.

10 64. Commissioner Mroz (Mroz) stated in open court that Affiant's attorneys
11 entering of the documents into question in the court was not a crime and asked why
12 Affiant was brought before her, the prosecutor refused to answer and Mroz refused to
13 release Affiant even though Mroz knew Affiant had committed no crime and was
14 falsely arrested.

15 65. Charbel sealed said documents and Judge Stienle's (Stienle) order
16 releasing Affiant from all liability in the instant matter in furtherance of the crime of
17 falsely charging and falsely imprisoning Affiant for Affiant's attorneys entering
18 evidence into a court case.

19 66. Stienle does not have a valid loyalty oath of office recorded with the
20 Secretary of State's Office.

21 67. Affiant spent eight (8) months in 4th Avenue jail for the heretofore
22 unknown crime of a defendant's attorney entering evidence into a court case.

23 68. Upon information and belief, Charbel attempted to have a pre-trial services
24 employee write false statements that Affiant had violated the terms and conditions of
25 Affiant's release.

26 69. Upon information and belief, the pre-trial service employee refused to lie
27 as requested by Charbel.
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1 70. Upon information and belief, Charbel then coerced the pre-trial services
2 employee's supervisor to falsely claim Affiant had violated the terms and conditions of
3 release.

4 71. Upon information and belief, said employee and supervisor had
5 employment issues concerning Charbel's criminal attempt at coercion.

6 72. Upon information and belief, the false claims by the supervisor were
7 redacted and the supervisor is no longer employed at pre-trial services.

8 73. Upon information and belief, Charbel questioned Affiant's ex-fiancé's ex-
9 boyfriend and offered said ex-boyfriend a deal wherein if said ex-boyfriend would
10 make up any charge against Affiant's ex-fiancé Charbel could have Affiant's ex-fiancé
11 arrested.

12 74. Upon information and belief, Charbel was unlawfully attempting to coerce
13 Affiant's ex-fiancé into changing Affiant's ex-fiancé's testimony by coercing Affiant's
14 ex-fiancé's ex-boyfriend to file false charges against Affiant's ex-fiancé.

15 75. While unlawfully incarcerated in 4th Avenue jail, Affiant intercepted a
16 'kite' that was to be delivered to Affiant's cell mate wherein it was stated that Sheriff
17 Joe Arpaio (Arpaio) had ordered the 'gang' that Affiant's cell mate was a known
18 member of, to execute Affiant before the next day.

19 76. Affiant's cell mate was a known professional killer for said gang.

20 77. Affiant's cell mate accepted a plea deal concerning the murder said cell
21 mate was incarcerated for, said plea deal was for twenty two (22) years in prison.

22 78. Affiant was able to inform a person outside of jail of Arpaio's plan's to
23 have Affiant murdered; said person contacted another person and that second person
24 contacted Arpaio and informed Arpaio they were aware of the "hit" Arpaio had ordered
25 on Affiant.

26 79. Affiant was informed by Affiant's cell mate that the murder of Affiant was
27 cancelled by said gang.
28

1 80. Guards at 4th Avenue Jail (Guards) placed Affiant in solitary confinement
2 without cause and without right as a means to torture Affiant on the false premise
3 Affiant requested “protective custody.”

4 81. Affiant never requested “protective custody.”

5 82. Guards released Affiant from solitary confinement only after Affiant filed
6 documentation requesting evidence of guard’s claims that Affiant had requested
7 “protective custody” and said guards were unable to locate any such evidence.

8 83. Guards did locate a falsely signed document containing a signature other
9 than Affiant’s requesting “protective custody.”

10 84. Filing a false and/or forged document into a public office is a crime in
11 Arizona.

12 85. 4th Avenue jail is a public office.

13 86. No guards were investigated and/or prosecuted for the crime of filing a
14 false and/or forged document that was used to place Affiant in solitary confinement.
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16 87. Affiant was unlawfully imprisoned for filing a false and/or forged
17 document into a public office when in fact the state knows Affiant did not commit said
18 crime; and the same crime Affiant did not commit was committed by guard(s) yet no
19 charges have been filed against said guard(s).

20 88. Affiant was only fed moldy inedible food during his time in solitary
21 confinement.

22 89. Affiant attempted to not eat said poisonous food for several days.

23 90. Affiant became uncontrollably hungry after several days without food and
24 did in fact eat some of the poisoned food.

25 91. Affiant became physically ill due to the consumption of the poisoned food.

26 92. Affiant became temporarily incontinent, vomited repeatedly and
27 experienced extreme amount of pain due to his forced starvation and forced
28 consumption of poisoned food.

1 93. Affiant did believe Affiant would die due to the amount of pain he was
2 experiencing and the amount of body fluids he was losing.

3 94. Affiant was later released from solitary confinement.

4 95. Affiant was placed in an all African-American cell block for several
5 weeks, wherein Affiant was the only non-African American in said cell block.

6 96. Guards are well aware of the importance of race in 4th Avenue jail.

7 97. Guards are well aware that being the only member of a certain race in a
8 cell block wherein all other inmates are of one other race is considered a death sentence
9 at 4th Avenue jail.

10 98. Affiant was not murdered because Affiant was known throughout the jail
11 as a man that taught all races how to read, write, and do math; and that Affiant held
12 church and preached twice a week directly from the holy scriptures; Affiant having
13 previously been a volunteer teacher and preacher, as a laymen substitute for other
14 teachers and preachers.

15 99. It was also well known that Affiant was the one man that was willing to
16 risk his life to testify against Arpaio for the heinous acts Arpaio ordered against
17 inmates.

18 100. Affiant witnessed against Arpaio in the U.S.D.C. case against Arpaio for
19 prisoner torture and violations of human rights.
20

21 101. Affiant was repeatedly subjected to extreme inhumane torture as a means
22 to prevent Affiant from testifying against Arpaio.

23 102. Affiant did believe Affiant would be murdered by guards as a means to
24 prevent Affiant from testifying against Arpaio.

25 103. Public Defender Tyler Harrison (Harrison) repeatedly lied to Affiant and
26 claimed that he had requested Beasley's hair tested for past drug use.

27 104. Harrison never entered a notice of appearance as required by Arizona law.
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26 claimed that he had requested Beasley's hair tested for past drug use.

27 104. Harrison never entered a notice of appearance as required by Arizona law.
28

1 105. Harrison did not make said hair test request and only requested that
2 Beasley's blood be tested.

3 106. Blood test only proves a three (3) day history; where hair test can prove a
4 nine (9) month history.

5 107. Harrison's lies to Affiant and refusal to request a hair test greatly harmed
6 Affiant's defense.

7 108. Beasley's hair no longer exists in evidence.

8 109. Affiant refused to accept Public Defender John Johnson (Johnson) as
9 counsel and demanded Affiants' substantive right to represent himself.

10 110. Johnson did nothing to assist Affiant in Affiant's defense and repeatedly
11 lied to Affiant.

12 111. Johnson never entered a notice of appearance as required by Arizona law.

13 112. Judge Paul McMurdie (McMurdie) unlawfully allowed Johnson to
14 represent Affiant against Affiant's demands and without Johnson having filed the
15 required notice of appearance.

16 113. McMurdie does not have a valid loyalty oath of office recorded with the
17 Secretary of State's Office.

18 114. McMurdie forced Affiant to be evaluated under Rule 11 without cause and
19 without right.

20 115. Affiant was evaluated by two (2) state paid mental health professional who
21 both concluded Affiant was mentally sound.

22 116. The only issue of concern stated by the state was Affiant's propensity to
23 enter motions against the state in Affiant's attempt to not be falsely convicted and/or
24 murdered by state agents.

25 117. McMurdie ordered that Affiant could not represent himself; in violation of
26 Affiant's substantive rights.
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1 118. McMurdie threatened to have Affiant imprisoned for contempt of court if
2 Affiant would not accept Johnson as Affiant's counsel.

3 119. Charbel has on four (4) occasions refused to timely respond to Affiant's
4 attorney's motions to dismiss.

5 120. *Inter alia*, A.R.Crim.P. Rule 16.1⁴ precludes the State from accepting
6 Charbel's late responses.

7 121. Judge Glenn Davis (Davis) has unlawfully allowed Charbel's responses to
8 be considered by the court.

9 122. In accordance with Arizona law, Charbel's repetitive acts of not
10 responding timely to Affiant's attorney's motions to dismiss require that Davis preclude
11 Charbel's responses and therefore conclude that Charbel agrees with said motions; and
12 therefore Davis is required by Arizona law to dismiss with prejudice the case and all
13 charges against Affiant
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15 123. Davis does not have a valid loyalty oath of office recorded with the
16 Secretary of State's Office.

17 124. Charbel has been informed and has *prima facie* evidence and knowledge
18 that Dalton committed perjury to a Grand jury.

19 125. Charbel is unlawfully continuing to prosecute Affiant based on an
20 indictment issued pursuant to perjurous testimony given to a Grand Jury; a violation of
21 the Arizona Appellate Court decision in *Basurto*⁵.

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24 ⁴ 16A A.R.S. Rules Crim.Proc., Rule 16.1, Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness: effective Jan. 1, 2009.
25 16.1(b). Making of Motions Before Trial. All motions shall be made no later than 20 days prior to trial, or at such
26 other time as the court may direct. **The opposing party shall have 10 days within which to file a response**, unless
27 the opposing party waives response. Lack of jurisdiction may be raised at any time.
28 16.1(c). Effect of Failure to Make Motions in Timely Manner. **Any motion, defense, objection, or request not
timely raised under Rule 16.1(b) shall be precluded**, unless the basis therefor was not then known, and by the
exercise of reasonable diligence could not then have been known, and the party raises it promptly upon learning of
it. (All emphasis added). COMMENT Rule 16.1(b). This section establishes the dates by which all motions
capable of decision prior to trial **must be made**. Rule 16.1(c). This section contains the sanction to implement the
timeliness requirements of Rule 16.1(b). Any motion not made in compliance with the rule **is precluded thereafter**,
unless the moving party can show that he did not, and should not, have known of the grounds for the motion when
the time limit expired. (All emphasis added).

1 126. Affiant knows and feels it is a functional impossibility for Affiant to
2 receive a fair and just trial due to the criminal acts the state's agents have committed
3 against Affiant and the body politic of Arizona.

4 127. Maricopa County Medical Examiner Robert Lyon did not test Beasley's
5 stomach and bladder contents.

6 128. There was "900ml of pinkish brown liquid", the same color as "Jack and
7 Coke," the drink Mrs. Beasley claimed Beasley drank that day.

8 129. Mrs. Beasley told several lies to investigating officers and later publicly
9 admitted to said lies but as of yet has not been charged for giving false statements to
10 law enforcement.

11 130. Mrs. Beasley publicly admitted that Beasley "sees red" when gets angry,
12 that Beasley did in fact "flash the high beams" which initiated the confrontation when
13 she denied Beasley did such to police.

14 131. Mrs. Beasley's lies to police are considered felonious acts under Arizona
15 law.

16 132. Charbel has unlawfully granted Mrs. Beasley "victim" status when in fact
17 Charbel has evidence Mrs. Beasley was a co-conspirator with Beasley; in Charbel's
18 unlawful attempt to prevent discovery by Affiant's counsel.

19 133. Mrs. Beasley can and should be charged for the death of Beasley under the
20 Arizona version of the felony murder rule. Mrs. Beasley's criminal act of allowing
21 Beasley to become extremely intoxicated and then place the public in danger by
22 allowing Beasley to operate a motor vehicle and drive drunk is a criminal act.

23 134. Mrs. Beasley's attack upon Affiant with Beasley is evidence of Mrs.
24 Beasley's crime.
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28 ⁵ United State v. Basurto, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, 1974. Quoting: Brady v. Maryland; United States v. Agurs;
United States v. Bogley; Kyles v. Whitley; Escobar v. Superior Court; Nelson v. Royston; Napue v. Illinois; State v.
Clifton

1 135. Mrs. Beasley's fingerprints on Affiants' vehicle prove conclusively and
2 incontrovertibly that Mrs. Beasley assisted Beasley in the kidnapping and attempted
3 murder of Affiant.

4 136. Affiant was informed by an unknown party that Thomas, Arpaio and
5 Beasley somehow knew each other and were involved in a heretofore unknown group.

6 137. Affiant was further informed by this unknown person that Arpaio and
7 Thomas would have to protect Mrs. Beasley because any charges brought against Mrs.
8 Beasley could cause Mrs. Beasley's knowledge of the so called group to be released to
9 the public.

10 138. Beasley was an accountant at Charles Schwab.

11 139. Affiant believes, pursuant to the information given him by the unknown
12 person, that Beasley somehow handled Arpaio and Thomas' investments in the private
13 prisons and the selling of prisoner bonds and that Arpaio and Thomas do not want the
14 Arizona citizens to be informed of said investments.

15 140. This same person informed Affiant that Arpaio and Thomas would have
16 Affiant killed and/or falsely imprisoned to protect Mrs. Beasley so she would not
17 inform the public of Arpaio and Thomas' business dealings.

18 141. Affiant was further informed if he did inform the public, Arpaio and
19 Thomas would have Affiant murdered.

20 142. Affiant still believes Arpaio and Thomas may have Affiant murdered.

21 143. The State agents have knowingly intelligently and willfully, with full
22 knowledge of the consequences thereof; deprived Affiant of Affiant's substantive rights
23 under color of state law in their zeal to maliciously prosecute Affiant; a man the
24 evidence the State has concealed or otherwise prevented Affiant access to, proves
25 incontrovertibly that Affiant is either innocent and/or justified under Arizona law.

26 144. The following pieces of evidence that would prove conclusively and/or
27 incontrovertibly that Affiant is innocent and/or justified and/or ordered released from all
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1 liability in this matter have been lost and/or unlawfully refused to be recovered and/or
2 given away and/or destroyed and/or sealed by one or more of the State's agents:

3 A) Affiant's personal vehicle which was given away after Affiant's
4 attorneys requested it be maintained; which would have proven
5 Beasley was partially inside of Affiant's vehicle when Beasley was
6 shot;

7 B) the original witness statements which were re-written with
8 inaccuracies and altered by Dalton to cause it to appear that Beasley
9 did not kidnap and/or attack Affiant;

10 C) Affiant's clothing which contained Beasley's blood; which would
11 prove Beasley was inside Affiant's vehicle when Beasley was shot;

12 D) samples of Affiant's blood which would have proven Affiant was
13 sober;

14 E) samples of Affiant's urine which would have proven Affiant was
15 sober;

16 F) the holster strap which was torn off the holster during the struggle
17 for the gun proving Affiant struggled against Beasley for the gun;

18 G) Judge Stienle's order releasing Affiant from all liability in this
19 matter; which would invoke double jeopardy;

20 H) medical evaluation of Affiant's injuries caused by Beasley which
21 would have proven Beasley did attack and attempt to murder Affiant;

22 I) Beasley's hair sample; which would have proven Beasley's illicit
23 drug use has been lost or destroyed by the State's agents.

24
25 145. Affiant is in constant fear for his life.

26 146. Affiant is wearing a GPS and the very people that want Affiant dead are
27 able to track Affiant at all times.

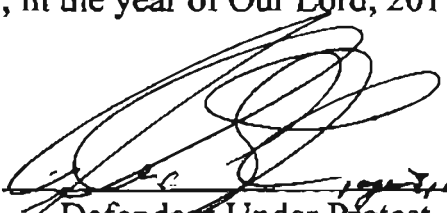
1 147. Affiant is unlawfully prohibited from owning weapons to defend himself
2 from the people that want him dead; by the people that want him dead.

3 148. Affiant, being of sound mind and in complete control of his faculties and
4 with undeniable knowledge obtained through incontrovertible facts and evidence
5 Affiant has discovered through three (3) years of studying what has happened to him,
6 and who has caused it; states unequivocally: "if I am murdered; or if I have some
7 accident wherein I die or am disabled; or if I am again falsely convicted of a crime I did
8 not commit; the event causing such was done under direct orders from former Maricopa
9 County Attorney General Andrew Thomas and current Maricopa County Sheriff Joe
10 Arpaio in their attempt to conceal some business and/or criminal venture Arpaio and
11 Thomas are involved in concerning privatized prisons and/or prisoner bonds."

12 Affiant states the foregoing as factual to the best of Affiant's beliefs and
13 knowledge; any inaccuracies are accidental and not intended.

14 FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

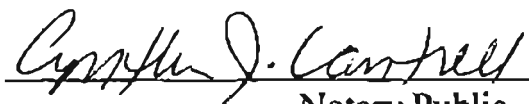
15
16
17 DATED: the 1st day of ~~January~~ ^{February}, in the year of Our Lord, 2011

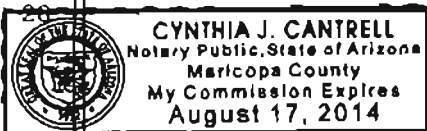
18
19
20 By: 
21 Defendant Under Protest,
22 By: John C. Stuart, *without prejudice*
23 Signed with all rights at A.R.S. § 47-1308

24 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, the undersigned notary
25 public, this 1 day of ~~January~~ ^{February}, 2011.

26 SEAL

27 My commission expires:
28 August 17, 2014

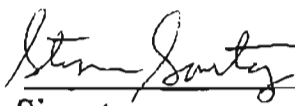

Notary Public





1 This Affidavit stands as fact and law in this case unless rebutted point by point
2 with specificity and facts and laws; signed under oath and under penalty of perjury by
3 all those listed in this Affidavit. The State's agent's failure to REBUT as prescribed by
4 law is said agent's and/or agents' agreement to all the facts stated in this Affidavit;
5 accordingly, said agent and agents agree to forsake all future rights to argue against this
6 Affidavit in any and all courts in Arizona and/or the United States and/or the United
7 States of America, inclusive of all government and/or corporate entities of the
8 aforementioned.

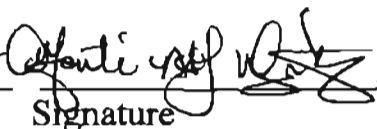
9 Affiant reserves the right to amend this Affidavit as information is
10 discovered and as necessary.
11

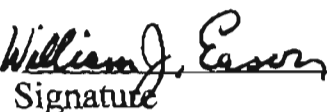
12 **The following witnesses have a copy of this document and can attest to**
13 **the fact Affiant signed this document and personally gave them a copy.**
14

15
16 STEPHEN SONTAG  , without prejudice 2/1/11
17 Printed Name Signature Date

18
19 Jewel C Loring  , without prejudice 2/1/11
20 Printed Name Signature Date

21
22 David J Hanger  , without prejudice 2/01/2011
23 Printed Name Signature Date

24
25 MONTY NAT WRIGHT  , without prejudice 2/01/2011
26 Printed Name Signature Date

27
28 William J. Eason  , without prejudice 2/01/2011
Printed Name Signature Date

1 Olympia Grant

Signature

, without prejudice

2/1/11
Date

Printed Name

Signature

Date

4 Jonathon Cornist

Signature

, without prejudice

2/1/11
Date

Printed Name

Signature

Date

7 Brenda J. Lopez

Signature

, without prejudice

2/1/11
Date

Printed Name

Signature

Date

10 DANIELA C. O'NEILL

Signature

, without prejudice

2/1/11
Date

Printed Name

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Signature

, without prejudice

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