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Clerk
District Court

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For The By	3	rthern Mariana	Island s
	(Deputy Clerk)	

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	Criminal No. 01-00010	
Plaintiff))	
	NOTICE OF ORDER:	
v.) (1) DISMISSING AS MOOT	
	THE MOTION TO DISCLOSE	
JUNG YAO TSAI;	THE IDENTITY OF INFORM-	
CHUNG-MAO TSAI, also known as	ANTS; and	
"Amao;" LAWRENCE M.	(2) DENYING MOTION TO	
FLEMING; and, MARY JANE DE	DISMISS INDICTMENT AND	
LEON FLEMING,	PETIT JURY PANEL OR	
) VENIRE	
Defendants		

THIS MATTER came before the court on Thursday, June 20, 2002, for hearing of defendant Mary Jane Fleming's motion to dismiss the indictment and to quash the petit jury panel or venire and her motion to disclose the identity of

AO 72 (Rev. 8/82)

confidential informants. Defendants Chung Mao-Tsai and Jung-Yao Tsai joined in the motions. Plaintiff appeared by and through Assistant U.S. Attorney John J. Rice; defendant Chung-Mao Tsai appeared by and through his attorney, Danilo T. Aguilar; defendant Jung-Yao Tsai appeared by and through his attorney, Colin Thompson; defendant Mary Jane De Leon Fleming appeared by and through her attorney, G. Anthony Long; and, defendant Lawrence M. Fleming appeared by and through his attorney, Timothy H. Bellas.

THE COURT, having considered the written and oral arguments of counsel, ruled as follows:

Defendant Mary Jane Fleming's motion to compel disclosure of the confidential informants was dismissed as moot, the information having already been supplied to defendants by plaintiff.

Defendant Mary Jane Fleming's motion to dismiss the indictment and quash the petit jury panel or venire was denied. Defendant argued that 28 U.S.C. § 1865, which requires, *inter alia*, that jurors be United States citizens, is unconstitutional as applied in the Commonwealth because in the Commonwealth, unlike the mainland United States, the great majority of adult

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25 26 residents are not citizens.

Section 1865 is clear on its face that, to serve on a jury in a district court, the juror must be a United States citizen. 28 U.S.C. § 1865(b)(1). Further, it has been held that Congress' decision to prohibit resident aliens (as opposed to, here, non-resident alien workers) from participation in democratic political institutions is rationally related to its legitimate power to define the extent of the rights of non-citizens prior to their obtaining citizenship. See e.g. Sugarman v. Dougall, 413 U.S.634, 648, 93 S.Ct. 2842, 2850-2851 (1973); United States v. Wilson, 158 F.Supp. 442 (D.C.Ala. 1958), aff'd 255 F.2d 686 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 358 U.S. 865, 79 S.Ct. 97 (1958) (reaffirming that Congress has the power to establish qualifications for federal jurors without regard to juror qualifications established by state legislative bodies). Thus, "Congress, with its broad powers in dealing with aliens, may validly require citizenship as a prerequisite to service on federal juries." United States v. Gordon-Nikkar, 518 F.2d 972, 978 (5th Cir. 1975). This principle has been in place for well over a century. See Charge to Grand Jury, Treason Fed.Cas. No. 18,274 (D.C. Mass. 1864). Accordingly, defendant Mary Jane Fleming's motion to dismiss the

indictment was denied.

IT WAS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 20th day of June, 2002.

ALEX R. MUNSON
Judge