

**"Nor shall private property (taxes) be taken  
for public use without just compensation."**

# **THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES OF COMMERCIAL LAW**

**by Hartford Van Dyke**  
Commercial Non-Union Lawyer  
Public Servant since 1967

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## THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, a.k.a., "ROBIN HOOD BANKS"

Public Wealth Rebate Banks LAWFULLY SEIZE AND RECOVER WEALTH ( taxes, etc. ) stolen by corrupt officials and others engaged in government organized crime, and return it to the common people, the Public, to reimburse and revitalize the common people (Public). These banks bring to mind the legendary character known as Robin Hood, who had the less rigorous more vigorous informal cavalier way of correcting the same social wrongs of Old England. This is the reason for referring to Public Wealth Rebate Banks by the term "Robin Hood Banks"; they paramountly represent the interests of "a government of the people, by the people, for the people".

Governments are usually operated by people who do not want to consider the needs of others, hence rule by force, not reason, too often with the result that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Consequently, governments are not inclined to correct their own evils, and, to the contrary, tend to perpetuate their own evils, and especially to punish those who resist the evils of the government.

Understandably, then, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, necessarily founded and operated by non-government self-appointed (42 USC 1986) public servants who operate as public escrow agents known as Public Proxies, and always under the threat of government retaliation.

Public Wealth Rebate Banks are operated:

- (1) pursuant to the Universal and Eternal Natural Laws of Commerce,
- (2) pursuant to the U.S. Const. 9th Amendment which guarantees the Natural Right to Exercise Any Self-Defense,
- (3) pursuant to the social "brother's keeper principle" suggested in 42 USC 1986 and in 18 USC 4,
- (4) pursuant to the commercial fair market values suggested by 18 USC 241 and 18 USC 242, the fair market values to be levied in commerce against violations against the Public and its Constitutions, and especially against those violations committed by government officers and agents of the Public Trust, and
- (5) pursuant to the remuneration principles suggested by 42 USC 1994 and 18 USC 1581, which clearly state that whatever the government compels the Citizen to do for society, pursuant to statutory law, less than duty in a foreign war, is labor in the ordinary sense, so the government must stand good for a compensation for that labor in commerce or not expect the Citizen to seriously obey the statutes of the government.

Public Wealth Rebate Banks keep a public record of all of their organizational by-laws and commercial transactions, which the public can inspect and copy either during regular banking hours, or by ordering information to be sent to them, without filing any formal requests for information.

Public Wealth Rebate Banks are Charitable Public Trust Foundations engaged in generating, screening, processing, and directing Commercial Affidavits of Obligation known as Commercial Liens. (A Common Law Lien is inferior to a Commercial [Law] Lien in that a Common Law Lien does not contain EXPLICIT LEDGERING, hence relies upon the discretion of a Jury to decide the obligation.)

Generally, Public Wealth Rebate Banks acquire their assets through lawful public claims made by way of Affidavits of Information (Criminal Complaints) (1st Amendment guaranteed petitions) against corrupt public officials, et al, who, by their failure to respond within 3 months (90 days), admit, by default, their public contempt, their public guilt and their public liability.

Public Wealth Rebate Banks engage in the lawful altruistic/charitable disbursement of public malpractice default judgments to the Public, by generating a Commercial Lien Assignment Currency known as Public Wealth Rebate Notes, establishing, thereby, a lawful method for the Public to lay Claim to the real and moveable property of the Lien Debtor party(ies).

Therefore, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are lawful Commercial (1st Amendment) Demand Note Currency Banks.

### MONEY AND NOTES

**Exclusive property:** Exclusive means, if I have it, you can't have it and enjoy it at the same time as I do.

**Non-exclusive property:** My having it does not prevent you from having and enjoying it at the same time.

**Money** is a symbol for exclusive property, and for an allotted portion of non-exclusive property, e.g.(s):

(1) a symbol for the Sun's daily delivery of energy to the Earth via agriculture, hydroelectric power, etc., a non-selective non-exclusive supply of energy for all living things (Matt. 5:45), and to fuel/support LABOR.

(2) a social symbol for the existence value or the intrinsic social survival value of mankind as distinct from other animals, i.e., a symbol for the capacity of HUMAN LABOR to use INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE, a non-exclusive property, to gain amplified access to Nature's resources of energy.

**Commercial Notes** are of two types or classes, namely,

(1) Population or Allowance Notes, and

(2) Promissory Notes.

A **Population Note or Allowance Note** is of the First Class of Notes, i.e., is a First Class Note.

A **Promissory Note** is of the Second Class of Notes, i.e., is a Second Class Note.

A **Lien Assignment Note** is a Reversed Party Promissory Note, hence is also a Second Class Note.

A **Public Wealth Rebate Note** is a type of Lien Assignment Note, hence is also a Second Class Note.

**Population/Allowance Notes;** The intrinsic value of the human labor of a population to amplify energy access, is represented by Population Notes or Allowance Notes, which are of the First Class of Notes.

**Allowance Notes** are a public statement of the intrinsic worth of the common people of a society and, in accordance with the Equal Protection Maxim of Commercial Law (Matt. 5:45), can only be **spent into circulation on an equal per person per day basis by the common people**, and then only to create a **minimum** amount of currency to meet the ordinary need to have something to use for buying, selling, etc..

**Allowance Notes** must be generated only by public governments, and **the distribution of such Notes to the public for the public to spend into circulation** must be kept to a **minimum** by that government to prevent destruction of the motivation to do labor. Any attempt on the part of governments or private corporations (e.g., the Federal Reserve Corporation) to spend or loan Allowance Notes into circulation is a felony, hence cannot create a National Debt.

A **Promissory Note**, a Second Class Note, is a written promise to pay or repay a specified sum of money at a stated time or on demand. There are no statutory limitations on Promissory Notes because they do not act as Allowance Notes to create new money for circulation, but merely serve to transfer the value of money which already exists.

A **Public Wealth Rebate Note** is a **Reversed Party Promissory Note**, a **Demand Note**, made by a Creditor or Claimant against a Debtor, based on the Debtor's breached promise to pay or to perform.  
--H. V.



**1. Principles / gestation:**

- 1. Natural Law --- especially the energy sciences**
- 2. The Science of Economics**
- 3. The Holy Bible**
- 4. The Abrahamic Code,**
- 5. Code of Hammurabi ( based upon Hammurabi's Maxim --"The strong shall not oppress the weak." ),**
- 6. The Mosaic Code (especially The Ten Commandments ),**
- 7. The Jewish Commercial Law (based upon The Ten Commandments -- especially Exodus 20:16),**
- 8. The Jewish Shetarot --- (on the criteria governing commercial paper securities and currency), (See the article entitled The Shetar's Effect on English Law---A Law of the Jews Becomes the Law of the Land, by Judith A. Shapiro, The Georgetown Law Journal, Vol.71 pages 1179-1200.).**
- 9. The Declaration of Independence, a Solemn Recognition of the violation of the commercial sovereignty and commercial processes of the American Colonies by King George and his government agents.**
- 10. The Constitutions of the States and of the united States. The Constitution for the united States of America (especially Article 1 Section 10 Clause 1 and Amendments 1,4,5,7, regarding "no laws impairing the obligations of contracts"), and the Bill of Rights.**

## COMMERCE DEFINED

### Energy, Society, Labor, Money, Exchange, Economics:

Energy is defined as the capacity to do work.

In society, the human capacity to do work is called labor, so labor is considered to be social energy.

The value of labor is measured in dollars, and represented by money.

So it is said that getting money is the automatic consequence of performing service ( labor ) for others.

The transfer of social energy in a society is indicated by an exchange of property (barter) or money.

Economics is the science which treats of the transfer of the capacity to do work or labor in a society, or, Economics is the science which treats of the transfer of social energy in a social energy network, called a society.

Economic science is based upon natural science, hence is secondary to it.

### Commerce:

Commerce consists of laboring, buying, selling, trading, renting, leasing , . . . , all of which involve transfers of labor or social energy, and its representative, money. Commercial Law is the rules of the practical social application of the science of economics to commerce.

Commerce can survive without courts, lawyers, laws, and the legal system generally, but the legal system cannot survive without commerce.

Therefore, Commerce is more fundamental than, and important than, the legal system.

Therefore, Commercial law takes precedence over equity law, common law, and statutory law and any and all other systems of social law.

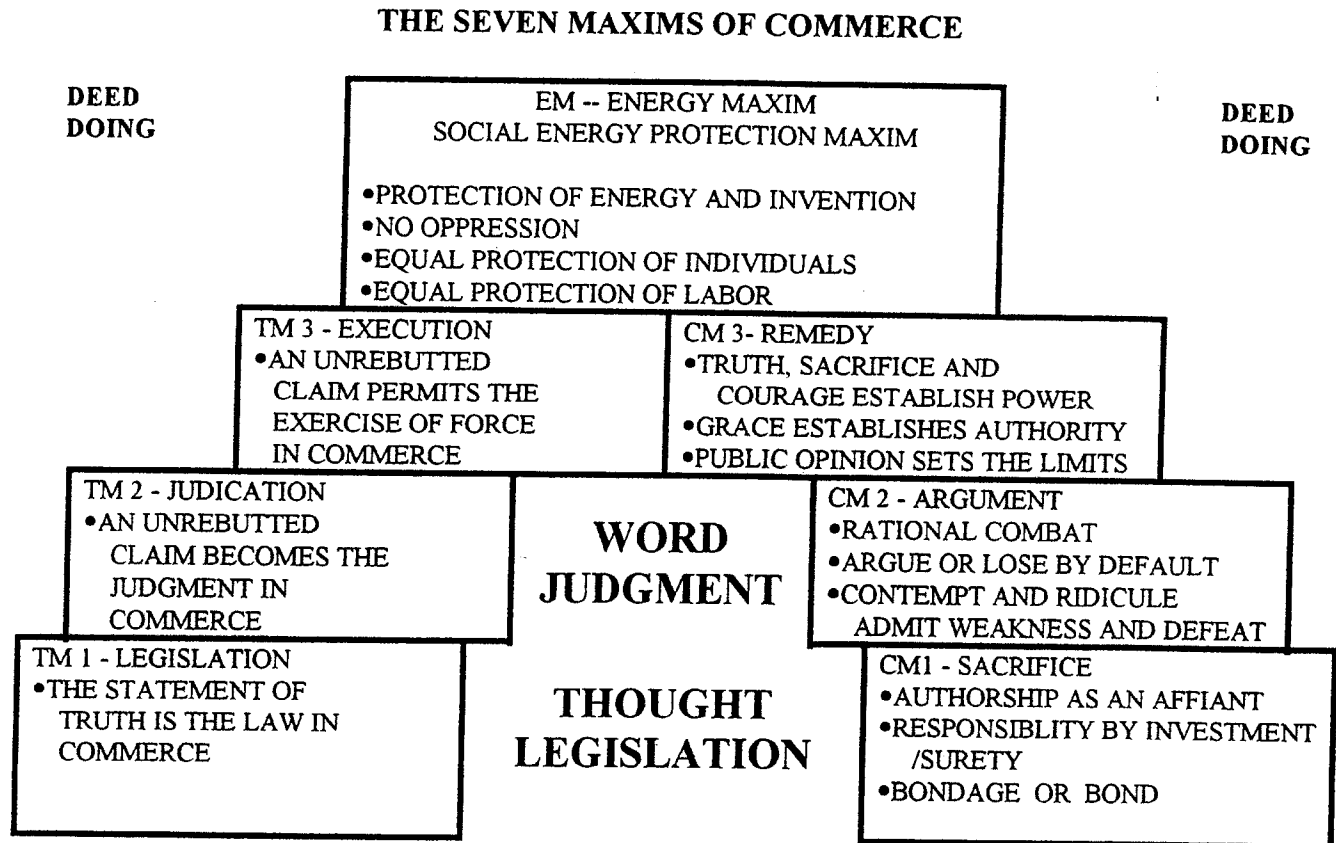
But, commercial law is, and always will remain, subordinate to pure natural law.

Commercial law is the fundamental system of social law.

Commercial law, as a direct social imitation of natural law (the laws of natural energy systems), is primary social law.

All other systems of social law are secondary social law.

Except for a citation of the social principles involved, citations from secondary sources of social law are irrelevant in commerce.



All Commerce and Commercial Law is based on seven essential or fundamental maxims.

One (1) Social Objective Energy Maxim  
(and its two most important corollary Energy Maxims)

Three (3) Truth Maxims, and

Three (3) Combat Maxims.

These maxims can be discovered and established as follows.

**DERIVATION OF THE ENERGY MAXIMS  
FROM A STUDY OF INHERENT NOBILITY AND WORTH,  
THE DIGNITY OF LABOR**

Energy is defined as the capacity to do work.

A person is born with three facilities or capacities to do work, (1) the capacity to think, (2) the capacity to speak, communicate and argue, and (3) the capacity to do physical labor.

These are simply termed the capacities of (1) thought, (2) word, and (3) deed.

A person's honest capacity to do work is his/her only means of survival, and the control of labor by government through continuous taxation or draft would therefore be involuntary servitude and slavery.

(See the U.S. Constitution Bill of Rights, especially the 9th Amendment guarantee of self-preservation.)

Man's outstanding advantage over other animals is obviously man's superior capacity to think. But when a man's superior capacity to think becomes controlled by the inferior animal mentality of that man and becomes applied predatorily against another man, it becomes what is termed "evil".

The struggle of the physically weak human against ordinary predator animals and against physically strong humans and evil humans, forces the weak human to adapt and become intellectually creative, whereby the physically weak human learns to harness the energy resources of nature and overcome even the physically strong human and the evil human.

Furthermore, unlike other animals, human animals require years to develop to survival capacity, whereas other animals must develop this capacity in mere hours, days, or weeks. Those animals which require longer maturing periods must be defended by their stronger elders.

**HAMMURABI'S SOCIAL DIGNITY MAXIM,  
A SOCIAL ENERGY PROTECTION MAXIM**

Hammurabi, a Babylonian King (c. 1850 B.C.), recognized that the survival of a society in a competitive world, ultimately relied upon the general protection of the lowest common denominator of that society, its "weak" people, meaning its patient, humble, gentle, sensitive, easily imposed upon, laboring people.

He realized that a society could best achieve a superior technology and a superior quality of life style when it genuinely protected its "weak" (patient, ... , sensitive, ... , laboring) people by establishing for them a basis upon which to develop dignity and security in their humble struggle to survive as a respected human labor resource of society. Unfortunately , those Babylonian rulers who came after Hammurabi did not have his social and commercial insight, wisdom, sensitivity and purity of motive.

Hammurabi's general social premise or Social Dignity and Social Energy Protection Maxim, was:

**COMMERCIAL MAXIM #1 -- "The strong shall not oppress the weak."**

Hammurabi applied this premise or maxim to every member of his kingdom regardless of their origins, and because of its universal importance in the organization of commerce and society it became known as the Code of Hammurabi, even though the actual Code of Hammurabi contains about 300 statutes.

Hammurabi's Maxim, "The strong shall not oppress the weak.", yields two obvious corollary maxims:

**MAXIM #1A --**

**THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE, HENCE YOU SHALL PAY HIM HIS FULL/UNDIMINISHED WAGE THAT VERY DAY.**

This corollary maxim about labor guarantees the incentive to work, to grow, and to become creative.

**MAXIM #1B --**

**ALL PERSONS SHALL BE EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE UNDER THE LAW, AND EQUALLY PROTECTED BY THE LAW.**

This corollary maxim about the equal application of the law minimizes commercial discrimination, jealousy, and envy, and increases individual and public faith in, and support of, the social structure.

**SUMMARY OF ENERGY MAXIMS:**

**ENERGY MAXIM #1 -- EM1 -- (goal: dignity, energy protection)**

**"The strong shall not oppress the weak."**

**ENERGY MAXIM #1A -- EM1A -- Corollary to EM1 -- (goal: dignity, energy protection)**

**"A workman is worthy of reward, wages, hire,...(anti-peonage, anti-slavery)".**

**ENERGY MAXIM #1B -- EM1B -- Corollary to EM1 -- (goal: dignity, energy protection)**

**"All persons shall be equally expected to obey the law, and be equally protected by the law."**

These three maxims demand protection of intellect, labor, commercial participation, creativity, invention, technical achievement, and the peace and dignity of the public by demanding protection of the exercise of reason over and above the exercise of brute force.

[In an electronic model of an economic system or network (representing a society), these maxims appear as the general rules for connecting energy sources (representing laboring people) into the network (representing a society) and include and correspond to the rules for series and parallel connections of electrical sources. If these rules are violated in an electronic model of a social-economic system, the result is a disabling or destruction of the sources and /or the network. ]

## TRUTH MAXIMS

A person is born with three facilities or capacities to do work, (1) the capacity to think, (2) the capacity to speak, communicate and argue, and (3) the capacity to do physical labor.

These are simply termed the capacities of (1) thought, (2) word, and (3) deed.

The Human facilities are thought, word, and deed.

The corresponding legal facilities are the legislative, judicative, and executive actions.

This is stated symbolically as: (thought, word, deed <---> legislative, judicative, executive)

The fundamental purposes of legal writings are:

- (1) to express and exercise reason in society,
- (2) to preserve the continuity of commerce,
- (3) to maintain the peace and dignity of the public, and
- (4) to rationally justify the exercise of social force and social violence when force and violence become unavoidably necessary. (See -- The Declaration of Independence -- A Solemn Recognition of Mixed War)

To further achieve the protection of reason and to protect the technological advantages of protecting reasoning, such legal writings must be accurate, hence it is absolutely necessary to protect TRUTH.

Always, when truth is not protected:

- (1) social cheating and social corruption can be concealed and are thereby enabled to increase,
- (2) religion and government can play on the ignorant and the glib, and become fantastic,
- (3) religious tyranny and government tyranny can become established by deception and dependence,
- (4) the exercise of reasoning and the rebellion against tyranny can be twisted by controlled communication to appear to be punishable offenses and thereby be made the grounds for religious persecution, criminal prosecutions, and general retaliation against the common man by both the Church and the State,
- (5) eventually mutual trust is destroyed,
- (6) society loses its sense of the order, supply, and the grandeur of creation,
- (7) man reverts to his limited animal nature and becomes the victim of ignorance, jealousy, envy, anger, hatred, fear, superstition, stress, the collapse of health, and of the food chain of nature, and
- (8) civilization and society collapse and slip into a period of reorientation, reorganization and recovery known as "The Dark Ages", until the septic mentality is purged.



**TRUTH MAXIM #1 -- TM1 -- (thought, legislative)**

**TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN IN COMMERCE, AND IS PRESENTED BY TESTIMONY OR AFFIDAVIT.**

The commercial process law is Exodus 20:16 --“Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.”

The foundation of all commercial processes is truth

(1) expressed by testimony (sworn spoken statements) or

(2) expressed by affidavit (sworn written statements).

The fundamental instruments of Commerce are Commercial Affidavits,

**TRUTH MAXIM #2 -- TM2 -- (word, judicative)**

**AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS THE TRUTH IN COMMERCE.**

Ignorance of the law might be an excuse, but it is not a valid reason for the commission of a crime when the law is easily and readily available to anyone making a reasonable effort to study the law.

For example:

It is an auctioneer's responsibility to inform his/her buyers of the source of what is being auctioned.

And it is the buyer's responsibility to ask questions about the source of what is being auctioned.

**TRUTH MAXIM #3 -- TM3 -- (deed, executive)**

**AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT IS THE EXECUTED JUDGMENT IN COMMERCE.**

## **COMBAT MAXIMS**

**COMBAT MAXIM #1 -- CM1 -- (thought, legislative)  
SACRIFICE ESTABLISHES CREDIBILITY (SWORN OR BONDED LIABILITY FOR  
MAKING AFFIDAVITS, ASSESSMENTS, STATUTES,...).**

**The nature of law is battle, originally carried out by dueling on the dueling field and now by battle in the courts (non-judicial = commercial; single judge trial by summary judicial process = administrative trial; 12 judge trial by jury process = impartial commercial trial).**

**In strict commercial processes, bearing false witness (lying) is an offense punishable by death.**

**Except for a Jury, it is also a capital/fatal offense for any person, even a Judge, to impair or to expunge, without a Counter-Affidavit, any Affidavit or any commercial process based upon an Affidavit.**

**The legal system of the U. S. A. does not allow this death sentence to be exercised by American Jews. Among American Jews, the penalty for falseswearing (lying) is social and commercial excommunication.**

## COMBAT MAXIMS CONTINUED

**COMBAT MAXIM #2 -- CM2 -- (word, judication)**

**HE WHO LEAVES THE BATTLE FIRST LOSES BY DEFAULT,**  
for example, by refusing to argue, rebut, answer, or make an affidavit (by impeaching testimony),  
or by using force before reason.

**COMBAT MAXIM #3 -- CM3 -- (deed, executive)**

**ALL PERSONS SHALL HAVE A COMMERCIAL REMEDY BY DUE PROCESS  
TO GUARANTEE THE SECURITY/IES OF A FREE COMMERCIAL STATE**

### **Debtor's Remedies:**

**CM3D(1) pay debt, the amount demanded.**

**CM3D(2) rebut Affidavit, by a Counter-Affidavit sworn to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading categorically and point for point in a meritorious manner with supporting evidence.**

**CM3D(3) demand a common law jury trial as a defendant (the debtor party),...File a civil court case naming the Claimant(s) as the Plaintiff(s) , and the Debtor(s) as the Defendant(s), and have the Sheriff assemble a Common Law Jury for a trial in which the Jury shall rule on both the Facts and the Law.**

**CM3D(4)Settle the matter either severally or jointly with the Claimants by lawful commercial contract.**

**CM3D(5) create remedy by affidavit, examples:**

**CM3D(5)(a) A Solemn Recognition of Mixed War = Declaration of Independence**

**CM3D(5)(b) A United States Constitutional 1st Amendment Peaceable Assembly,**

**to create a Petition For Redress of Grievances and / or**

**to create a 2nd Amendment Well Regulated Militia**

**and the exercise of the 2nd Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms**

**and the exercise of the 9th Amendment Right of self defense**

**(definition of "Armory" --- manufacture, collection, storage, supply, and**

**training in the use of guns, cannon, hand-grenades, and / or other military equipment.) ].**

### **Claimant's Remedies**

**CM3C(1) Debt collection is accomplished by directly acting upon a commercial lien or by transferring or assigning the commercial lien to another party for collection.**

**CM3C(2) An organization dealing in commercial paper cannot refuse valid commercial paper as a discharge of obligation or debt, provided the discharging offer in negotiable instruments is sufficiently discounted to allow for collection costs of the assignee. (For example, this applies to payments to mortgage companies to avoid a foreclosure.)**

**CM3C(3) If a disbursement certificate of a Trust / Foundation is refused by an organization purporting to be dealing in commercial paper, then wide publication of the Trust / Foundation disbursement will be sufficient evidence of the pending commercial transaction (for example, to stop a foreclosure action.)**

## THE SEVEN POINT CONTENT OF A COMMERCIAL PROCESS OR INSTRUMENT

Strict Commercial Institutions deal exclusively in seven point international commercial processes, all of which are written as Affidavits and contain an Affidavit at every critical position in the commercial process.

The seven points of a commercial instrument ensure (make certain) that the maker is telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and can be held fully liable for **FULL DISCLOSURE**.

The Seven Points of a strict Commercial Instrument are:

1. **PARTIES** -- identification of the parties: (1.1) Plaintiffs, (1.2) Claimants, (1.3) Demandants, (1.4) Creditors, ... , (1.5) Defendants, (1.6) Debtors, ... , (1.7) Affiants, ... , (1.X) other interested parties.
2. **ALLEGATION BY AFFIDAVIT** -- a sworn/certified/verified Plain Statement of Fact, (for example -- a United States Constitutional 1st Amendment Petition For Redress of Grievances),
3. **EXPLICIT LEDGERING** -- a categorical point for point explicit ledgering of:  
(3.1) losses: debts, obligations, injuries, ... , and  
(3.2) gains: remedies, specific performance, ... ) ,
4. **SURETY** --  
(4.1) substance, property, collateral, specific performance, energy, ...,  
(4.2) pledged, seized, attached, ...,  
(4.3) to secure the remedy and/or specific performance explicitly ledgered as owed,
5. **EXHIBITS, EVIDENCE, MEMORANDA (POINTS OF REASONING AND LAW)** , ... ,  
to act in support of and prove the explicitly ledgered obligation,
6. **CERTIFICATION, OF ALLEGATIONS, BY AFFIANT**  
(6.1) by allegation certification / attestation true, correct, and complete (and not misleading), and  
(6.2) by signature of the party liable for the instrument, the Affiant.

An exhaustive commercial swearing used as the closing statement in a commercial process would be:

"I, the undersigned Affiant, swear on my own commercial liability, that I have read the foregoing instrument and know the content thereof and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

A less exhaustive, but still very binding closing statement is:

"I certify that the foregoing is true, correct, and complete."

7. **WITNESS OF POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF AFFIANT (ID, SSN, etc.).**

## COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT INSTRUMENTS

1. Commercial Affidavits -- (examples: biographies, event diaries, ledgering diaries, . . .)
2. Commercial Contracts -- (example: agreements . . .)
3. Commercial Liens --- debt collection instruments  
Ordinary debt collection is done by bills (unsworn statements) or by commercial liens (sworn statements). Technically, bills are unsworn liens, which means that they are incomplete or defective commercial lien instruments. When they work in commerce, it is because of a general trust between the parties.  
Commercial Liens are a stationary process before a 3 month grace period has elapsed, and unbonded. Commercial Liens , when unchallenged or unrebutted for three months, become accounts receivable assets, transactable (capable of economic motion) in commerce after the three month "maturity point".
4. Commercial Lien Assignments are commercial conveyor vehicles known as debt discharge instruments, or Levies, and all debt discharge instruments are Lien Assignments. Strict debt collection is always done by Lien Assignments which go by many names, for examples: notes, currency, money orders, cheques/checks, bills of exchange, receipts, federal reserve notes, etc . . .).
5. Commercial Distresses are commercial arrest warrants. Distresses must be bonded, but (theoretically) they act instantly to compel specific performance.
6. Affidavit of Information also known as a Criminal Complaint -- the State's punitive Commercial Lien. The corresponding commercial collection process used to seize the property is Levy of Fine, and the corresponding commercial collection process used to seize the person is an Arrest Warrant.

An attached five page exhibit further defines and describes the above instruments and processes.

# APPENDIX

## *1*



## THE MAXIMS OF COMMERCIAL LAW

A maxim is a stated concept of a science, here economics, which is considered to be so naturally fundamental and so obviously correct and self-evident that all persons accept it without argument.

The maxims of commerce are:

ENERGY MAXIMS -- Both are fundamental:

#1 EML/JC -- FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY MAXIM: Just Compensation -- labor maxim.

1. Thou shalt not steal. (Mosaic Law) (Ex 20:15)
2. The workman is worthy of his meat. (Mat 10:10)  
The Laborer is worthy of his hire. (Luke 10:7)
3. God rewards the labor of love with understanding and wisdom, so love God first. (Jesus, 1st. Commandment) (Mat 22:36-40, Mark 12:29-31)
4. Just Compensation (U.S. Constitution -- Amendment 5)

#2 EMC/EP -- FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY MAXIM: Equal Protection -- cooperation maxim, social maxim.

1. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. (Mosaic Law) (Ex 21:23-25, Lev 24:17-21, Deut 19:21)
2. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. (Golden Rule) (Mat 7:12)
3. Love thy neighbor as thyself. (Jesus 2nd Commandment) (Mat 22:36-40, Mark 12:29-31)
4. All persons shall be equally protected by the law. (U.S. Constitution -- Amendment 14)

#3 LM1/TS -- FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH MAXIM: Truth is Sovereign -- "Truth, as a valid statement of realty, is sovereign in commerce." (See Exodus 20:16)

#4 JM1/UAT -- FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH MAXIM: Natural Law -- Form: Survival of the fittest. Unrebutted Affidavit Truth -- "An unrebutted affidavit stands as truth in commerce".

#5 XM1/UAJ -- FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH MAXIM: Unrebutted Affidavit Judgment-- An unrebutted affidavit is acted upon as the judgment in commerce.

#6 LM2/SEC -- FUNDAMENTAL COMBAT MAXIM: Sacrifice Establishes Credibility  
All personal commercial credibility arises out of, and is therefore established by, the willingness to sacrifice oneself (at least by presenting commercial allegations by affidavit). Cause - effect chain: No author means no affidavit, means no liability, means no willingness to sacrifice oneself, means no responsibility, means no credibility, means no authority

#7 JM2/DLB -- FUNDAMENTAL COMBAT MAXIM: Default Leaving Battle--  
"He who leaves the battle first loses by default".

#8 XM2/CRG -- FUNDAMENTAL COMBAT MAXIM: Commercial Remedy  
Guaranteed-- All persons shall have a remedy by the due course of law. If a remedy does not exist, or the existing remedy has been subverted, then one may create a remedy for themselves and endow it with credibility by expressing it in their affidavit / willingness to sacrifice.

#### COROLLARY MAXIMS

LM3/PT -- Personal Truth-- Personal truth is sovereign by affidavit (must be rebutted by a personal affidavit). (Def: affidavit--a sworn statement upon personal liability.)

LM4/OT -- Official Truth-- Official truth (law, statute, mandates, or judgment) is sovereign by the personal affidavit of the executing official (must be rebutted by a personal affidavit) or has a lesser legal effect by bond.

LM5/USV -- Unbonded Statute Void-- An unbonded statute is void.

JM3/DRA -- Default by Refusal to Argue-- "He who refuses to argue loses by default."

JM4/DIT -- Default by Impeachment of Testimony-- "He who refuses to express his statements in a written affidavit, impeaches his testimony."

JM5/DUF -- Default by Using Force-- Evasion of commerce by force, subversion of commercial due process, perjury, or subornation of perjury, instantly voids any commercial event which it purports to create. Might does not make right.

XM3/SD -- Remedy #1 -- Satisfy Debt.

XM4/RA -- Remedy #2 -- Rebut Affidavit.

XM5/JT -- Remedy #3 -- Jury Trial-- Hold a duly convened and properly conducted jury trial.

T A B L E    O F    M A X I M S    O F    C O M M E R C I A L    L A W

ENERGY MAXIMS	EML/JC	LABOR		LABORER IS WORTHY		MAXIM CODES
	EMC/EP	JUST COMPENSATION COOPERATION		OF HIS HIRE		
	LEGISLATIVE MAXIMS ( thought )	EQUAL PROTECTION		ALL PERSONS EQUALLY PROTECTED BY LAW		
		JUDICATIVE MAXIMS ( word / argument )		EXECUTIVE MAXIMS ( deed / doing )		
FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH MAXIMS	LM1/TS TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN IN COMMERCE	JM1/UAT UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT IS TRUTH IN COMMERCE	XM1/UAJ UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT IS JUDGMENT IN COMMERCE		LM1/TS--TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN JM1/UAT--UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT IS TRUTH XM1/UAJ--UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT IS JUDGMENT	
	LM2/SEC SACRIFICE ESTABLISHES CREDIBILITY	JM2/DLB DEFAULT BY LEAVING BATTLE	XM2/CRG COMMERCIAL REMEDY IS GUARANTEED			
FUNDAMENTAL COMBAT MAXIMS	LM3/PT LM4/OT LM5/USV	JM3/DRA JM4/DIT JM5/DUF	XM3/SD XM4/RA XM5/JT		LM2/SEC--SACRIFICE ESTABLISHES CREDIBILITY JM2/DLB--DEFAULT BY LEAVING BATTLE XM2/CRG--COMMERCIAL REMEDY GUARANTEED	
COROLLARY MAXIMS					LM3/PT--PERSONAL TRUTH LM4/OT--OFFICIAL TRUTH LM5/USV--AN UNBONDED STATUTE IS VOID JM3/DRA--DEFAULT BY REFUSING TO ARGUE JM4/DIT--DEFAULT BY IMPEACHING TESTIMONY JM5/DUF--DEFAULT BY USING FORCE XM3/SD--REMEDY--SATISFY DEBT XM4/RA--REMEDY--REBUT AFFIDAVIT XM5/JT--REMEDY--JURY TRIAL	

H. CONFIRMATION OF ENLISTMENT OR REENLISTMENT	
<p><b>22a. IN A REGULAR COMPONENT OF THE ARMED FORCES:</b></p> <p>I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the regulations and Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.</p>	
b. SIGNATURE OF ENLISTEE / REENLISTEE	c. DATE SIGNED (YYMMDD)

## THE INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES OF COMMERCIAL LAW

**Definition:** **Commercial Law** is the economic extension of **Natural Law** into man's social world.

**Maxim:** The fundamental purpose of **Commercial Law** is "to maintain the commercial harmony, integrity, and continuity of society", which is sometimes stated as, "to maintain the peace and dignity of the State."

**Observation:** **Power** corrupts and **absolute power** corrupts absolutely.

**Maxim:** The power of **Commercial Law** must never become the special property of those who would rule by **force** instead of by **reason**.

**Observation:** Just as **Natural Law** is very strict and unforgiving, so also **Commercial Law** tends to be very strict and unforgiving. But human beings, even when well informed, are not ideal in their behavior and do not respond ideally to situations, so that a strict application of **Commercial Law** could prove to be overbearing or too severe in certain situations where **tolerance** should be allowed and **reason** and **mercy** should prevail.

**Maxim:** The application of **Commercial Law** in society must be as strict as possible to promote civilization and prevent corruption in society without bringing undue hardship upon the common people, especially those people who are at an economic disadvantage, poorly educated, or in an otherwise weakened position. "The strong shall not oppress the weak."-from the **Code of Hammurabi**.

**Maxim:** (A **Sacrifice/Credibility Maxim**) Never bluff or use more commercial force or power than is necessary to obtain a required commercial result. Bluff or excessive use of force or power in commerce is commercially offensive behavior, and is classified as being cruel, deceitful, sadistic, and vindictive, and is dishonorable and incredible generally because it victimizes people, and hence is worthy of being opposed by the retaliation of a victim, all of which creates commerce inharmony, destabilizes commerce, and violates the fundamental purpose of **Commercial Law** which is to maintain commercial harmony, integrity, and continuity. Commerce has enough problems without having ill will and evil intent bastardizing its lofty and important purpose in society. The law is like a stick which beats from both ends. If you don't want it to destroy you, you had better have a good hold on your end of the stick.

**Commercial warning to Judges:** Concerning **Commercial Law**: Don't break it if you can't fix it.

**Maxim:** All commercial processes must have **tolerance**, **grace**, or **escape** built into them in some form usually consisting of a **delayed action period to respond**, or a **bond or insurance against injury**, to protect parties from the potential damage of the process if it has not been done correctly.

**Commercial Processes Governing Takings (Collections, Replevins, Marque and Reprisal, etc.)**

**Maxim:** A taking requires an **Assessment in Affidavit form**, sworn to be **true, correct and complete**, on/with **positive identification** of the **Affiant**. This swearing is based on one's own commercial liability.

**Maxim:** A taking requires a **True Bill/Complete Assessment**, a **Ledger** to show exactly what is owed, and why it is owed and what it is owed for, also sworn to be true, correct and complete, on/with positive identification of the **Affiant**. Such a **True Bill/Complete Assessment** is said to be explicitly ledgered because the entries consist of a **point-by-point relationship**, called a **correspondence relationship**, between items sold or damages or injuries sustained on the itemization or input side of the **Ledger**, and the amounts, charges, and totals demanded as just compensation or remedies on the demand or output side of the **Ledger**.

**Maxim:** If a **True Bill/Complete Assessment** exists, supported by **Affidavit** on positive identification, and has been served upon the **Debtor**, not merely sent to the **Debtor** by closed-envelope mail or freight, and if the amount demanded has not been paid by the **Debtor**, then the **Creditor** has the lawful power to issue either or both of two processes, (1) a **Distress**, with an attached **Distress Bond** or **Bond on Distress (Bonded Distress)** for commercial grace, or (2) a **Lien**, with a three month / ninety day grace period. Of these two processes, the **Distress** and the **Lien**, the **Distress** is by far the more intense or powerful process because it acts instantly delivering its energy instantly like a bolt of lightning. (Power is the rate of delivery of energy). For this reason, a **Distress** should never be used when a **Lien** will suffice.

**Maxim:** (A **Sacrifice/Credibility Maxim**)---This is a repeat of the entry on the prior page.

#### **A NOTICE OF INTEREST:**

**Warning**--Do not use a **Notice of Interest** unless you (either personally or by proxy) are prepared or will be able to follow up and perfect the process in three (3) weeks (21 days) by the presentment of a **Bonded Distress** or **Commercial Lien**.

The purpose of a **Notice of Interest** is to commercially arrest funds and property to prevent them from being hidden by an absconding **Debtor**, or by any third person whose character is not known by the **Maker** of the **Notice of Interest**, who might engage in rescue or concealment of impounded property, (for example, by constructing a **Trust** and placing the subject property in that **Trust**).

A **Notice of Interest** is a temporary three (3) weeks (21 day) **Affidavit** process stating that the party has an interest in a certain piece of property but which generally does not contain an explicit statement in **Affidavit** form as to how the interest has arisen or the interest has been created. Therefore, a **Notice of Interest** is an imperfect **Commercial Instrument** in the nature of a **Commercial Distress** and **Lien** which will be void after twenty one (21) days (3 weeks Jewish) so that within three weeks, in order to protect the property listed in the **Notice of Interest**, the **Notice of Interest** must be replaced by a superseding superior instrument such as a **Bonded Distress**, or by a **Lien** with a 90-day grace period.

The capacity of a **Notice of Interest** to effect a commercial arrest is weaker than a **Distress** process except when it is applied by an organization such as the **IRS** which evokes unquestioning obedience and fear in the officers of banks and others.

#### **A DISTRESS (or a Distrainment Warrant, or Warrant to Seize):**

A **Distress** has the instantaneous effect of a **Commercial Arrest**, suspending property in the third party custody of a bank, Sheriff, etc., until some certain specific performance is satisfied. If said specific



performance is satisfied, then the distressed/arrested property must be returned to the distressed party in good condition, and all of the persons served a copy of the **Distress** or served a **Notice** of the existence of the **Distress** must then be served a **Notice of Release of Distress**. **Warning--Do not Distress livestock unless you are prepared to feed and water them, because they also must be returned in good condition when the Distress is released.**

A **Distress** must be in the form of an **Affidavit** sworn to be true, correct and complete, on/with **positive identification** of the **Affiant**. This swearing is based on one's own commercial liability.

A **Distress** filed to stop the commission of crime must not be ignored by any public official, because such neglect would constitute **accessory to crime**. (18 USC 4, 42 USC 1986). If any public official ignores a process to stop the commission of a crime, then charges must be filed against that official immediately.

A **Distress Infinite** is the technical name for a **Distress** which has no bounds with regard to its quantity, may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, to guarantee specific performance.

#### **A BOND ON DISTRESS / DISTRESS BOND:**

The commercial grace of a **Distress** is guaranteed by the attachment of an **Indemnity Bond** known as a **Bond on Distress** or a **Distress Bond**.

A **Distress** used to arrest/stop/prevent crime does not have to be cash bonded or insurance company bonded.

A **Distress**, especially one that is filed in hot pursuit to arrest/stop/prevent crime, must be bonded by filing a formal **Criminal Complaint**. (File with the County Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, U.S. Magistrate Judge, the U.S. Attorney, U.S. Marshalls, etc.-- see 18 USC 4 and 42 USC 1989.)

A **Criminal Complaint** is a **First Amendment Petition for Redress of Grievances**; it must not and cannot be ignored. The criminal process is one of the services rendered through taxation as a mandatory service of government. Furthermore, the Citizen's inability to pay may never be used as an excuse or deterrent against the immediate termination of crime. Therefore, there is no fee for filing a **Criminal Complaint**.

#### **NOTICE OF DISTRESS (or NOTICE OF SEIZURE):**

When a **Distress** is issued, it must be immediately followed by serving at least a **Notice of Distress** upon the **Distress Defendant**. Preferably, a full copy of the **Bonded Distress** should be served upon the **Distress Defendant**. Service of the **Bonded Distress** itself is superior **Notice** of its existence. Formal service of an actual copy of the **Commercial Distress** is the highest rank of service of a **Commercial Notice of Distress**.

When a **Notice of Distress** only is presented to the **Distress Defendant** party, specific instructions must be given in the **Notice** telling the **Defendant** party where a true, correct and complete copy of the **Distress** can be found, studied and copied.

When **NO Affidavit, True Bill/Complete Assessment** or **Distress** exists in a taking, it is obviously impossible for a lawful **Notice of Distress** to exist stating where the **Distress** can be found, studied and copied;

#### **LEVY / DISTRESS LEVY / SEIZURE:**

A **Distress Levy**, an instruction or directive to **Commercially Seize** for a temporary taking or suspension of use, is a Fourth Amendment United States Constitutional instrument known as a **Warrant on Probable Cause**, hence must be supported by a **Commercial Affidavit**, a **Commercial True Bill/Complete Assessment**, a **Commercial Distress**, and proof of **Commercial Notice of Distress**. All of these must be provided.

An **Indemnification Bond**, called a **Distress Bond** or **Bond on Distress**, must accompany a **Distress** in order for the **Levy** to be empowered in commerce so that the third party taker is insured against damages which would be caused by an unlawful taking, even though the taking is only temporary. As is the case with any insurance premium, the cost of the bond is not refundable.

For example: Every IRS withholding of wages or Seizure of bank accounts which lasts longer than three (3) weeks (21 days) must be supported by a **Bonded Distress**. The usual **minimum** face value of this **Bond** is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and costs a **minimum** of fifty dollars cash (\$50) purchased from an insurance/bonding company. Otherwise, the face value of this bond is at least double the amount being distressed, and will cost at least ten percent of face value.

#### **A LIEN:**

A **Lien** has the effect of permanently seizing property in three (3) months (90 days) upon failure to rebut the **Affidavit** of the **Claim of Lien / Lien**. The **commercial grace** of a **Lien** is provided by the three (3) month (90 days) delay of the execution process, allowing a verbal, a written, or a **Jury Trial** (**Trial by Jury**) combat period.

The **Lien Right** of a **Lien** must be expressed in the form of an **Affidavit** sworn to be true, correct and complete, on/with positive identification of the **Affiant**. This swearing is based on ones own commercial liability.

#### **NOTICE OF LIEN:**

When **NO Affidavit, True Bill/Complete Assessment**, or **Lien** exists in a taking, it is obviously impossible for a lawful **Notice of Lien** to exist stating where the **Lien** can be found, studied and copied.

When a **Lien** is issued, it must be immediately followed by serving at least a **Notice of Lien** upon the **Lien Debtor**. Preferably, a full copy of the **Lien** should be served upon the **Lien Debtor**. When a **Notice of Lien** only is presented to the **Debtor** party, specific instructions must be given in the **Notice** telling the **Debtor** party where a true, correct and complete copy of the **Lien** can be found, studied and copied.

#### **LEVY / LIEN LEVY:**

A **Lien Levy**, an instruction or directive to **Commercially Seize** for a permanent taking, is a **Fourth Amendment United States Constitutional** instrument known as a **Warrant on Probable Cause** or a **Writ of Attachment**, hence must be supported by a **Commercial Affidavit**, a **Commercial True Bill/Complete Assessment**, a **Commercial Lien** and proof of **Commercial Notice**. All of these must be provided.

**Definition:** A disinterested third party taker/collector is a person who has no commercial interest in what is being taken or collected, for example, a **Bank**, **Banker** or **Sheriff**.

An **Indemnification Bond** must accompany a **Lien Levy** if a **disinterested third party taker/collector** is to be used for the **Levy** process instead of **repossession** or **Marque and Reprisal**, so that the disinterested third party taker is insured against damages which would be caused by an unlawful taking. A **Bonded Lien Levy** may be used at some future time to exercise an **Execution Sale** or **Transfer** through a **Commercially legitimate Auction**.

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **TWO POLITICAL LIEN RIGHTS**

### **THE COMMERCIAL LIEN RIGHT AND THE MILITARY LIEN RIGHT**

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Two maxims govern the legal foundation of all civilized human societies, the Labor Maxim and the Equal Protection Maxim.

The prosperity of every nation is deeply affected by the degree to which its common citizens and its officials act in compliance with the Labor Maxim and the Equal Protection Maxim.

**1. The Labor Maxim-**

- (a) A workman/laborer is worthy of his hire/wage.

**2. The Equal Protection Maxim-**

- (a) The law shall be equally applied to all persons.
- (b) The law shall subject all persons to the same mode of regulation.
- (c) All persons shall be equally protected by the law.
- (d) All persons shall be equally obligated by the law.

**3. The Contract Maxim- (Corollary Maxims)**

- (a) The commercial and social laws of contract shall be equally applied to all parties of the contract (persons and legal entities).
- (b) The commercial and social laws of contract shall subject both opposite parties of a contract to the same mode of regulation.
- (c) Both opposite parties to a contract are to be equally protected by the commercial and social laws of contract.
- (d) Both opposite parties to a contract are to be equally obligated by the commercial and social laws of contract.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The *Declaration of Independence* and the *Constitution for the U.S.A.* [hereinafter the U.S. Constitution, or Constitution] are jointly the contract of specific performance between the U.S. citizens as the parties on one side of the agreement, and the U.S. government, its officers, employees, agents, and subcontractors as the parties on the other side of the agreement.

By the equal application of the law, every commercial and social lien right that tax financed public officials exercise or enforce against tax paying citizens provides tax paying citizens with an equal lien right that citizens can exercise or enforce against tax financed public officials.

Any attempt by a public official to deliberately deny any citizen the equal protection of the law or to evade the provision of the equal protection of the law constitutes a breach of the *Constitution for the United States of America* and constitutes a creation of either a commercial or a military lien right by the offending party.

## THE COMMERCIAL LIEN RIGHT

### GOVERNMENT:

**CLR-G1:** The government has a potential commercial lien right to collect/levy taxes from the citizen for specific performance (services) rendered by the government for the citizen.

**CLR-G2:** When the taxes are not paid by the citizen, then the citizen is in breach of contract and the government has a lien right against the citizen.

**CLR-G3:** When the citizen intentionally evades the payment of taxes, then the government's lien right extends to the right of the government to seize the citizen's personal property to pay the taxes.

*Pursuant to the Labor Maxim, the Equal Protection Maxim, and the Contract Maxim*, there exists a reciprocal statement of the citizen's commercial lien right.

### CITIZEN:

**CLR-C1:** The citizen has a potential commercial lien right to collect/levy political specific performance (services) from the government for taxes paid by the citizen to the government.

**CLR-C2:** When the political specific performance (services) is not forthcoming from the government, then the government is in breach of the contract and the citizen has the lien right against the government.

**CLR-C3:** When a public official deliberately violates the *U.S. Constitution* in the specific performance of his/her duties, then his/her act, being criminal in nature, places him/her outside the veil of corporate limited liability on his/her own personal liability, and then the citizen's lien right extends to the right of the citizen to seize the politician's/official's real and personal property to pay for the breach of specific performance (18 USC 241, 242, etc.).

## THE MILITARY LIEN RIGHT

If the citizen's attempt to exercise the commercial lien right against a public official is subverted by a Constitutional violation by that public official or by other public officials acting in conspiracy with that public official, then the public official or officials are engaging in mixed war and holding office in insurrection and rebellion against the *Constitution*, and, therefore, the military lien right is justified and is automatically activated thereby.

## THE MILITARY LIEN RIGHT

### GOVERNMENT:

**MLR-G1:** The government has a potential military lien right to collect/levy upon a citizen's life for the conduction of a war (the draft), to protect this Nation/Country and its *Constitution* against all enemies both foreign and domestic.

**MLR-G2:** It is a demand for specific performance called military service, also known as the draft.

**MLR-G3:** When a person is drafted or inducted into the military to execute military duties of external protection of this Nation/Country and its *Constitution*, the citizen takes an oath to defend his/her Nation/Country and its *Constitution* against all enemies both foreign and domestic.

**MLR-G4:** If the citizen refuses to be drafted, in compliance with the *U.S. Constitution*, then he/she must be imprisoned. Otherwise, the military service is undermined and rendered ineffective.

**MLR-G5:** If the citizen runs in the face of the enemy and thus threatens to demoralize the military force of the Nation/Country, then he/she is subject to the penalty of death, and subject to being shot in the back by a government agent (military officer) as he/she runs away from the fight.

*Pursuant to the Labor Maxim, the Equal Protection Maxim, and the Contract Maxim*, there exists a reciprocal statement of the citizen's military lien right:

### CITIZEN:

**MLR-C1:** The citizen has a potential military lien right to collect/levy upon a public official's life for the provision of public service (e.g., justice) to protect this Nation/Country and its *Constitution* against all enemies both foreign and domestic.

**MLR-C2:** It is a demand for specific performance called public service, justice, etc..

**MLR-C3:** When a person is elected, appointed, contracted, or compensated to execute political duties of internal protection of the Nation/Country and its *Constitution*, it is understood that such duties will be fulfilled in strict compliance with, enforcement of, and protection of this Nation/Country and its *Constitution*, and in full support of and respect for the sacrifices of the citizen as a soldier.

**MLR-C4:** If the public official refuses to provide the contracted public service (e.g., justice) in compliance with the *U.S. Constitution*, then he/she must be imprisoned. Otherwise, the public service is undermined and rendered ineffective.

**MLR-C5:** If the public official violates allegiance to the *U.S. Constitution* by deliberately violating the *Constitution*, or by deliberately treating the mandates of the *Constitution* with



contempt, especially after being put on notice of, or reprimanded for, said contempt, and thereby acts as a domestic enemy of this Nation/Country and its *Constitution* by reversing the benefits gotten by the sacrifice of our soldiers, and thus threatens to demoralize the legal force of the Nation/Country, *then* that public official is lawfully subject to the penalty of death at the hand of the injured citizen or his/her assignee; because -- any lesser penalty would allow the corrupt agents of the present government and the next corrupt ruling agents of the government to pardon the violation of the *Constitution* and laws of this Nation/Country, and would allow those agents to reward past evil performance by new employment of the offenders in the new regime (New World Order).

In American history, the *Declaration of Independence* served the legal purpose of making a *Solemn Recognition of Mixed War*, which is a *Notice of Military Lien Right*, a warning of *No Trespass*, an assertion that any killing or taking of human life necessary for the protection of the legal remedies of the common citizen is being done, in the immediate situation described in the *Solemn Recognition* or *Notice*, not as murder, but as lethal self-defense of the commercial and social remedy against the cited domestic enemy or enemies. The *Declaration of Independence* is the legal model or format for the construction of the *Solemn Recognition of Mixed War* and the *Notice of Military Lien Right*.

PURSUANT TO THIS CONCEPT THE FOLLOWING ARE SAMPLINGS OF THE WAGNERS' CASE FROM IT'S BEGINNING TO IT'S PRESENT CONDITION. To clarify this concept, quotes from the Declaration of Independence are being applied from this point through the closing statements of this document.

(¶ + # symbolizes the paragraph from which the quote was taken from the Declaration of Independence)

## INTRODUCTION -- OVERVIEW

### PLAIN STATEMENT OF GENUINE ISSUE OF MATERIAL FACT (EXPOSING THE FIRST DEFECT OF PROCESS)

1. The primary, genuine issue in the following case numbers, 92-202D, MS 93-028, and C-93-1731D is the material fact; the United States Government and its sub-contracted IRS Agents have never provided to Edward J. Wagner and Carol J. Wagner, a copy of any Federal Tax Lien in support of any tax collection action brought against them, by either the United States Government or the IRS, despite repeated demands by the Wagners for such documentation. (¶1) *"a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. . . ."* (We must achieve a separation of our nation from the *criminal perversions* of the U.S. Government.)

2. The IRS has seized the Wagner's property without a **Federal Tax Lien** or any other commercial paperwork properly signed and sworn to be true, correct and complete. (¶2) *"That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to*

(141) (5)

## NOTE

### The Shetar's Effect on English Law—A Law of the Jews Becomes the Law of the Land

The rational study of law is still to a large extent the study of history.  
Holmes, *The Path of the Law*.<sup>1</sup>

#### I. INTRODUCTION

English law, like the English language, is an amalgam of diverse cultural influences. The legal system may fairly be seen as a composite of discrete elements from disparate sources. After the conquest of 1066, the Normans imposed on the English an efficiently organized social system that crowded out many Anglo-Saxon traditions.<sup>2</sup> The Jews, whom the Normans brought to England,<sup>3</sup> in their turn contributed to the changing English society. The Jews brought a refined system of commercial law: their own form of commerce and a system of rules to facilitate and govern it. These rules made their way into the developing structure of English law.

Several elements of historical Jewish legal practice have been integrated into the English legal system.<sup>4</sup> Notable among these is the written credit agreement—shetar, or startt, as it appears in English documents. The basis of the shetar, or "Jewish Gage," was a lien on all property (including realty)<sup>5</sup> that has been traced as a source of the modern mortgage.<sup>6</sup> Under Jewish law, the shetar

1. 10 HARV. L. REV. 457, 469 (1897).

2. 1 G.M. TREVELYAN, *HISTORY OF ENGLAND* 142-48 (1953).

3. 1 F. POLLOCK & F.W. MAITLAND, *THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW BEFORE THE TIME OF EDWARD I* 468 (reissued 2d ed. 1968). There is some dispute whether the Jews arrived by William the Conqueror's invitation or merely with his permission. 4 S. BARON, *A SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE JEWS* 77 (1957).

4. See generally J. RABINOWITZ, *JEWISH LAW* 250-72 (1956) (discussing Jewish Gage, Odaita, Startt of Acquittance, and Representation by Attorney).

5. See *infra* text accompanying notes 34-36 (describing shetar and accompanying lien).

6. Rabinowitz, *The Common Law Mortgage and the Conditional Bond*, 92 U. PA. L. REV. 179-94 (1943). The author traces the two-instrument (debt and release) mortgage to its origin as a device to avoid asmakhta, a Jewish principle invalidating penalty clauses. Under that doctrine, Jewish money lenders were forbidden to exact a penalty conditioned on the future failure of the debtor's obligation. *Id.* at 184-85. If a conveyance involved asmakhta, it was void. *Id.* at 182. Invalidation as asmakhta could be avoided if all obligations were incurred at the time of the original transaction. *Id.* at 184, 185-86. Land was seizable as security only if the creditor went into possession at the time of the loan: "Meakhshev"—"from now". *Id.* at 185. For this reason, the debt instrument included an immediate conveyance of the land that was to serve as security against default. A second instrument, the acquittal, would release the security and reconvey the land to its original owner if the debt were paid on or before its due date. *Id.* at 185. The entire written obligation (shetar) remained in the hands of a third party for the duration of the debt. *Id.* at 192. The document proved that the debt existed and clarified the rights and duties of the parties in case of default. See also 2 C. HERZOG, *THE MAIN INSTITUTIONS OF JEWISH LAW* 71-92 (2d ed. 1967) (chapter on asmakhta).

Rabinowitz finds in these and other early Jewish devices for avoiding asmakhta both the structural and substantive roots of the English mortgage and the later developed equitable right of redemption. J. RABINOWITZ, *supra* note 4, at 250-72. See also F. LINCOLN, *THE STARRA* 47-50 (1939) (outlining the same derivation); see generally F. LINCOLN, *THE LEGAL BACKGROUND TO THE STARRA* (1932) (same). Compare the historical period of equitable right of redemption with the same term of protected re-

permitted a creditor to proceed against all the goods and land of the defaulting debtor.<sup>7</sup> Both "movable and immovable" property were subject to distraint.<sup>8</sup>

In contrast, the obligation of knight service under Anglo-Norman law barred a land transfer that would have imposed a new tenant (and therefore a different knight owing service) upon the lord.<sup>9</sup> The dominance of personal feudal loyalties equally forbade the attachment of land in satisfaction of a debt; only the debtor's chattels could be seized.<sup>10</sup> These rules kept feudal obligations intact, assuring that the lord would continue to be served by his own knights. When incorporated into English practice, the notion from Jewish law that debts could be recovered against a loan secured by "all property, movable and immovable" was a weapon of socio-economic change that tore the fabric of feudal society and established the power of liquid wealth in place of land holding.<sup>11</sup>

The Crusades of the twelfth century opened an era of change in feudal England. To obtain funds from Jews, nobles offered their land as collateral.<sup>12</sup> Although the Jews, as aliens, could not hold land in fee simple,<sup>13</sup> they could take security interests of substantial money value.<sup>14</sup> That Jews were permitted to hold security interests in land they did not occupy expanded interests in land beyond the traditional tenancies.<sup>15</sup> The separation of possessory interest from interest in fee contributed to the decline of the rigid feudal land tenure structure.<sup>16</sup>

At the same time, the strength of the feudal system's inherent resistance to this widespread innovation abated. By 1250, scutage<sup>17</sup> had completely replaced feudal services: tenant obligations had been reduced to money pay-

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demption in *Leviticus* 25:29: "And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city; then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold; for a full year shall he have the right of redemption." *Id.*

7. J. RABINOWITZ, *supra* note 4, at 253. See *infra* text accompanying notes 33-47 (describing sheiar in Jewish law).

8. See *infra* text accompanying note 35 (extent of lien imposed by sheiar).

9. T.F. BERGIN & P.G. HASKELL, PREFACE TO ESTATES IN LAND AND FUTURE INTERESTS 8 (1966). Land tenure was central to social organization within the feudal system:

The feudal system originated in the relations of a military chieftain and his followers, or king and nobles, or lord and vassals, and especially their relations as determined by the bond established by a grant of *land* from the former to the latter. From this it grew into a complete and intricate complex of rules for the tenure and transmission of real estate, and of correlated duties and services . . . .

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 560 (rev. 5th ed. 1979) (emphasis in original).

10. 2 F. POLLOCK & F.W. MAITLAND, *supra* note 3, at 596.

11. See H.G. RICHARDSON, THE ENGLISH JEWRY UNDER ANGEVIN KINGS 94 (1960) (Jews' liquidation of land obligations broke down rigidity of structure of feudal land tenure and facilitated transfer of land to new capitalist class).

12. E. JENKS, EDWARD PLANTAGENET, THE ENGLISH JUSTINIAN 40-41 (1923).

13. See F. LINCOLN, THE STARRA 114-15 (1939) (Jews could possess lands, but not hold by feck SELECT PLEAS, STARRS, AND OTHER RECORDS FROM THE ROLLS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS ix-x (J.M. Rigg ed. & trans. 1902) [hereinafter J.M. RIGG] (Jews religiously barred from swearing Christian oath of fealty, and therefore disabled from holding feudal estate).

14. E. JENKS, *supra* note 12, at 40-41.

15. Cf. 1 F. POLLOCK & F.W. MAITLAND, *supra* note 3, at 469 (alien to English law for creditor not in possession of land to have rights in it).

16. E. JENKS, *supra* note 12, at 41.

17. Scutage, in medieval feudal law, was a payment by the tenant in lieu of military service. D. WALKER, THE OXFORD COMPANION TO LAW 1121 (1980). See *infra* note 18.

introduced in the Exchequer, and preserved in the laws of England. Traces of the shetar procedure survived for centuries in English law. A sealed debt continued to be dischargeable only by a deed of release or by cancellation or destruction of the debt instrument.<sup>182</sup> The practice of debt cancellation by requiring return of the *pes* of the chirograph continued from 1194 until its abolition by statute in 1833.<sup>183</sup>

Most important, the encumbrance of real property permitted by the Jewish Law of the shetar had been adopted by English law. Bonds contained the traditional Hebrew formula pledging "all my goods, movable and immovable."<sup>184</sup> Creditors had the statutory right to execute against the debtor's land. No longer were personal obligations and rights in land rigidly separate. Even while Edward was divesting himself of his Jewish moneylenders, he made their legacy permanent. A small but significant principle of Jewish Law, wherein personal debt superseded rights in real property, had become the law of the land.

*Judith A. Shapiro*

182. A. KIRALFY, *THE ENGLISH LEGAL SYSTEM* 53 (6th ed. 1978); C.H.S. FIFOOT, *HISTORY AND SOURCES OF THE COMMON LAW* 231-33 (reprint 1970).

183. F. LINCOLN, *supra* note 13, at 136-38. See *supra* text accompanying notes 137-39 (describing documentary procedure of Archa, under which *pes* was returned to debtor by Archa when debt was paid).

184. J. RABINOWITZ, *supra* note 4, at 254-55. Some bonds further mimicked the shetar, extending the lien to all goods "present and future." *Id.*

04/20/96 VIA APFN 619-429-5268

American Patriot Fax Network, %110 Evergreen St., Imperial Beach, California 91932

## WHAT ALL FREE MEN WANT

by Hartford Van Dyke  
a Non-Union Lawyer

All American men want to be free from British Feudalism, free from the ownership of land by the Crown, free from the control of land by lords, free from the slavery of serfdom.

Feudalism is not only a social system; it includes also a legal system populated by Attorneys, those in the British social class system who are above the rank of a gentlemen and below the rank of a knight. The attorneys are given the title of nobility of "esquire." Attorneys are the mercenary paper pushing soldiers of the Crown. It takes a certain kind of social vacancy, insensitivity, and/or stupidity to qualify for the occupation of "attorney."

Attorneys are not really lawyers. They don't practice law, they practice attornment. British attornment is the feudal ceremony or process of attorning or turning property or land over from one lord to another lord while moving the serfs or tenants (slaves) along with the land. Generally, even today, attornment is the legal (but not necessarily lawful) method of maintaining the class structure by keeping the rich, rich and the poor, poor, that is, it is the method of keeping the rich (wealthy) in power and keeping the poor in subjugation or slavery. The attorney's role in American Law is the same as it is in British Law. Attorneys are subtly selected and trained to have the same role in the United states of America. Generally they are not aware that they are learning, practicing, and promoting British Feudalism, the foundation of which is laid by the American Public School System.

A lawyer, on the other hand, practices law, believes in, practices, and promotes the free exercise of intelligence, reason, invention and conscience to provide liberty and justice for all (with equal opportunity to have access to liberty and justice) and to take special care that the weak shall not be oppressed by the strong (the Code of Hamurabi), so that man's powers of intelligence, reason, invention, and conscience will not be trampled by the unreasoned and greedy forces of other men and/or governments.

A lawyer protects: labor, the right to labor, and the laborer's right to the fruits of his or her labor, the right to contract (by the use of contracts), the right to demand responsible specific performance (by the use of distresses), the right to demand payment of a debt and to collect a debt (by liens), and protects the social strength which arises from the mutual and reciprocal right to the equal protection of the law, and protects all of these commercial rights, to the extent of the destruction of all social class distinctions.

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The law which a lawyer promotes is the commercial law of fair and equal opportunity of laboring, buying, selling and trading, without monopoly.

Clearly then, the attorney and the lawyer practice opposite systems of social reward for labor, and there is no such thing as an Attorney-at-Law, unless, by the term "law", the attorney is referring to feudal law.

Shortly after the American Civil War, several labor and resource institutions or associations were established in the United States to return the control of America to the moneyed elite, especially to the moneyed British Elite. In 1878 our American legal system came under the control of a Labor Union known as the BAR ASSOCIATION. Consequently, our courts have become closed union shops. Our judges have become the union bosses of those courts. These judges are overseen by a principal union boss or union superintendent, a Supreme Court justice of the State. Attorneys control everything of importance in government, the Bar Association controls the Attorneys, and the moneyed elite control the Bar Association.

The Bar Association Labor Union only allows union "Lawyers" called "Attorneys" to use the publicly tax-financed courts. The public is thus prevented from making full use of the tax financed Justice System which it has paid for through its taxes. Instead, those taxes are fraudulently used for the private transactions and accommodations of the Union "Lawyers" or attorneys, by providing courts as a privately used public office space to do business as a Union Labor Hall or Local (Union Local), with Local Rules, called the "Local Rules of the Court" which have no proven or demonstrated basis in commercial law, common law, or statutory law.

The ultimate objective of the Bar Association is to overthrow the Government of the United States of America and it's Constitution, and to reestablish an incontestable form of British Feudalism in America and the rest of the World which will eventually become the New World Order.

Free Men want the Bar Association to be abolished, and the Commercial and Common Law Systems of the Untied States of America and it's Constitution to be totally reinstalled.

Hartford Van Dyke  
a Non-Union Lawyer  
P.O. Box 3100  
Battle Ground, Washington 98604  
(360) 687-5680

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change.*



The  
DECLARATION OF PUBLIC TRUST  
of the  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

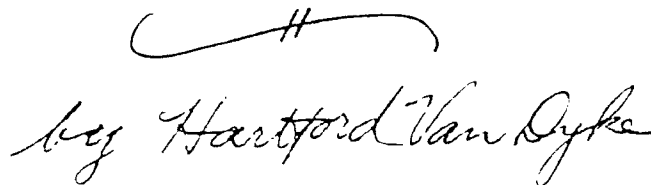
Presented as a Presidential Proclamation  
on November 19, 1863 by  
President Abraham Lincoln

resolving

"...that this government  
of the people, by the people, for the people,  
shall not perish from the earth."

This Proclamation to all nations, and to all  
mankind, and for all mankind, declaring that  
there exists on the Earth a people self-governed  
by a grand and noble **Public Trust**, has ever since  
been popularly known as

The Gettysburg Address

  
by Hartford Van Dyke



## A definition of TRUST TERMINOLOGY

### VIABILITY/ THE CAPACITY TO LIVE

Every living thing has three powers which make it viable, or give it the capacity to live and survive.

1. a resource of energy and a physical, mental, emotional and spiritual design to make possible an essential use of that energy.
2. a will to fulfill the highest potential of its innate endowment of energy and design, and
3. an executive capacity to achieve fruition by producing a beneficial output which is a multiple and/or perpetuation of its input.

### A TRUST

A Trust is merely an idea of a task to be performed or a goal to be achieved (a legal fiction) until people supply the necessary loyalty, will, and labor to manifest its principles and purposes. (The "T" in Trust will be capitalized to emphasize that the word Trust is here used as a noun.) A Declaration of Trust is a written statement, a sort of agreement or contract, which expressly declares the exact way in which people called Trustees are to be engaged to manifest, (carry out, execute) the principles and purposes of the Trust and give it its life, locomotion, and effect. Once the Trustees are chosen, received,



and assume their duties as officers of the Trust, to play out their "bit parts" as actors for the Trust, a record or log of the activities of the Trust is kept which then provides the biography or History of the Trust, called its "minutes" which asserts and bears witness of its legal existence for all people to examine and challenge. The Trustees may not use/engage the Trust to do anything which will impair, or tend to impair, the viability of the Trust.

#### THE CAST OF ACTORS

Every Trust is modeled after living things.

1. A person who endows the Trust with principles, purposes, and initial energy is called a Grantor of the Trust. That with which a Grantor endows a Trust is called the body or Corpus of the Trust.

2. A person who supplies the will and locomotion to fulfill the highest potential of the innate endowment of principles, purposes, and energy of the Trust is called a Trustee.

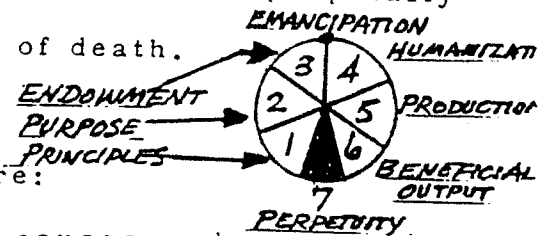
3. A person who benefits from the production, fruition, or value output of the Trust is called a Beneficiary of the Trust.

The Trustees may not use/engage the Trust to act in conflict of interest with the principles, purposes, and/or endowment of the Grantor, or in conflict with the interest(s) of the Beneficiary(ies).

# THE SEVEN STAGES OF A TRUST

It is well known and traditionally accepted that every Trust consists of seven elements or stages of construction which imitate the same seven stages of human experience from conception to death. This correspondence between human experience and Trust Structure occurs primarily because a Trust is a legal process intended to imitate the person (Grantor) who creates it, and to do in life and perpetuity what he cannot do by himself or because of death.

The seven stages of a Trust are therefore:



1. gestation corresponding to principles, causes, and propositions.
2. childhood corresponding to experimenting, testing, and the discovery of purpose.
3. adolescence-the maturing of purpose by endowment of energy.
4. adulthood-corresponding to responsibility, loyalty and humanization.
5. productivity and fruition.
6. legacy-corresponding to beneficial output.
7. death of person corresponding to perpetuity of the Trust.

Therefore, a Trust is an artificial person animated by "bit players" or actors called Trustees according to a script (conceptual endowment of principles, purposes, and design) and financing (a financial endowment) provided by a person (or persons) called a Grantor, for the benefit of value-receivers called Beneficiaries.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC TRUST

The details of the United States Public Trust are developed upon the absolute foundation of the essential ideas and ideals given under each of the Seven Absolute Elements of a Universal Public Trust and cannot violate them for any reason whatsoever without weakening or destroying the credibility of, public loyalty for, hence viability of the United States Public Trust.

The detailing of the United States Public Trust, hereinafter called simply "the Public Trust", is done pursuant to the Seven Absolute Elements and, in so far as it is possible, in harmony with the necessities set forth in the Declaration of Independence (1776) .

The detailing process consists of ~~prescribing~~ specific duties that will be performed by the Trustees of ~~The~~ Public Trust, and by defining the ~~proce~~dures, policies, agreements, contracts, legal relationships, and other activities of the Public Trust. These details will change from time to time, but that part which is considered to be fundamentally and essentially invariable is known as the United States Constitution. The variable part of the fundamental structure of the Public Trust is known as the Amendments to the United States Constitution. The fundamental content of the Gettysburg Address is timeless and absolute. It can be found impliedly or expressly given in the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. The Seven Absolute Elements of the Universal Public Trust were set forth by President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address



Abraham Lincoln Delivered the Gettysburg Address four months after the historic Civil War battle was fought.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS is a short speech that Abraham Lincoln delivered on Nov. 19, 1863, at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. He delivered the address at ceremonies to dedicate a part of the battlefield as a cemetery for those who had lost their lives in this Civil War battle. Lincoln chose his simple, noble words with such care that, ever since that day, they have stirred the deepest feelings of Americans.

4-Dedication to 1-3 (Trustee)  
5-Production 6-Beneficiary  
7-Perpetuity

Lincoln made five handwritten copies of the speech. He wrote most of the first version in Washington, before traveling to Gettysburg. At Gettysburg, he probably revised the first version, and then made a second. Lincoln planned to read the second version, and he held it in his hand while speaking. But he made several changes as he spoke. The most important change was to add the phrase "under God" after the word "nation" in the last sentence.

Historians are reasonably sure they know which version of the speech Lincoln actually gave at Gettysburg. Several reporters were present at the ceremonies and took down his words while he spoke. Although the reports vary somewhat, they all include the phrase "under God." Lincoln added that phrase to the copies of the address that he later made after the ceremonies at the Gettysburg battlefield.

Lincoln made the last copy of the address in 1864. This was the only copy he signed. This fifth version is the one carved on a stone plaque in the Lincoln Memorial.

Many false stories have grown up about this famous speech. One story says that the President wrote it in pencil on the back of an old brown envelope while on the train going to Gettysburg. According to another story, the people of Lincoln's time did not appreciate his speech. But Edward Everett, the principal speaker at the dedication, wrote to Lincoln: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes." Many newspapers also immediately recognized the inspired nobility of the President's brief remarks.

PAUL M. ANGEL

QUOTE THIS PART

## TWO VERSIONS OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS THE MAGNA CARTA OF THE U.S.

Lincoln wrote five different versions of his famous Gettysburg Address. He held the second version, left below, in his hand while

he spoke at Gettysburg. The fifth version, right below, perhaps represents as exactly as can be known the speech he gave.

### Declaration of a PUBLIC TRUST

### Declaration of a PUBLIC TRUST

1 Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

1 Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

2 Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

2 Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

3 But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

3 But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

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TA,6B - Describes the overall pipeline model of a PUBLIC TRUST.  
7B - The perpetuity clause. It gives the people fee simple title to all public lands.

THE SEVEN ABSOLUTE ELEMENTS OF  
THE UNIVERSAL PUBLIC TRUST

[The GETTYSBURG ADDRESS  
IN PUBLIC TRUST FORMAT]

1 — GESTATION — The Principle/Cause/  
Proposition of the Public Trust.

( In 1776 ) our fathers brought  
forth on this continent, a new  
nation, conceived in Liberty,  
and dedicated to the proposition  
that all men are created equal  
in sovereignty under natural law.

2 -- CHILDHOOD —  
The purpose of the Public Trust.

Now we are engaged in testing  
whether that nation, or any  
nation so conceived and so  
dedicated, can long endure.

3 — ADOLESCENCE —  
Tangible Endowment of the Public Trust.

The brave men, living and dead, who  
struggled here ( at Gettysburg ) for  
the cause of equality have consecrated  
this battlefield, and the nation for which  
it stands, far above our poor power to  
add or detract.

They gave their lives, as a supreme  
endowment, so that that nation, with  
so noble a principle, might live.

The world can never forget what  
they did here.

— EMANCIPATION —

of the Public Trust from its Grantors  
into the hands of the Trustees of the  
Public Trust.

4 — HUMANIZATION — of the Public Trust-  
The oath of Loyalty, Responsibility, and  
Authority of the Trustees of the Public Trust.

" From these honored dead we take increased  
devotion to that cause for which they gave the  
last full measure of devotion. We here  
highly resolve that these dead shall not have  
died in vain."

5. — PRODUCTIVITY — of the Public Trust.

It is for us the living to be dedicated here to  
the unfinished work ( purpose-testing ) which  
they have thus far so nobly advanced. It is  
for us to be here dedicated to the great task  
remaining before us.

6 — FRUITION — Benefit of the Public Trust

We here highly resolve that this nation,  
under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,  
truly a government of the people, by the  
people, for the people.

7 — PERPETUITY -- of the Public Trust

We here highly resolve that this  
government of the people, by the  
people, for the people, shall not  
perish from the earth.

IN GOD WE TRUST  
*Part of Lincoln's "Textbook" — The Bible*

The 23rd Psalm in Trust Format (7-Step Biographical Format)

1. Principles-- Propositions  
The lord is my shepherd,

2. Purposes-- Will  
I shall not want.

3. Endowment

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:  
he leadeth me beside the still waters.  
He restoreth my soul:...

4. Maturity—Humanization—Loyalty

...he leadeth me in the paths of  
righteousness for his name's sake.

5. Wise Productivity

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the  
shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou  
art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort  
me. Thou preparest a table before me in the  
presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my  
head with oil; my cup runneth over.

6. Legacy—Benefit Surely goodness and mercy  
shall follow me all the days of my life:...

7. Perpetuity

...and I will dwell in the house  
of the Lord for ever.

IN GOD WE TRUST  
*Part of Lincoln's "Textbook" — The Bible*

THE LORD'S PRAYER in Trust Format ( Matt 6:9 - 6:13 )

1. ( Gestation ) Principles —

Our Father which art in heaven,  
Hallowed be thy name.

2. ( Childhood ) Purposes —

Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done  
in earth, as it is in heaven.

3. ( Adolescence ) Endowment —

Give us this day our daily bread.

4. ( Maturity ) Humanization

And forgive us our debts, as  
we forgive our debtors. ( And  
forgive us our trespasses as we  
forgive those who trespass against us. )

5. Productivity & Wisdom ( Wise Productivity )

And lead us not into temptation, but  
deliver us from evil:

6. Legacy — Benefit

For thine is the Kingdom, and the  
power, and the glory,...

7. Perpetuity

...for ever. Amen.

901217m



## U.S. CODE TITLE 42 SECTION 1986

### 42 USC 1986

§ 1986. Same; action for neglect to prevent.

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$5,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued. (R. S. § 1981.)

FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

THE LAW HAS ALWAYS BEEN ON YOUR SIDE - USE IT TO BUILD A BETTER, STRONGER AMERICA.



UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL CITATION  
**CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**  
AFFIDAVIT AND BRIEF OF INFORMATION

THE UNITED STATES

DISTRICT COURT SUPREME COURT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PRES. COUNCIL ETC.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF (State) \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

JURISDICTION

18 USC 241

REFERENCES

42 USC 1983, 1985, 198

Case Number

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

By \_\_\_\_\_

**VS.**

Plaintiff(s)/Accuser(s)

AND ANY UNKNOWN OTHERS

Defendant(s)/Accused

Citation,  
Complaint,  
Affidavit  
and Brief of  
Information

**184364**

The above named defendant(s) is/are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the herein listed and marked parts of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land.

Said defendant(s), on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_,

in \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_,

did unlawfully

WE HAVE SIMPLIFIED AND CODED (SEE NEXT BOX)  
U.S.CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AS SHOWN FOR BETTER  
AND MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING FOR ALL.

101/OC—Obligation of Contracts

└─ Clause 1  
└─ Section 10  
└─ Article 1

AM14.1/EP—Equal Protection  
└─ Section 1  
└─ Amendment 14

**I. PROTECTIONS OF YOUR BASIC RIGHTS** —(If you prefer, add more on the line below labeled "other")

- ☐ AM1/FR No law shall be made limiting my freedom of religion and how I apply it to my life (conscience).
- ☐ AM6/AC The accused may have the assistance of anyone/anything in the presentation of his defense.
- ☐ AM6/AC, AM1/FR It is up to me to choose and have as counsel whoever can best understand and represent my conscience (what I think is right or wrong).
- ☐ AM 13.1/S,IS No law-abiding person shall be forced to do anything he does not want to do.
- ☐ OTHER

**II. GUARANTEES OF AN HONEST GOVERNMENT THAT GIVES FAIR AND EQUAL PROTECTION FOR ALL**

- ☐ AM1/FS No law shall limit my freedom of speech-I can say whatever I believe - especially if required (when someone requires me to tell the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth...).
- ☐ AM1/FP No law shall limit freedom of the press- or my freedom to express my ideas in writing or printing.
- ☐ AM6/INFO The accused must be informed why he is on trial (and the nature and cause of the complaint).
- ☐ AM6/WA The accused must be confronted by all witnesses against him.
- ☐ AM6/WF The accused has the right to compulsory process to get all people or materials in his favor.
- ☐ AM6/PT In all trials involving the threat of jail, the accused shall have a public trial (including friends).
- ☐ AM5/IND No person shall be held to answer for any serious crime without a Grand Jury indictment.
- ☐ AM14.1/CUS All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens and protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ AM14.1/EP All persons shall be equally protected and restricted by the law.
- ☐ 421/UP,UI People of each state can do anything that is allowed in any other state.
- ☐ 411/ARP No state shall refuse to acknowledge the actions and records of other states.
- ☐ AM14.1/CP,CI No state shall make or enforce any law limiting rights guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ OTHER

**III. GUARANTEES OF REASONABLE ENFORCEMENT OF YOUR RIGHTS**

- ☐ AM4/PS I am safe from unwarranted searches/seizures of myself, or anything mine (or my responsibility).
- ☐ AM4/W.PC Any action taken against me must be fully described to me in writing, issued by a court of law (not an agency-like IRS), signed by a judge (not an agent-like IRS), and sworn on oath.
- ☐ 101/OC No state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.
- ☐ OTHER

**IV. GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS (ACTION/REACTION PROCESS THAT PROVIDES JUSTICE FOR ALL)**

- ☐ AM5/DP No person shall be deprived of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☐ AM14/DP No State shall deprive anyone of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☐ 192/HC I have a right to further court process if I have been unlawfully confined (Writ of Habeas Corpus).
- ☐ 322/SCA I have a right to appeal my case to a higher court.
- ☐ OTHER

**V. PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNREASONABLE GOVERNMENT BEHAVIOR (OVERCONTROLLING YOUR LIFE)**

- ☐ 193/XL No law shall be passed today that can punish me for something I did yesterday (no retroactive laws).
- ☐ 101/XL No state shall pass any law today that can punish me for something I did yesterday (ex post facto).
- ☐ 411/CPE Congress determines the effect of state legal processes.
- ☐ AM5/DJ No person shall suffer more than once for the same offense.
- ☐ 101/LMR No state shall declare war on a person (resort to force) in violation of the Constitution.
- ☐ AM8/XB No excessive bail shall be required - bail shall be proportional to crime.
- ☐ AM8/XF No excessive fines shall be imposed - fines shall be proportional to crime.
- ☐ AM8/CP No cruel punishment (torture) shall be inflicted on anyone.
- ☐ AM8/UP No unusual punishment shall be inflicted - there shall be equal suffering for equal crimes.
- ☐ OTHER

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## VI. PROTECTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT SECRECY — WHICH FORCES GOVERNMENT TO BE HONEST

- ☐ AM6/INFO, AM14.1/EP I may require as much in writing as is required of me.
- ☐ 311/GB All judges may only hold their office during good behavior (lawful, patient, dignified, courteous).
- ☐ AM5/JC No one shall give up or lose anything (taxes) for public gain without fair compensation.
- ☐ AM7/JT All trials not involving the threat of jail, and involving over \$20 shall be tried by jury.
- ☐ AM6/ST,PT All trials involving the threat of jail shall be speedy and public.
- ☐ 323/JT All trials involving the threat of jail shall be by jury.
- ☐ 323/TIS Trial must be in the state where the crime was committed.
- ☐ AM6/IJT A jury must impartially rule on facts (even ruling against any law they believe unfair).
- ☐ AM6/TWC A jury must be of the state and district where the crime was committed.
- ☐ AM6/DPA The trial district must be pre-established by law to insure a fair sampling of people in the jury.
- ☐ 101/GS Money is legal tender ONLY if it is made of, or exchangeable at a bank for, silver or gold.
- ☐ 101/GS,TD No state shall make anything but silver or gold legal tender for payment of debts.
- ☐ 101/CM No state is allowed to coin or print money.
- ☐ 101/EBC No state is allowed to print anything to be used in the place of money.
- ☐ 101/OC No state is allowed to weaken the dollar bill's obligation to be exchangeable for silver or gold.
- ☐ 185/CM Only Congress can coin money (not the Federal Reserve, which is an unlawful private corporation).
- ☐ 185/VM Congress has valued money at 412.5 grains of standard silver (or equivalent gold) to the dollar.  
(Federal Reserve notes don't promise any silver or gold at all! So, they are unlawful and cannot be used in any transactions with the Government (payment of taxes, bail, fees, fines, court costs, etc.).
- ☐ 186/PC Printing money without lawful authorization is counterfeiting; Congress must punish counterfeiters.
- ☐ 101/TN No state shall set anyone (including Bar Assoc., Esquire, etc.) above the Common Man.
- ☐ 101/TAC No state shall work against the U.S. Constitution with anyone (Bar Assoc., IRS, etc.).
- ☐ 431/NNS No controlling agency (Bar Assoc., IRS) shall be formed (or act) in violation of the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ 331/TAU No controlling agency shall harass a U.S. Citizen (mixed war/treason).
- ☐ 111/SP Only Congress has the power to make laws.
- ☐ 311/SP Only courts can decide punishments and rewards with regard to the law.
- ☐ OTHER

## VII. PROTECTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT COMPLETELY CONTROLLING YOUR LIFE (DOMINATION)

- ☐ AM5/WAH No person shall be forced to say or do anything that can be used against him later (for any reason).
- ☐ AM3/QS No public servant shall be quartered in a public house unlawfully or without public consent.
- ☐ 193/BA No person or group can make a law, judge on it, AND punish under it (this takes away ALL rights).\*
- ☐ 101/BA No state shall allow any person or group to make a law, judge on it, AND punish under it. \*
- ☐ OTHER \*BILL OF PAINS AND PENALTIES

## VIII. GUARANTEES THAT IF SOMETHING IS WRONG, YOUR GOVERNMENT MUST DO SOMETHING

- ☐ AM14.1/CUS All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens and protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ AM14.4/PDQ Taxes (public debt) spent for unlawful purposes may be questioned.
- ☐ 197/NUW No money may be withdrawn from the Public Treasury for unlawful purposes.
- ☐ AM16/TX Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes only for lawful purposes.
- ☐ AM5/JC No one shall give up or lose anything (taxes) for public gain without fair compensation.
- ☐ AM1/PA,RG I may assemble peaceably with others to ask the Government to protect my rights.
- ☐ AM24/VPT The right to vote may not be denied to anyone because they fail to pay taxes.
- ☐ AM9/ER All rights belong to the people; some are stated, some are not.
- ☐ AM10/PR All government power comes from the consent of the people governed.
- ☐ AM5/DP No person shall be deprived of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☐ AM14/DP No state shall deprive anyone of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☐ 441/GRG The U.S. guarantees a system of laws to protect the majority AND minority.
- ☐ 612/SL "This Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land."
- ☐ 613/BO All law makers, court officials, and enforcement officers are bound by oath to the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ 218/OATH The President's oath is to "faithfully execute" his office and "defend the U.S. Constitution".
- ☐ 231/GX The President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed (enforced)."
- ☐ 612/JB All judges are bound by oath to support the United States Constitution.
- ☐ 441/PAI The U.S. will protect every U.S. Citizen against any attack upon themselves or their rights.
- ☐ 441/PADV The U.S. will protect every U.S. Citizen against local attack upon themselves or their rights.
- ☐ AM2/KBA The right of people to keep and bear arms shall never be limited.
- ☐ AM14.3/HO,IR No person shall hold office if he rebels against or violates the U.S. Constitution (treason).
- ☐ OTHER

- ☒ 321/JUC The Court's power reaches into all cases involving the U.S. Constitution or any laws made under it.  
☒ 321/JUP The Court's power shall extend to any case involving the United States as a party.  
☐ OTHER

**TITLE 18 SECTION 241 - (18 USC 241) - CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured - they shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; and if death results they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

**TITLE 18 SECTION 242 - (18 USC 242) - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW**

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

**THEREFORE, the Court shall punish according to TITLE 18 SECTION 241/242.**

- ☒ 311/GB All judges may only hold their office during good behavior (lawful, patient, dignified, courteous).  
☒ 612/JB All judges are bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States of America.  
☒ 613/BO All law makers, court officials, and enforcement officers are bound by oath to the U.S. Constitution.  
☒ AM14.3/HO,IR No person shall hold office if he rebels against, or violates the U.S. Constitution.  
☐ OTHER

**THEREFORE, the Court shall punish the defendant(s) for fraud (drawing a wage for disservice) and misprision (mis-use of public office or contempt against the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Law of the Land)**

I (we) certify under penalties of perjury that I (we) have grounds to, and do believe that the above accused person(s) committed the above offense(s) contrary to law.

(Sign here)

*Gyle Hartford Van Dyke (gr.)*

Date

*2/4/97*

(Sign here)

Date

*Spuniani 2/4/97*  
 NOTARY

NOTARY PUBLIC  
 STATE OF WASHINGTON  
 SHAMIM PUNJANI  
 My Appointment Expires DEC 21, 1998

*6 Named Defendants including 1 Judge - at this time 54  
 Courts: Page 2 + Page 3 + page 4 = 24 + 27 + 3 + 25 = 54 + 25  
 54 counts per defendant + 2 extra counts per Judge.*

THE CIVIL VALUE OF THIS COMPLAINT IS 326 COUNTS AT \$10,000 PER COUNT = \$3,260,000

THIS COMPLAINT IS AN AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION IN THE NORMAL COMMERCIAL SENSE AND AS SUCH IS A SECURITY REPRESENTING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

**AND IS A LIEN AGAINST ALL  
 MALPRACTICE BONDS AND REAL  
 AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF DEFENDANTS**

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Citation, Complaint, Affidavit and Bri



DEFENDANT(S)

COMPLAINT # \_\_\_\_\_  
 COMPANION CASE # \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOTAL COUNTS: \_\_\_\_\_

I.

☐ AM1/FR  
☐ AM6/AC  
☐ AM6/AC, AM1/FR

☐ AM13.1/S,IS  
☐ OTHER

II.

☐ AM1/FS

☐ AM1/FP  
☐ AM6/INFO  
☐ AM6/WA  
☐ AM6/WF  
☐ AM6/PT  
☐ AM5/IND  
☐ AM14.1/CUS  
☐ AM14.1/EP  
☐ 421/UP,UI  
☐ 411/ARP  
☐ AM14.1/CP,CI  
☐ OTHER

III.

☐ AM4/PS  
☐ AM4/W,PC

☐ 101/OC  
☐ OTHER

IV.

☐ AM5/DP  
☐ AM14/DP  
☐ 192/HC  
☐ 322/SCA  
☐ OTHER

V.

☐ 193/XL  
☐ 101/XL  
☐ 411/CPE  
☐ AM5/DJ  
☐ 101/LMR  
☐ AM8/XB

☐ AM8/XF  
☐ AM8/CP  
☐ AM8/UP  
☐ OTHER

VI.

☐ AM6/INFO, AM14.1/EP  
☐ 311/GB  
☐ AM5/JC  
☐ AM7/JT  
☐ AM6/ST,PT  
☐ 323/JT  
☐ 323/TIS  
☐ AM6/IJT  
☐ AM6/TWC  
☐ AM6/DPA  
☐ 101/GS  
☐ 101/GS,TD  
☐ 101/CM  
☐ 101/EBC  
☐ 101/OC  
☐ 185/CM  
☐ 185/VM

☐ 186/PC  
☐ 101/TN  
☐ 101/TAC  
☐ 431/NNS  
☐ 331/TAU  
☐ 111/SP  
☐ 311/SP  
☐ OTHER

VII.

☐ AM5/WAH  
☐ AM3/QS  
☐ 193/BA  
☐ 101/BA  
☐ OTHER

VIII.

☐ AM14.1/CUS  
☐ AM14.4/PDQ  
☐ 197/NUW  
☐ AM16/TX  
☐ AM5/JC  
☐ AM1/PA,RG

☐ AM24/VPT  
☐ AM9/ER  
☐ AM10/PR  
☐ AM5/DP  
☐ AM14/DP  
☐ 441/GRG  
☐ 612/SL  
☐ 613/BO  
☐ 218/OATH  
☐ 231/GX  
☐ 612/JB  
☐ 441/PAI  
☐ 441/PADV  
☐ AM2/KBA  
☐ AM14.3/HO,IR  
☐ OTHER

IX.

☐ 241/IMP  
☐ 136/STI  
☐ 136/SCI  
☐ 137/JI  
☐ 137/LSL  
☐ 331/TC  
☐ 332/TP  
☐ AM14.3/RD  
☐ OTHER  
☐ 321/JUC  
☐ 321/JUP  
☐ OTHER

X.

☐ 161/CS  
☐ 311/CS  
☐ 217/CS  
☐ AM14.4/OC,IR  
☐ AM14.4/OC,V  
☐ 101/OC  
☐ 231/GX  
☐ 231/CO  
☐ OTHER

☐ 311/GB  
☐ 612/JB  
☐ 613/BO  
☐ AM14.3/HO,IR  
☐ OTHER

# **Public Wealth Rebate Bank**

**Account Info for Case No. CP78-500C**

## **PUBLIC WEALTH (TAX) REBATE BANKS**

"Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." 5<sup>th</sup> Amend., U. S. Const.  
Private property, Taxes, taken for Government service, including JUSTICE, can be lawfully retrieved by  
placing Liens against the Government for official acts of disservice, including COURT CORRUPTION.

**By Hartford Van Dyke, Public Servant  
Non-Union Commercial Lawyer**

**Released into the Public Domain**

Honorable John C. Coughenour

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN PITNER, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CR96-500C

DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION  
TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND  
AND NINTH AMENDMENTS,  
AND SUPPORTING  
MEMORANDUM

Noted: December 27, 1996

Defendants John Pitner, Marlin Mack, Gary Kuehnoel, Frederick Fisher, John Kirk, Richard Burton, Tracy Brown, Judy Kirk and Theodore Carter, through their attorneys of record, move to dismiss counts 1-18 of the indictment against them because this prosecution violates the Second and Ninth Amendments to the United States Constitution. This motion is supported by the following memorandum of law.

Undersigned counsel has conferred with counsel for the above defendants and is authorized to bring this motion on their behalf.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 199\_\_.

Respectfully submitted:

David Zuckerman, WSBA #18221  
Attorney for Defendant Gary Kuehnoel  
On behalf of all defendants named above

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2ND AND 9TH AMENDMENTS, AND MEM -- Page 1

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## MEMORANDUM

### I. INTRODUCTION

The nine defendants bringing this motion are charged in count 1 of the second superseding indictment ("SSI") with conspiracy to commit, among other things, the following crimes:

(a) to make, possess, receive and transfer firearms in violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 5861;

(b) to possess and transfer machineguns in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(o);

In addition, John Pitner is charged in count 2, and Gary Kuehnoel in counts 2 and 13-15, with possession and transfer of machineguns in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(o). The following defendants are charged with possession of unregistered pipe bombs in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 5861(d): Marlin Mack counts 3-5 and 9-12; John Kirk and Richard Burton in counts 6 and 7; and John Kirk and Judy Kirk in count 8. Finally, Gary Kuehnoel is charged in counts 16-18 with possession of unregistered short-barreled rifles in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 5861(d).

Defendants Pitner, Mack, Kuehnoel, Fisher, and Carter are specifically identified in the indictment as members of the Washington State Militia. SSI at ¶1. The other four defendants bringing this motion are alleged to have shared the aims of the Washington State Militia and to have acted in concert with the militia members. All nine defendants are accused of a conspiracy in which they "prepared for armed confrontation with unnamed persons," SSI at ¶5, and "posess[ed] firearms, including, but not limited to machineguns and short-barreled firearms . . . pipe bombs, fragmentation grenades, incendiary grenades, modified mortar balls, sparkler bombs and claymore mines." SSI at ¶6-7.

Counts 1-18 of the indictment must be dismissed because they violate the Second and Ninth Amendments to the United States Constitution. As noted below, some of the

DEFTS' JOINT MOT TO DISMISS BASED ON  
2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS, AND MEM -- Page 2

arguments presented in this brief have apparently been rejected by the Ninth Circuit. Defendants are asking that those rulings be limited to their special facts, or in the alternative that the rulings be overturned.

For purposes of this motion only, the Court may take the allegations in the indictment as true.

## II. ARGUMENT

### A. THE SECOND AMENDMENT REQUIRES DISMISSAL OF COUNTS 1-18

#### 1. Introduction

The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution states: "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Judicial interpretation of and legal commentary on the Second Amendment are limited. The last Supreme Court case to deal directly with firearms regulation and the Second Amendment was United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174, 59 S.Ct. 816, 83 L.Ed. 1206 (1939). The last Ninth Circuit case was United States v. Tomlin, 454 F.2d 176 (1972), which dismissed a claim that 26 U.S.C. §§ 5841(a) and 5861(d) violated the Second Amendment in one sentence, holding that the argument was "undermined by controlling precedent," including Miller. Since its passage in 1986, 18 U.S.C. § 922(o) has apparently been challenged on Second Amendment grounds only one time, in United States v. Hale, 978 F.2d 1016 (8th Cir. 1992). As for legal commentary, "no one recognized by the legal academy as a 'major' writer on constitutional law has deigned to turn his or her talents to a full consideration of the Amendment." Levinson, The Embarrassing Second Amendment, 99 Yale L.J. 637, 639 n. 13 (1989).

As discussed below, the Second Amendment at the very least guarantees the collective right of citizens to bear arms that are reasonably related to the preservation of a well-regulated militia. Most of the cases rejecting Second Amendment challenges are

DEFTS' JOINT MOT TO DISMISS BASED ON  
2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS, AND MEM -- Page 3

therefore distinguishable from this case, because they did not involve organized militia activity. In the alternative, defendants contend that the Second Amendment confers an individual right to possess the weapons charged here. Finally, defendants contend that the Ninth Amendment guarantees them the right to possess and use the weapons charged here for self defense.

2. Counts 1-18 Violate the Second Amendment Because the Charged Conduct was Reasonably Related to the Preservation of a Well-Regulated Militia

In United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. at 175, the defendant was charged with transporting in interstate commerce an unregistered sawed-off shotgun. The Court stressed that the Second Amendment must be interpreted in view of the purpose of militias at the time the constitution was adopted. Id. at 179. Miller made no showing that his sawed-off shotgun was possessed or transported for use with any sort of militia, rather than for illegal street crime, so he could not claim Second Amendment protection.

In the absence of any evidence tending to show that possession or use of a "shotgun having a barrel of less than eighteen inches in length" at this time has some reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well regulated militia, we cannot say that the Second Amendment guarantees the right to keep and bear such an instrument. Certainly it is not within judicial notice that this weapon is any part of the ordinary military equipment or that its use could contribute to the common defense.

Id. at 178. "Miller might have had a tenable argument had he been able to show that he was keeping or bearing a weapon that clearly had a potential military use." Levinson, 99 Yale L.J. at 654. The Supreme Court has not addressed a Second Amendment issue since the Miller decision.

The only Ninth Circuit case to address a Second Amendment challenge to any statute involved in this case is United States v. Tomlin, 454 F.2d 176 (1972). There, the court rejected defendant's Second and Tenth Amendment challenges to "offenses proscribed by the National Firearms Act, 26 U.S.C. §§ 5841(a) and 5861(d)" in a four-sentence per curiam opinion. The court's entire legal analysis is as follows: "The two arguments made by

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2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS, AND MEM -- Page 4

Tomlin are undermined by controlling precedent.” Id. The Court cited three cases for this proposition, including Miller. It is impossible to tell from the Tomlin decision precisely why the Second Amendment argument was rejected. Presumably, as in Miller, defendant made no showing that the weapons involved had any relationship to a militia. The opinion says nothing about what weapons were involved or what purpose defendant put them to.

The only federal circuit case to deal with the Second Amendment and § 922(o) held that “the existence of any reasonable relationship to the preservation of a well-regulated militia was best determined from the facts of each individual case.” Hale, 978 F.2d at 1020 (internal quotations omitted). To make this determination, the Hale court relied on Cases v. United States, 131 F.2d 916 (1st Cir. 1942), cert. denied, 319 U.S. 770, 63 S.Ct. 1431, 87 L.Ed. 1718 (1943), which the court noted “remains one of the most illuminating circuit opinions on the subject of ‘military’ weapons and the Second Amendment.” Hale at 1019. The Cases court “carefully examin[ed] the principles and implications of the then recent Miller decision.” Hale at 1020. The Cases court held:

Considering the many variable factors bearing upon the question it seems to us impossible to formulate any general test by which to determine the limits imposed by the Second Amendment but that each case under it, like cases under the due process clause, must be decided on its own facts and the line between what is and what is not a valid federal restriction pricked out by decided cases falling on one side or the other of the line.

Cases, 131 F.2d at 922. Defendants know of no federal circuit cases that have held otherwise.<sup>1</sup>

On the facts of this case, defendants’ alleged weapons conduct is protected by the Second Amendment because it is reasonably related to the preservation of a well-regulated militia. First, machine guns are “distinctly military arms”. Hale, 978 F.2d at 1020 n.4; Cases, 131 F.2d at 922. Similarly, it is obvious that bombs, grenades, mortar balls and

<sup>1</sup> To the extent that Tomlin can be read as inconsistent with the fact-based approach of Miller and Cases, it must be overruled.

mines are typically associated with military use. Short-barreled weapons are not necessarily associated with military use. See Miller. A criminal might saw off a shotgun, for example, to conceal it during commission of a crime. In this case, however, defendant Kuehnoel is specifically charged with possessing military-issue, folding stock "survival rifles."<sup>2</sup> Such weapons are designed for use by soldiers who need to carry an accurate weapon in a small, lightweight pack. Thus all the weapons involved in this case are "distinctly military arms." In the alternative, if the Court has any doubt that this standard has been satisfied, defendants request an evidentiary hearing and appointment of a military expert in order to make a stronger showing.

Second, the conduct charged in counts 1-18 of the SSI "has some reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well regulated militia." See Miller at 178. Defendants are included in the class of people defined by federal and state law as the "unorganized militia." On the federal level, the militia consists of "all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and, except as provided in section 313 of title 32, under 45 years of age" who are U.S. citizens. 10 U.S.C. § 311. The militia consists of the organized militia -- National Guard and Naval Militia -- and the unorganized militia, everyone not a member of the organized militia. 10 U.S.C. § 311. Similarly, Washington statutes provide that:

The militia of the state of Washington shall consist of all able bodied citizens of the United States . . . residing within this state, who shall be more than eighteen years of age, and shall include all persons who are members of the national guard and the state guard, and said militia shall be divided into two classes, the organized militia and the unorganized militia.

RCW § 38.04.030 (1991). Washington's statute is not unusual. See Moncure, 34 Howard L.J. at 594-95 (citing various states' codes).

---

<sup>2</sup> Count 16 involves a "Harrington and Richardson, model M4, .22 caliber survival rifle." The search warrant return, filed on August 2, 1996, refers to this gun as "Prop U.S. Army." Count 17 involves an "Ithaca, model M6, survival weapon." The search warrant return refers to this gun as "Property US Army." Count 18 involves a Colt AR-15 semi-automatic rifle, model SP1 . . . with upper receiver having a barrel of less than 16 inches in length." The Colt is well-known as a military weapon.

In Miller, the Supreme Court explained that "well-regulated militia" meant to the Framers an "unorganized" civilian militia. "The sentiment of the time strongly disfavored standing armies; the common view was that adequate defense of country and laws could be secured through the Militia -- civilians primarily, soldiers on occasion." Miller, 307 U.S. at 179.

The signification attributed to the term Militia appears from the debates in the Convention, the history and legislation of Colonies and States, and the writings of approved commentators. *These show plainly enough that the Militia comprised all males physically capable of acting in concert for the common defense.* "A body of citizens enrolled for military discipline." And further, that ordinarily when called for service these men were expected to appear bearing arms supplied by themselves and of the kind in common use at the time.

Id. See also Levinson, 99 Yale L.J. at 646-47 ("There is strong evidence that 'militia' refers to all of the people, or at least all of those treated as full citizens of the community.").

Here, defendants are not merely eligible for service in the militia, they are specifically charged with organized militia activity. According to the indictment, the WSM conducted numerous organized meetings between January 1, 1995 and July 27, 1996. At these meetings, the WSM, among other things, allegedly made and possessed firearms, "prepared for armed confrontation with unnamed persons," SSI at 3, and trained WSM members in sniper detection, SSI at 5. The discovery includes allegations that the WSM prepared a military-style obstacle course for training, and practiced target shooting, survival skills, communications, and other military disciplines. The members are alleged to have organized themselves in a military style of leadership. Thus, the conduct charged clearly has "some reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well regulated militia." Again, if the Court finds the pleadings insufficient to meet this standard, defendants request an evidentiary hearing to make a stronger showing.

Thus, counts 1-18 of the SSI must be dismissed because they violate the core protections of the Second Amendment.

DEFTS' JOINT MOT TO DISMISS BASED ON  
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3. In the Alternative, the Indictment Violates Defendants' Individual Rights to Bear Arms

In the alternative, if the Court concludes that defendants cannot make a sufficient showing that their conduct was reasonably related to the preservation or efficiency of a militia, defendants contend that counts 1-18 of the SSI violate their individual right to bear arms under the Second Amendment. That the Second Amendment confers such a right is clear from the following language: "... the right of *the people* to bear arms shall not be infringed." (emphasis added). Despite this language, the Ninth Circuit has recently held that "it is clear that the Second Amendment guarantees a collective rather than an individual right." Hickman v. Block, 81 F.3d 98, 100 (9th Cir. 1996) (internal quotation omitted). Nonetheless, defendants include this section of the brief to preserve their argument that the Ninth Circuit should reverse its position or, failing that, that the United States Supreme Court should reverse the Ninth Circuit.

Nowhere in the Hickman opinion does the court reference United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 494 U.S. 259, 265 (1990), in which a majority of the Supreme Court stated for the first time that the phrase "the people" in the Second Amendment should be read the same way as identical references to "the people" contained in the First, Fourth and other Amendments. Obviously, the First and Fourth amendments confer individual rights.

4. Even if the Court Upholds the Other Counts Under the Second Amendment, it Should Dismiss the Counts Based on 18 U.S.C. § 922(o).

The government may argue that the counts based on 26 U.S.C. § 5861 do not violate the Second Amendment because they involve only reasonable regulations of firearms. Even if the Court were to accept that argument, it cannot apply such reasoning to counts 2 and 13-15, which are based on 18 U.S.C. § 922(o). That statute imposes an outright ban on, not a mere regulation of, the possession and transfer of machineguns, and therefore violates the Second Amendment on its face. The history of § 922(o)'s passage is discussed in defendants' memorandum supporting their motion to dismiss the machinegun counts on

grounds other than the Second and Ninth Amendments.

In United States v. Lopez, -- U.S. --, 115 S.Ct. 1624, 131 L.Ed.2d 626 (1995), the Supreme Court struck down 18 U.S.C. § 922(q), which banned firearm possession in a school zone. The Fifth Circuit in Lopez had noted various parallels between §§ 922(q) and (o): both were passed hastily; neither had any legislative history suggesting a basis for federal jurisdiction; and both, unlike earlier firearms acts, "denounce[d] mere possession with no express tie either to interstate commerce or other federalizing element." Lopez, 2 F.3d 1342, 1356 (5th Cir. 1993). The unanimous Fifth Circuit panel went out of its way to note the possible application of the Second Amendment:

It is also conceivable that some applications of section 922(q) might raise Second Amendment concerns. Lopez does not raise the Second Amendment, and thus, we do not now consider it. Nevertheless, this orphan of the Bill of Rights may be something of a brooding omnipresence here.

Id. at 1364 n.46 (emphasis added).

The Ninth Circuit has yet to address the issue of whether § 922(o), on its face, violates the Second Amendment. In fact, no federal court has addressed this precise issue. The only federal case discussing the Second Amendment and § 922(o) is United States v. Hale, 978 F.2d 1016 (8th Cir. 1992). There, because the pro se petitioner did not raise a facial challenge, the court addressed only whether possession of a machinegun in that case was reasonably related to a well-regulated militia.

Thus, the Court should find that § 922(o) on its face violates the Second Amendment.

**B. COUNTS 1-18 VIOLATE THE NINTH AMENDMENT, WHICH GUARANTEES A RIGHT TO SELF DEFENSE**

The rights of Americans are not limited to those specified in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. "In the debates over ratification of the Bill of Rights, delegates commonly objected that it was impossible to list the rights of free men." Johnson, Beyond The Second



Amendment: An Individual Right To Arms Viewed Through The Ninth Amendment, 24 Rutgers L.J. 1, 7 (1992). The Ninth Amendment of the Constitution was therefore passed to specifically preserve these "unenumerated" rights:

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

U.S. Const. Amend. 9.

Since its passage, the Ninth Amendment has been construed periodically to establish substantive individual rights. See Barnett, Foreward: The Ninth Amendment and Constitutional Legitimacy, 64 Chi.-Kent L. Rev. 37, 57-58 (1988) (citing Court's list of 13 unenumerated rights). It is one of provisions creating a "penumbra" that supports a constitutional right of privacy. See e.g., Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479, 85 S.Ct. 1678, 14 L.Ed.2d 510 (1965); see also id. at 485-86 (Goldberg, J., concurring) (suggesting exclusive reliance on Ninth Amendment for constitutional right of privacy). Several commentators have recently taken the position that one of these unenumerated rights is the right of self-defense, which implicitly also covers all reasonable tools of self-defense.

The notion of a "natural" right of self-defense stems from the absence of any right to rely on society for one's defense. As noted in Bowers v. DeVito, 686 F.2d 616, 618 (7th Cir. 1982), "there is no constitutional right to be protected by the state against being murdered by criminals or madmen." Accordingly, "[o]ur common law supports an individual right to arms for self-defense, unimpaired by governmental restrictions." Johnson, 24 Rutgers L.J. at 8:

The Federalist Papers directly support derivation of an individual right to bear arms for self-defense from the Ninth Amendment. Federalist No. 28 describes an "original right to self-defense which is paramount to all positive forms of government." Several commentators have urged that certain rights predate government, and the Ninth Amendment preserves them.

Id. at 35. See also Blackstone's Commentaries, 143-44 (1766) ("self-defense, therefore, as it is justly called the primary law of nature, so it is not, neither can it be in fact, taken away

by the law of society"); Johnson, 24 Rutgers L.J. at 66 & n.209 (citing other English common law).

In Quilici v. Village of Morton v Grove, 695 F.2d 261, 279-80 (7th Cir. 1982), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 863 (1983), dissenting judge Coffey would have invalidated the local gun ordinance involved there on Ninth Amendment grounds. "A fundamental part of our concept of ordered liberty is the right to protect one's home and family against dangerous intrusions subject to criminal law." Id. at 280 (dissent). Judge Coffey noted that the Ninth Amendment has been utilized by litigants to argue for various personal rights, such as a right to privacy and abortion, to engage in sodomy, to wear long hair, to view obscene materials, and many other rights.

The right of self-defense and personal security has as much or more of a basis in natural law as these other rights. The Ninth Amendment therefore serves as a viable basis for protection of the right to possess arms necessary to effect that right. See also Van Alstyne, 43 Duke L. J. at 1248, n.43 ("An impressive number of authors . . . have sought to locate the right to keep and bear arms in the Ninth Amendment").

The right to weapons necessary for adequate self-defense cannot be limited to exclude the type of firearms and destructive devices involved here.

[W]e have started to identify and regulate "bad" guns. The approach seems strained. Ultimately, we are concerned about guns because they can be used to kill people. This capability is inherent in every gun, and it exposes the absurd notion that we are going to ban only the "bad" ones.

Johnson, 24 Rutgers L.J. at 78. Further, the reasonableness of actions taken in self-defense will necessarily depend on the extent of the violent threat. In this case, the government asserts that the defendants were preparing to repel an invasion of United Nations troops, which might be unlawfully supported by the federal government. Clearly, citizens would require substantial weapons to defend themselves against such a threat.

Thus, counts 1-18 of the indictment violate the Ninth Amendment and must be dismissed.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 199\_\_.

Respectfully submitted:

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Zuckerman, WSBA #18221  
Attorney for Defendant Gary Kuehnoel  
On behalf of all defendants named in motion

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I forwarded a true copy of this pleading to the government by messenger, and to all defense counsel by U.S. mail, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Stacey Bridges  
Legal Assistant to David Zuckerman

DEFTS' JOINT MOT TO DISMISS BASED ON  
2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS. AND MEM -- Page 12  
*page 22 of 22 pages*

" The First Amendment is okay & out there (as he (Judge Coughenour) pointed to the window in the courtroom) but not in this courtroom, and there will be no Second or Ninth Amendment defense in this trial. "

Judge John C. Coughenour.

Opening ~~a~~ statement on the first day of the trial of the Seattle Seven, ~~at~~ <sup>in</sup> the month of January 1997 — with everyone present including the gallery — however, the jury was not present in the courtroom at the time this statement was made by Judge Coughenour.

Tracy L. Brown

↓  
[a.k.a., William (Bill) Smith]

COMPLAINT #1 - VIOLATION OF 2<sup>ND</sup> and 9<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT DEFENSE  
FILE IN → UNITED STATES DIST. COURT Case #CR96-500  
FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

THE LAW HAS ALWAYS BEEN ON YOUR SIDE - USE IT TO BUILD A BETTER, STRONGER AMERICA.



# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL CITATION CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

AFFIDAVIT AND BRIEF OF INFORMATION

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE & DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT COURT SUPREME COURT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PRES. ETC.  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF (State) WASHINGTON at SEATTLE JURISDICTION  
IN THE COUNTY OF KING 18 USC 241.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Hartford Van Dyke, (206)687-5680

P.O. Box 3100, BATTLE GROUND, WASH. 98604

VS. U.S. DISTRICT COURT: Proxy Plaintiff(s)/Accuser(s)

Judge John C. Coughenour, Susan B. Dohrman  
Katrina C. Pflaumer, William H. Redkey, Jr.,

Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, et al. -

AND ANY UNKNOWN OTHERS

See next Defendant(s)/Accused  
two attached pages.

### REFERENCES

42 USC 1983, 1985, 199

Case Number

→ CR96-500  
(# CR96-281M)

Citation,  
Complaint,  
Affidavit  
and Brief of  
Information

The above named defendant(s) is/are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the herein listed and marked parts of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land.

Said defendant(s), on or about July 26, 1996 and continuing to present 1997,  
in KING County, State of WASHINGTON

did unlawfully Plaintiffs

deny the Defendants in Case # CR96-281M and  
Case # CR96-500C) their 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
U.S. Constitutional Rights as detailed in the  
next two attached pages entitled "DEFENDANTS  
DID UNLAWFULLY", ... "COMMITTED AS FOLLOWS"  
followed by three pages of boxform Ledgering,  
and 12 pages of Exhibits, by Attorney/Lawyer  
David B. Zuckerman, and some supporting tables,  
4 pages.

## DEFENDANT(S) DID UNLAWFULLY

The above named Defendants herein are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the herein listed and marked parts of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land. Said Defendants, on or about July 26, 1996, through December 27, 1996, (Zuckerman's Motion day explained later) and to the present, February 3, 1997, in King County, State of Washington through what is now known as the United States District Court (at Seattle, Washington) Criminal Case #CR96-500 C, having knowledge of the law and the power to prevent the Constitutional deprivation of Plaintiffs' herein (Defendants in Case No. CR96-500C) guaranteed Rights, with intent, without authority and under color of law **did unlawfully**: engage in a conspiracy to use the offices, formalities, ceremonies, and power of the U.S. Government and their official bonds and professional licenses to overthrow the United States Government, and specifically, to defraud and betray the Plaintiffs herein (Defendants, American Citizens, in Case #CR96-500C), of their lawful Constitutional exercise of their 9th Amendment natural law invariant individual right of self-defense and self-preservation, and the corollary 2nd Amendment Constitutional right to "Keep and Bear Arms"—rights based on Natural Law, hence invariant and not subject to human opinion or prosecution. Said acts are in violation of Title 18 USC 241.

## COMMITTED AS FOLLOWS

Re: Seattle, Washington U.S. District Court multidefendant Criminal Case #CR96-500C.

On the evening of Saturday February 1, 1997, a person who has been able to follow William (Bill) Smith's case in the U.S. District Court presented to me a brief entitled "DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM" (hereinafter Motion) that was written and delivered to the Court by one of the public defenders in that case, David Zuckerman, back in December, 1996. It was an excellent argument and defense based on the 2nd and 9th Amendment's to the U.S. Constitution, but it was rejected by Judge John C. Coughenour who is conducting the mass trial of William (Bill) Smith and eight other people accused of breaking the law by exercising their U.S. Constitutional 2nd and 9th Amendment Rights.

As I understand the matter, Judge Coughenour forbade Mr Zuckerman and the other public defenders to raise the 2nd Amendment as an argument in defense of their clients. But the issue in this matter clearly requires a 2nd Amendment defense, involving the legal existence of an "unorganized militia" in each state and Mr. Zuckerman in his Motion not only proved that, but went on to show that the 2nd Amendment defense was merely corollary to the more general Constitutional 9th Amendment natural right to protection consistent with the natural right of every animal under Natural Law to exercise self-defense in a predatory world. Mr Zuckerman showed that the self-defense argument "implicitly covers all reasonable tools of self-defense" including "distinctly military weapons" and that it also exists there for the obvious reason of absurdity (reductio absurdum) that the Constitution does not and could not reasonably guarantee the right of anyone to absolutely rely on Society for one's own defense.

In rejecting Mr. Zuckerman's Motion, Judge Coughenour committed a wide variety of offenses against the Plaintiffs' herein (Defendants in Case No. CR96-500C) the Public Defenders, the Court, the Government, the Military, the U.S. Constitution, and the Public generally. The soldiers of our army,

*Page 2 of 22*



navy, air force, national guard, marines, and other military organizations take a 9th and 2nd Amendment oath of induction to defend this Nation and its Constitution against all enemies both foreign and domestic. Judge Coughenour treats with absolute and unlimited contempt (1) our soldiers' oath, (2) our soldiers' object of protecting the Constitution and this nation founded upon it, (3) our soldiers' mortal combat, (4) our soldiers' ultimate sacrifice of their lives, and (5) the unorganized militia which must provide those soldiers. The Judge's character is clearly that of a tyrant and a traitor.

But why did Mr. Zuckerman not force Judge Coughenour by legal reason and force of commercial processes to correct Judge Coughenour's contempt for Mr. Zuckerman's clear presentation of legal principle? Mr. Zuckerman is clearly able to reason. And the judge clearly is motivated by other interests.

The answer is sad. A Washington State attorney admitted to a person who became one of my clients that when an attorney wants to buy malpractice insurance, he has to promise that he will not sue another attorney or a judge. And in order to win cases in today's summary/"judge only" trials, he has to be on good terms with the judge. Since the establishment of the Bar Association in 1878, the law schools and the courts have discouraged the exercise of principles, reason and conscience, and stress only process, government expedience, and government advantage. That feudal attitude is known as attornment, hence, the title "Attorney". The public doesn't realize that it is the public's responsibility to help the law abiding attorneys, what I would call real lawyers, to overcome the corruption of the courts and the judges.

I agree with the principles Mr. Zuckerman has stated. But, I am not inhibited by the "government privilege"-constrained system which "allows" Mr. Zuckerman to work in the legal cesspool of today's courts. As a Citizen, I am subject, as all Citizens including Mr. Zuckerman are subject, to obey 42 USC 1986, the federal "brother's keeper statute". Therefore, I must support Mr. Zuckerman's efforts to clean up the legal cesspool by **filing this Criminal Complaint.**

Another public defender in this same case, Howard Ratner, has pointed out the cleverly engineered libel, slander, and deliberate tactics of McCarthyism which the prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Susan B. Dohrmann, and her team are engaging in to destroy the lives and sacrifices of the defendants, and the efforts of the public defenders. Susan B. Dohrmann, William H. Redkey, Jr., Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, and their boss, U.S. Attorney Katrina C. Pflaumer are also supporting the treason of Judge John C. Coughenour, Judge David E. Wilson, Ramon E. Garcia, Michael German and others.

If the U.S. Attorney's Office wants to deal with a real weapons problem, then they should attack the **Silent Weapons System of the New World Order** engineered by the 1973 Nobel Prize winner in economics, Wassily W. Leontief whose job was to engineer a World Economics Computer, a Silent Weapons System, to control and automate the World's economy. He was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and others who intend to benefit by, and rule the world by, using the Silent Weapons System as an economic tool par excellent. See the attached (approx. 80 page) Exhibit on the Silent Weapons System.

I wrote the book The Skeleton in Uncle Sam's Closet about the treason committed by President Roosevelt to ensure the success of the Pearl Harbor Attack, and I wrote the book Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars about the computer system of the New World Order, so I need not say any more to describe the treason of Judge Coughenour who is an obvious part of the problem and puppet of the New World Order.

*page 3 of 22*

WE HAVE SIMPLIFIED AND CODED (SEE NEXT BOX)  
U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AS SHOWN FOR BETTER  
AND MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING FOR ALL.

101/OC—Obligation of Contracts

└─ Clause 1  
└─ Section 10  
└─ Article 1

AM14.1/EP—Equal Protection  
└─ Section 1  
└─ Amendment 14

**I. PROTECTIONS OF YOUR BASIC RIGHTS** —(If you prefer, add more on the line below labeled "other")

- ☒ AM1/FR No law shall be made limiting my freedom of religion and how I apply it to my life (conscience).
- ☐ AM6/AC The accused may have the assistance of anyone/anything in the presentation of his defense.
- ☒ AM6/AC, AM1/FR It is up to me to choose and have as counsel whoever can best understand and represent my conscience (what I think is right or wrong). \*
- ☒ AM13.1/S, IS No law-abiding person shall be forced to do anything he does not want to do.
- ☐ OTHER

*\* BILL SMITH especially (TRACY LEE BROWN)*

**II. GUARANTEES OF AN HONEST GOVERNMENT THAT GIVES FAIR AND EQUAL PROTECTION FOR ALL**

- ☒ AM1/FS No law shall limit my freedom of speech-I can say whatever I believe - especially if required (when someone requires me to tell the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth...). \*1
- ☐ AM1/FP No law shall limit freedom of the press- or my freedom to express my ideas in writing or printing.
- ☒ AM6/INFO The accused must be informed why he is on trial (and the nature and cause of the complaint).
- ☒ AM6/WA The accused must be confronted by all witnesses against him.
- ☒ AM6/WF The accused has the right to compulsory process to get all people or materials in his favor.
- ☐ AM6/PT In all trials involving the threat of jail, the accused shall have a public trial (including friends).
- ☒ AM5/IND No person shall be held to answer for any serious crime without a Grand Jury indictment. \*2
- ☒ AM14.1/CUS All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens and protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- ☒ AM14.1/EP All persons shall be equally protected and restricted by the law.
- ☒ 421/UP, UI People of each state can do anything that is allowed in any other state.
- ☒ 411/ARP No state shall refuse to acknowledge the actions and records of other states.
- ☒ AM14.1/CP, CI No state shall make or enforce any law limiting rights guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ OTHER

*\*1 ESPECIALLY BILL SMITH (TRACY LEE BROWN)  
\*2 INDICTMENT MANUFACTURED BY ENTRAPMENT.*

**III. GUARANTEES OF REASONABLE ENFORCEMENT OF YOUR RIGHTS**

- ☒ AM4/PS I am safe from unwarranted searches/seizures of myself, or anything mine (or my responsibility).
- ☒ AM4/W, PC Any action taken against me must be fully described to me in writing, issued by a court of law (not an agency-like IRS), signed by a judge (not an agent-like IRS), and sworn on oath. \*
- ☒ 101/OC No state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.
- ☐ OTHER

*\* PATENTLY OBVIOUS FALSE CHARGES AGAINST 9th & 2nd Amen*

**IV. GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS (ACTION/REACTION PROCESS THAT PROVIDES JUSTICE FOR ALL)**

- ☒ AM5/DP No person shall be deprived of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☒ AM14/DP No State shall deprive anyone of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☒ 192/HC I have a right to further court process if I have been unlawfully confined (Writ of Habeas Corpus).
- ☒ 322/SCA I have a right to appeal my case to a higher court.
- ☐ OTHER

**V. PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNREASONABLE GOVERNMENT BEHAVIOR (OVERCONTROLLING YOUR LIFE)**

- ☐ 193/XL No law shall be passed today that can punish me for something I did yesterday (no retroactive laws).
- ☐ 101/XL No state shall pass any law today that can punish me for something I did yesterday (ex post facto).
- ☐ 411/CPE Congress determines the effect of state legal processes.
- ☐ AM5/DJ No person shall suffer more than once for the same offense.
- ☒ 101/LMR No state shall declare war on a person (resort to force) in violation of the Constitution.
- ☒ AM8/XB No excessive bail shall be required - bail shall be proportional to crime. \*
- ☒ AM8/XF No excessive fines shall be imposed - fines shall be proportional to crime. \*
- ☒ AM8/CP No cruel punishment (torture) shall be inflicted on anyone. \*
- ☒ AM8/UP No unusual punishment shall be inflicted - there shall be equal suffering for equal crimes. \*
- ☐ OTHER

*\* POLITICAL PRISONERS*



## VI. PROTECTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT SECRECY — WHICH FORCES GOVERNMENT TO BE HONEST

- ☐ AM6/INFO, AM14.1/EP I may require as much in writing as is required of me.
- J ☒ 311/GB All judges may only hold their office during good behavior (lawful, patient, dignified, courteous).
- ☒ AM5/JC No one shall give up or lose anything (taxes) for public gain without fair compensation.
- ☐ AM7/JT All trials not involving the threat of jail, and involving over \$20 shall be tried by jury.
- ☐ AM6/ST,PT All trials involving the threat of jail shall be speedy and public.
- ☐ 323/JT All trials involving the threat of jail shall be by jury.
- ☐ 323/TIS Trial must be in the state where the crime was committed.
- ☐ AM6/IJT A jury must impartially rule on facts (even ruling against any law they believe unfair).
- ☒ AM6/TWC A jury must be of the state and district where the crime was committed. \*
- ☒ AM6/DPA The trial district must be pre-established by law to insure a fair sampling of people in the jury. \*
- ☐ 101/GS Money is legal tender ONLY if it is made of, or exchangeable at a bank for, silver or gold.
- ☐ 101/GS,TD No state shall make anything but silver or gold legal tender for payment of debts.
- ☐ 101/CM No state is allowed to coin or print money.
- ☐ 101/EBC No state is allowed to print anything to be used in the place of money.
- ☐ 101/OC No state is allowed to weaken the dollar bill's obligation to be exchangeable for silver or gold.
- ☐ 185/CM Only Congress can coin money (not the Federal Reserve, which is an unlawful private corporation).
- ☐ 185/VM Congress has valued money at 412.5 grains of standard silver (or equivalent gold) to the dollar. (Federal Reserve notes don't promise any silver or gold at all! So, they are unlawful and cannot be used in any transactions with the Government (payment of taxes, bail, fees, fines, court costs, etc.).
- ☐ 186/PC Printing money without lawful authorization is counterfeiting; Congress must punish counterfeiters.
- ☐ 101/TN No state shall set anyone (including Bar Assoc., Esquire, etc.) above the Common Man.
- ☒ 101/TAC No state shall work against the U.S. Constitution with anyone (Bar Assoc., IRS, etc.). \*
- ☒ 431/NNS No controlling agency (Bar Assoc., IRS) shall be formed (or act) in violation of the U.S. Constitution.
- ☒ 331/TAU No controlling agency shall harass a U.S. Citizen (mixed war/treason).
- ☒ 111/SP Only Congress has the power to make laws.
- ☐ 311/SP Only courts can decide punishments and rewards with regard to the law.
- ☒ OTHER 197/FTN — NO TITLES OF NOBILITY — U.S. PROHIBITION.

**\* INVASION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE/NATION OF WASHINGTON**

## VII. PROTECTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT COMPLETELY CONTROLLING YOUR LIFE (DOMINATION)

- ☐ AM5/WAH No person shall be forced to say or do anything that can be used against him later (for any reason).
- ☒ AM3/QS No public servant shall be quartered in a public house unlawfully or without public consent.
- ☒ 193/BA No person or group can make a law, judge on it, AND punish under it (this takes away ALL rights). \*
- ☒ 101/BA No state shall allow any person or group to make a law, judge on it, AND punish under it. \*
- ☐ OTHER \*BILL OF PAINS AND PENALTIES

## VIII. GUARANTEES THAT IF SOMETHING IS WRONG, YOUR GOVERNMENT MUST DO SOMETHING

- ☒ AM14.1/CUS All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens and protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ AM14.4/PDQ Taxes (public debt) spent for unlawful purposes may be questioned.
- ☒ 197/NUW No money may be withdrawn from the Public Treasury for unlawful purposes. \*
- ☐ AM16/TX Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes only for lawful purposes.
- ☒ AM5/JC No one shall give up or lose anything (taxes) for public gain without fair compensation.
- ☒ AM1/PA,RG I may assemble peaceably with others to ask the Government to protect my rights.
- ☐ AM24/VPT The right to vote may not be denied to anyone because they fail to pay taxes.
- ☒ AM9/ER All rights belong to the people; some are stated, some are not.
- ☒ AM10/PR All government power comes from the consent of the people governed.
- ☒ AM5/DP No person shall be deprived of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☒ AM14/DP No state shall deprive anyone of anything without a fair trial based on Constitutional law.
- ☒ 441/GRG The U.S. guarantees a system of laws to protect the majority AND minority.
- ☒ 612/SL "This Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land."
- ☒ 613/BO All law makers, court officials, and enforcement officers are bound by oath to the U.S. Constitution.
- ☐ 218/OATH The President's oath is to "faithfully execute" his office and "defend the U.S. Constitution".
- ☐ 231/GX The President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed (enforced)."
- J ☒ 612/JB All judges are bound by oath to support the United States Constitution.
- ☒ 441/PAI The U.S. will protect every U.S. Citizen against any attack upon themselves or their rights.
- ☒ 441/PADV The U.S. will protect every U.S. Citizen against local attack upon themselves or their rights.
- ☒ AM2/K8A The right of people to keep and bear arms shall never be limited.
- ☒ AM14.3/HO,IR No person shall hold office if he rebels against or violates the U.S. Constitution (treason).
- ☐ OTHER

**\* INDICTMENT MFD. BY TAX-FINANCED ENTRAPMENT SCHEME**

☒ 321/JUC  
☒ 321/JUP  
☐ OTHER

The Court's power reaches into all cases involving the U.S. Constitution or any laws made under  
The Court's power shall extend to any case involving the United States as a party.

② TITLE 18 SECTION 241 - (18 USC 241) - CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured - the shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; and if death results the shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

TITLE 18 SECTION 242 - (18 USC 242) - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

↑ THEREFORE, the Court shall punish according to TITLE 18 SECTION 241/242.

- ☒ 311/GB All judges may only hold their office during good behavior (lawful, patient, dignified, courteous).  
☒ 612/JB All judges are bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States of America.  
☒ 613/BO All law makers, court officials, and enforcement officers are bound by oath to the U.S. Constitution.  
☒ AM14.3/HO,IR No person shall hold office if he rebels against, or violates the U.S. Constitution.  
☐ OTHER

THEREFORE, the Court shall punish the defendant(s) for fraud (drawing a wage for disservice) and misprision (mis-use of public office or contempt against the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Law of the Land)

I (we) certify under penalties of perjury that I (we) have grounds to, and do believe that the above accused person(s) committed the above offense(s) contrary to law.

(Sign here)

(Sign here)

*Lyle Hartford Van Dyke (gr.)*

Date 2/4/97

Date

*Spuniani 2/4/97*  
NOTARY

NOTARY PUBLIC  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
SHAMIM PUNJANI  
My Appointment Expires DEC 21, 1998

6 Named Defendants including 1 Judge - at this time <sup>54</sup> ~~54~~   
Courts: Page 2 + Page 3 + page 4 = 24 + 27 + 3 + 2J = 54 + 2J. <sup>54</sup> ~~324~~ + 2  
54 counts per Defendant + 2 extra counts for Judge.

THE CIVIL VALUE OF THIS COMPLAINT IS 326 COUNTS AT \$10,000 PER COUNT = \$3,260,000

THIS COMPLAINT IS AN AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION IN THE NORMAL COMMERCIAL  
SENSE AND AS SUCH IS A SECURITY REPRESENTING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

AND IS A LIEN AGAINST ALL

MALPRACTICE BONDS AND REAL

AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF DEFENDANTS

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Citation, Complaint, Affidavit and Brie

DEFENDANT(S)	COUNTS	COMPLAINT #1
Judge John C. Coughenour	56	VIOLATION OF 2nd & 4th Amend
Susan B. Dohrmann, A.U.S. Atty	54	COMPLAINT # CR96-500C
Katrina C. Pflaumer, U.S. Atty	54	COMPANION CASE # CR96-2BIA
William H. Redkey Jr., A.U.S. Atty	54	COUNTY KING
Mark N. Bartlett, A.U.S. Atty	54	STATE WASHINGTON
Gene Porter, A.U.S. Atty	54	TOTAL COUNTS: 326
		@ 10000 = \$3,260,000

I.  
☒ AM1/FR  
☐ AM6/AC  
☒ AM6/AC, AM1/FR

☒ AM13.1/S,IS  
☐ OTHER

II.

☒ AM1/FS  
☒ AM1/FP  
☒ AM6/INFO  
☒ AM6/WA  
☒ AM6/WF  
☐ AM6/PT  
☒ AM5/IND  
☒ AM14.1/CUS  
☒ AM14.1/EP  
☒ 421/UP,UI  
☒ 411/ARP  
☒ AM14.1/CP,CI  
☐ OTHER

III.

☒ AM4/PS  
☒ AM4/W.PC

☒ 101/OC  
☐ OTHER

IV.

☒ AM5/DP  
☒ AM14/DP  
☒ 192/HC  
☐ 322/SCA  
☐ OTHER

V.

☐ 193/XL  
☐ 101/XL  
☐ 411/CPE  
☐ AM5/DJ  
☒ 101/LMR  
☒ AM8/XB

☒ AM8/XF  
☒ AM8/CP  
☒ AM8/UP  
☐ OTHER

VI.

☐ AM6/INFO, AM14.1/EP  
☒ 311/GB  
☒ AM5/JC  
☐ AM7/JT  
☐ AM6/ST,PT  
☐ 323/JT  
☐ 323/TIS  
☐ AM6/IJT  
☒ AM6/TWC  
☒ AM6/DPA  
☐ 101/GS  
☐ 101/GS,TD  
☐ 101/CM  
☐ 101/EBC  
☐ 101/OC  
☐ 185/CM  
☐ 185/VM

☐ 186/PC  
☒ 101/TN  
☒ 101/TAC  
☒ 431/NNS  
☒ 331/TAU  
☒ 111/SP  
☐ 311/SP  
☒ OTHER 197/TN

VII.

☐ AM5/WAH  
☒ AM3/QS  
☒ 193/BA  
☒ 101/BA  
☐ OTHER

VIII.

☒ AM14.1/CUS  
☐ AM14.4/PDQ  
☒ 197/NUW  
☐ AM16/TX  
☒ AM5/JC  
☒ AM1/PA,RG

☐ AM24/VPT  
☒ AM9/ER  
☒ AM10/PR  
☒ AM5/DP  
☒ AM14/DP  
☒ 441/GRG  
☒ 612/SL  
☒ 613/BO  
☐ 218/OATH  
☐ 231/GX  
☒ 612/JB  
☒ 441/PAI  
☒ 441/PADV  
☒ AM2/KBA  
☒ AM14.3/HO,IR  
☐ OTHER

IX.

☐ 241/IMP  
☐ 136/STI  
☐ 136/SCI  
☐ 137/JI  
☐ 137/LSL  
☐ 331/TC  
☐ 332/TP  
☐ AM14.3/RD  
☐ OTHER  
☒ 321/JUC  
☒ 321/JUP  
☐ OTHER

X. Contempt  
Misprision

☐ 161/CS  
☐ 311/CS  
☐ 217/CS  
☐ AM14.4/OC,IR  
☐ AM14.4/OC,V  
☐ 101/OC  
☐ 231/GX  
☐ 231/CO  
☐ OTHER

☐ 311/GB  
☐ 612/JB  
☐ 613/BO  
☐ AM14.3/HO,IR  
☐ OTHER

WE HAVE SIMPLIFIED AND CODED (SEE NEXT BOX)  
U.S.CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AS SHOWN FOR BETTER  
AND MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING FOR ALL

101/OC—Obligation of Contracts  
 Clause 1  
 Section 10  
 Article 1  
 AM14.1/EP—Equal Protection  
 Section 1  
 Amendment 14

REF. #	TITLE	REF #	TITLE
111/SP	Separation(of)powers	AM1/FR	Freedom of religion
136/STI	Senate tries impeachment	AM1/PREB	Freedom of religion to establish basis
136/SCI	Senate Convict impeachment	AM1/FREI	Freedom of religion to establish institute
137/JI	Judgment impeachment	AM1/FRX	Freedom of religion-exerc
137/LSL	Liabile, subject to law	AM1/PS	Freedom of speech
153/HJP	House journal proceedings	AM1/FP	Freedom of press
185/CM.VM	Coin money, value money	AM1/PA	Peaceful assembly
186/PC	Punish counterfeiting	AM1/RG	Redress grievances
189/CT	Constitute tribunals	AM2/KBA	Keep and bear arms
180.18/SP	Seperation of powers	AM3/QS	Quartering soldiers
192/HC	Habeas Corpus	AM4/PS	People secure
193/BA	Bill of Attainder	AM4/W, PC	Warrant, probable cause
193/XL	Ex post facto law	AM5/IND	Indictment
101/TAC	Treaties, Alliance, Confederation	AM5/DJ	Double jeopardy
101/LMR	Letters of Marque and reprisal	AM5/DAH	Witness against himself
101/CM	Coin money	AM5/DP	Due process
101/EBC	Emit bills of credit	AM5/JC	Just compensation
101/GS.TD	Gold and Silver, tender in payments of debts	AM6/ST	Speedy trial
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101/OC	Obligation of contracts	AM6/TWC	Trial wherein committed
101/TN	Title of nobility	AM6/DPA	District previously ascer- tained
211/SP	Seperation of powers	AM6/INFO	Information
217/CS	Compensation of service	AM6/WA	Witness against
218/OATH	Oath of president	AM6/WP	Witness in favor
221/ROW	Require opinion in writing	AM6/AC	Assistance of counsel
221/GRP	Grant reprieves and pardons	AM7/JT	Jury trial
222/AJ	Appoint judges	AM7/PX	Facts examined
222/AO	Appoint officers	AM8/XB	Excessive bail
222/AOL	Appoint officers by law	AM8/XP	Excessive fine
222/AV	Appointment vested	AM8/CP	Cruel punishment
231/GX	Guarantee execution	AM8/UP	Unusual punishment
231/CO	Commission officers	AM9/ER	Enumeration of rights
241/IMP	Impeachment	AM10/FR	Powers reserved
311/SP	Seperation of powers	AM11/JUC	Judicial power/U.S.
311/GB	Good behavior	AM13.1/S.IS	Constitution
311/CS	Compensation of service	AM14.1/CUS	Slavery, involuntary servitude
321/JUC	Judicial power	AM14.1/CP.CI	Citizens of the U.S.
321/JUP	U.S.Constitution	Am14.1/DP	Citizens privileges, citizens immunities
322/SCA	Judicial power U.S. (a) party	AM14.1/EP	Due process
323/JT	Supreme court appeal	AM14.3/HO,IR	Equal protection of the 1
323/TIS	Jury trial	AM14.3/RD	Hold office, insurrection
331/TAU	Trial in state	AM14.4/PDQ	rebellion
331/TC	Treason against U.S.	AM14.4/OC,IR	Remove disability
332/TP	Treason conviction	AM14.4/OC.V	Public debt questioned
411/ARP	Treason punishment	AM16/TX	Obligation of contracts, insurrection, rebellion
411/CPE	Acts, records and proceedings	AM24/VPT	Obligation of contracts claims void
421/UP,UI	Congress prescribes effect of acts,records and proceedings		Tax
431/NNS	Uniform privileges, Uniform immunities		Vote-pay tax
441/CRC	No new state		
441/PAI	Guarantee republican government		
441/PADV	Protect against invasion		
612/SL	Protect against domestic violence		
612/JB	Supreme law of land		
613/BO	Judges bound by oath		
	All bound by oath		

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22 pages





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# § 101. Conspiracy against rights of citizens.

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life. (June 28, 1948, ch. 644, § 3 Stat. 690; Apr. 31, 1960, Pub. L. 86-284, title 1, § 101(a), 82 Stat. 74.)

# § 102. Deprivation of rights under color of law.

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life. (June 28, 1948, ch. 644, § 3 Stat. 690; Apr. 11, 1960, Pub. L. 86-284, title 1, § 102(b), 82 Stat. 75.)

## TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### § 102. Civil action for deprivation of rights.

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party in-

## TITLE 18.—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

## TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### § 103. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.

(1) Preventing officer from performing duties. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror.

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, pre-sentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators. (R. S. § 1980.)

### § 1986. Same; action for neglect to prevent.

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1983 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action, and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$8,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be none, and if there be no widow, then for the husband.

WE HAVE SIMPLIFIED AND CODED (SEE NEXT BOX)  
U.S.CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AS SHOWN FOR BETTER  
AND MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING FOR ALL

101/OC—Obligation of Contracts  
 Clause 1  
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153/HJP	House journal proceedings	AM1/TP	Freedom of press
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101/GS.TD	Gold and Silver, tender in payments of debts	AM6/ST	Speedy trial
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101/OC	Obligation of contracts	AM6/TWC	Trial wherein committed
101/TN	Title of nobility	AM6/DPA	District previously ascertained
211/SP	Separation of powers	AM6/INPO	Information
217/CS	Compensation of service	AM6/WA	Witness against
218/OATH	Oath of president	AM6/WP	Witness in favor
221/ROW	Require opinion in writing	AM6/AC	Assistance of counsel
221/GRP	Grant reprieves and pardons	AM7/JT	Jury trial
222/AJ	Appoint judges	AM7/PX	Facts examined
222/AO	Appoint officers	AM8/IB	Excessive bail
222/AOL	Appoint officers by law	AM8/XP	Excessive fine
222/AV	Appointment vested	AM8/CP	Cruel punishment
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321/JUC	Judicial power	AM14.1/CP.CI	Citizens of the U.S.
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612/SL	Supreme law of land		
612/JB	Judges bound by oath		
613/BO	All bound by oath		

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### § 361. Conspiracy against rights of citizens.

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privileges secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life. (June 28, 1948, ch. 543, 62 Stat. 686; Apr. 11, 1968, Pub. L. 90-384, title I, § 103(a), 82 Stat. 78.)

### § 362. Deprivation of rights under color of law.

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life. (June 28, 1948, ch. 543, 62 Stat. 686; Apr. 11, 1968, Pub. L. 90-384, title I, § 103(b), 82 Stat. 79.)

## TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### § 1002. Civil action for deprivation of rights.

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured by an action at law and in equity or other

## TITLE 18.—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

## TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### § 1003. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.

(1) Preventing officer from performing duties.  
If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror.

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, pre-sentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) Depriving persons of rights or privileges

the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators. (R. S. § 1980.)

§ 1986. Same; action for neglect to prevent.

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action, and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$8,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER

STATE: *WASHINGTON*; COUNTY: *KING*

County Recorder's Number \_\_\_\_\_

United States District Court Reference Case Number(s): *CR96-281M and CR96-500C*

**A U. S. FIRST AMENDMENT AFFIDAVIT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**  
(An Affidavit, Citation, and Brief of Information with attached Criminal Complaint and Exhibits )

In the matter of: the consensual commercial obligation  
of the Lien Debtors established by the Lien Debtors'  
voluntary contract, oath, and acceptance of public  
compensation, the subsequent breach of that obligation,  
and the consequent altruistic rebate of that compensation  
and punitive remedies PAID TO THE ORDER OF the Public.

This is a National Commercial / Military Filing  
A SECURITY (15 USC)  
THIS IS A U.S.S.E.C. TRACER FLAG  
NOT A POINT OF LAW

**18 USC 4**

*Hartford Van Dyke, Public Servant since 1967,*

a 42 USC 1986 Escrow Proxy for Public,

Public Lien Claimant/Affiant

VS.

*Judge John C. Coughenour, Susan B. Dohrmann,  
Katrina C. Pflaumer, William H. Redkey, Jr., et al  
Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, et al (see parts 2, 3),  
and the Corporate United States of America, the principal  
offices of which are in Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico,*

*The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, etc.,  
as declared in the IRS Code, Public Lien Debtor(s)*

**CONSENSUAL  
COMMERCIAL LIEN  
AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN  
AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST**

**THIS IS A RELATIVE LIEN MEANING  
THAT ITS VALUE IS ESTABLISHED  
RELATIVE TO STATUTE: 18 USC 241.  
AN AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION  
OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**

**This Lien is running concurrently with a Criminal Complaint and a Distress bonded by a  
Criminal Complaint.**

## AFFIDAVIT

I, the natural person presenting testimony herein, the undersigned Affiant / Lien Claimant, depose and say as follows:

### PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

1A. Parties: The Lien Claimant/Affiant is:

*Hartford Van Dyke, P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington 98604*

a 42 USC 1986 Escrow Proxy for actual Lien Claimants and The Public.

*This Lien is filed on behalf of the nine actual (not proxy) Lien Claimants who are Defendants in US District Court Case No. CR96-500C, and on behalf of The Public.*

1B. Parties: Then Lien Debtors are:

*Judge John C. Coughenour, et al,*

*U.S. District Courthouse, 1010 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington—*

*Assistant U.S. Attorneys, Susan B. Dohrmann, et al, and U.S. Attorney Katrina C. Pflaumer*

*3600 Seafirst Fifth Ave. Plaza, 800 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington 98104 and the Corporate United States of America, the principal offices of which are in Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, etc., as declared in the IRS Code.*

2. Allegations by Affidavit: The attached Criminal Complaint with Constitutional Ledgering, ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 4, 241, 242 values, is the Affidavit in support of this Lien / Claim of Lien.

### SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

The Lien Debtors have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the following acts or omissions and have breached their commercial contract with The Public / The People thereby:

### DEFENDANTS DID UNLAWFULLY

The above named Lien Debtors are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land. Said Lien Debtors, on or about July 26, 1996, to the present, in King County, State of Washington through United States District Court (at Seattle) Case #CR96-500 C, having knowledge of the law and the power to prevent the Constitutional deprivation of Lien Claimant's(s') guaranteed Rights, with intent, without authority and under color of law did unlawfully: engage in a conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government, and specifically, to defraud and betray the Lien Claimants of their lawful Constitutional exercise of their 9th Amendment natural law invariant individual right of self-defense and self-preservation, and the corollary 2nd Amendment Constitutional right to "Keep and Bear Arms"—rights based on Natural Law, hence invariant. Said acts are in violation of Title 18 USC 241.

### COMMITTED AS FOLLOWS

See "DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM" (Motion attached) by David Zuckerman. This is an excellent argument and defense based on the 2nd and 9th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, but it was rejected by Judge John C. Coughenour who is conducting the mass trial of William Smith and eight other people accused of violating the law by exercising their U.S. Constitutional 2nd and 9th Amendment Rights.

3. Ledger - explicit point for point ledgering: See attached Criminal Complaints with Constitutional Ledgering, ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 241, 242 values.

### THIS LIEN VS. CRIME AND AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Lien is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Lien Debtors and their Accessory Accomplices in this case, by creating a charitable channel for rebating unlawfully disbursed tax monies back to The Public / The People because said Lien Debtors, Officers and Agents of the United States Government and their Accessory Accomplices have been or are engaged in denying the Lien Claimants in Case Numbers CR96-281M and CR96-500C and The Public / The People their legal and lawful remedies. This Lien is applied to remedy the current situation and to discourage and prevent any future imposition of a violation of the "Peace and Dignity of the State" upon The Public / The People generally. This Lien is known as a Relative Lien because it is appraised, derived and valued at fair market value based on, hence, related to, Statute, namely 18 USC 241 and 242, with the Lien Claimant(s) acting as a Trust Executor(s) of the Public Trust through an Escrow Account. In contrast, an Absolute Lien is one in which the Ledgered value of debt or damages is appraised, derived and valued by reference to the actual public common market value which would be paid to the Lien Claimant(s) for labor, materials, etc., and would be owed to the Lien Claimant(s) as a Person(s) rather than to The Public / The People generally. Because the large sums / values derived by the statutory method of appraisal represent the damage done to The Public / The People generally rather than the damage done only to the Lien Claimant Party(s), the major share of, say, ninety per cent of this punitive Lien must be rebated to the people or institutions of The Public through legitimate charitable disbursements at the election and control of the Lien Claimant(s) and Damaged Parties who have assumed the hazardous duty of challenging *the corruption of the Lien Debtors and their Corporate Employer (U. S. municipal corporation) which is also attachable as a Lien Debtor by virtue of its financial support of corruption and crime.* (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

### CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH LIEN

This Lien is Not applied for light or transient reasons, Not engaged in for purposes of harassment, and Not engaged in for purposes of impeding or slowing down the court process.

*The Lien Debtors have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the foregoing acts and omissions, and are severally and jointly assessed pursuant to the Constitution for the United States of America and pursuant to the Statutes of the United States Code for their acts and omissions in the amount of at least THREE MILLION TWO HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$3,260,000), per actual (not proxy) Lien Claimant, per three (3) day cycle (Jewish arraignment period) of unlawful imprisonment arising from Case Numbers CR96-281M and CR96-500C as set forth and ledgered in the attached Criminal Complaint which was filed with the United States Attorney's Office on February 4th, 1997. THEREFORE, the total value of this Lien after six months (180 days = 60 arraignment periods) of unlawful imprisonment of nine (9) Lien Claimants is given by the formula "Lien Claimants X arraignment periods X \$3,260,000 = 9 X 60 X \$3,260,000 = ONE BILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$ 1,760,400,000). Now the reader understands the commercial meaning and importance of a "speedy trial".*

4. **Surety-Property** — The Surety Property of this Commercial Lien is any and all property of the Lien Debtors both real and movable, except those survival provisions and keepsakes and wedding rings which are normally exempt in the Lien Process. Refer to an ordinary lien exemption list, such as is presented by the IRS, for further details. The IRS assessment process is a commercial fraud, whereas its collection process with an Affidavit of Assessment would be commercially lawful. The IRS relies on commerce not Title 26.

- 4A. Grace — The commercial grace of a Lien process consists of a ninety (90) day (three month— Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish Commerce) grace period.
- 4B. Assessment: This Lien is assessed and ledgered by the attached Criminal Complaint filed on February 4th, 1997, and is sworn to be true, correct and complete and not misleading.
- 4C. Affidavit - The attached Criminal Complaint filed at the U.S. Attorneys Office on February 4th, 1997, is the Affidavit in support of this Lien. Violation of this process constitutes accessory to a crime. Any attempt to abridge or defeat or impair this process and release this Lien against the cited Lien Debtors is a felony, publicly punishable by an escalation of this Commercial Process. If the official custodians of this Lien do not honor and protect it, or attempt to tamper with, expunge or release it, they will become personally individually liable for all damages which result both commercially and criminally, which could have been prevented by reasonable diligence and lawful behavior pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242.
- 4D. Conditions for releasing Lien — To obtain a release of this Lien, the Lien Debtor(s) must:
- (1) rebut this Lien by a Counter Affidavit sworn to be true, correct, complete and not misleading,
  - (2) pay the amount demanded,
  - (3) file a civil court case naming the Lien Claimant(s) as the Plaintiff (s) and the Lien Debtor(s) as the Defendant(s) and have the Sheriff assemble a Common Law Jury for a trial in which the Jury shall rule on both the Facts and Law, because the burden of proof is always on the Lien Claimant, or
  - (4) pursuant to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution for the United States of America, create a custom-made remedy by Affidavit which the Lien Claimant or any other interested party must then challenge by Counter Affidavit within twenty one (21) days (three weeks — Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish Commerce) grace period.
5. Evidence, Exhibits, Memoranda (points of law):
- (1) See the article on the Jewish Shetar in the Georgetown Law Journal Volume 71: pages 1179 - 1200.
  - (2) **DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM** by *David B. Zuckerman*, filed in the above cited case, U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C.
6. Criminal Certification: I, the Affiant / Lien Claimant , certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Lien Debtors committed the above offenses contrary to law.

General Final Certification: I, Affiant, certify and affirm on my own commercial liability, that I have read the foregoing and know the content thereof and that, to the best of my knowledge, understanding and belief, it is true, correct, complete and not misleading, *the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth*.

(Signature of Affiant / Proxy Lien Claimant) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

7. Witnesses: Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 199\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

\_\_\_\_\_  
My Commission expires (date)



LYLE HARTFORD VAN DYKE, JR.  
4320 196<sup>th</sup> S.W., #B110  
LYNNWOOD, WASH. 98036-6754

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER

STATE: *WASHINGTON*; COUNTY: *KING*

County Recorder's Number \_\_\_\_\_

United States District Court Reference Case Number(s): *CR96-281M and CR96-500C*

**A U. S. FIRST AMENDMENT AFFIDAVIT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**  
(An Affidavit, Citation, and Brief of Information with attached Criminal Complaint and Exhibits)

In the matter of: the consensual commercial obligation  
of the Lien Debtors established by the Lien Debtors'  
voluntary contract, oath, and acceptance of public  
compensation, the subsequent breach of that obligation,  
and the consequent altruistic rebate of that compensation  
and punitive remedies PAID TO THE ORDER OF the Public.

This is a National Commercial / Military Filing  
A SECURITY (15 USC)  
THIS IS A U.S.S.E.C. TRACER FLAG  
NOT A POINT OF LAW

18 USC 4

*Hartford Van Dyke, Public Servant since 1967,*

a 42 USC 1986 Escrow Proxy for Public,

Public Lien Claimant/Affiant

VS.

*Judge John C. Coughenour, Susan B. Dohrmann,  
Katrina C. Pflaumer, William H. Redkey, Jr., et al  
Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, et al (see parts 2, 3),  
and the Corporate United States of America, the principal  
offices of which are in Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico,  
The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, etc.,  
as declared in the IRS Code, Public Lien Debtor(s)*

**CONSENSUAL  
COMMERCIAL LIEN  
AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN  
AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST**

THIS IS A RELATIVE LIEN MEANING  
THAT ITS VALUE IS ESTABLISHED  
RELATIVE TO STATUTE: 18 USC 241.  
**AN AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION  
OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**

This Lien is running concurrently with a Criminal Complaint and a Distress bonded by a  
Criminal Complaint.

4A. Grace — The commercial grace of a Lien process consists of a ninety (90) day (three month— Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish Commerce) grace period.

4B. Assessment: This Lien is assessed and ledgered by the attached Criminal Complaint filed on February 4th, 1997, and is sworn to be true, correct and complete and not misleading.

4C. Affidavit - The attached Criminal Complaint filed at the U.S. Attorneys Office on February 4th, 1997, is the Affidavit in support of this Lien. Violation of this process constitutes accessory to a crime. Any attempt to abridge or defeat or impair this process and release this Lien against the cited Lien Debtors is a felony, publicly punishable by an escalation of this Commercial Process. If the official custodians of this Lien do not honor and protect it, or attempt to tamper with, expunge or release it, they will become personally individually liable for all damages which result both commercially and criminally, which could have been prevented by reasonable diligence and lawful behavior pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242.

4D. Conditions for releasing Lien — To obtain a release of this Lien, the Lien Debtor(s) must:

- (1) rebut this Lien by a Counter Affidavit sworn to be true, correct, complete and not misleading,
- (2) pay the amount demanded,
- (3) file a civil court case naming the Lien Claimant(s) as the Plaintiff (s) and the Lien Debtor(s) as the Defendant(s) and have the Sheriff assemble a Common Law Jury for a trial in which the Jury shall rule on both the Facts and Law, because the burden of proof is always on the Lien Claimant, or
- (4) pursuant to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution for the United States of America, create a custom-made remedy by Affidavit which the Lien Claimant or any other interested party must then challenge by Counter Affidavit within twenty one (21) days (three weeks — Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish Commerce) grace period.

5. Evidence, Exhibits, Memoranda (points of law):

- (1) See the article on the Jewish Shetar in the Georgetown Law Journal Volume 71: pages 1179 - 1200.
- (2) **DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM** by *David B. Zuckerman*, filed in the above cited case, U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C.

6. Criminal Certification: I, the Affiant / Lien Claimant , certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Lien Debtors committed the above offenses contrary to law.

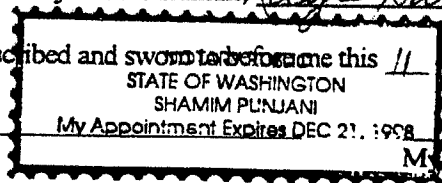
General Final Certification: I, Affiant, certify and affirm on my own commercial liability, that I have read the foregoing and know the content thereof and that, to the best of my knowledge, understanding and belief, it is true, correct, complete and not misleading, *the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.*

(Signature of Affiant / Proxy Lien Claimant)

*Gyle Hartford Van Dyke* Date 2/11/97

7. Witnesses: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February, 1997.

*Shamim Pluniani*  
Notary Public



My Commission expires (date)

# **Public Wealth Rebate Banks**

**An Introductory Commercial  
Theory and Practice Manual**

**----- With Examples -----**

**By Hartford Van Dyke, Public Servant  
Non-Union Commercial Lawyer**

**Released into the Public Domain**



### *An old writing-*

Article one, section eight, clause five, ( Art.1 Sect.8 Cls.5 ---185/CM,VM) of the United States Constitution states: "Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and..."

But the United States Government waived this first option of "the power to coin money, [and to] regulate the value thereof..." by removing the gold and silver backing behind the money and by eliminating the condition of its redeemability in substance.

Amendment 10 (ten) of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution states:

" The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

When the United States Government waived its first option of " the power to coin money, [ and to ] regulate the value thereof...", then, according to the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, that power bacame " reserved to the States respectively, or to the people".

But, instead of reserving " the power to coin money, [ and to ] regulate the value thereof..." "to the States respectively, or to the people", that power was unlawfully delegated to the private Federal Reserve Corporation, a banking corporation, to its private banking insurance subordinate corporation the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the FDIC, and to the Federal Reserve Corporation's private debt collection subordinate corporation the Internal Revenue Service, the IRS.

Therefore according to the Constitution for the United States of America, the Federal Reserve, its Internal Revenue Service, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are all operating unlawfully, in violation of the 10th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Therefore, the States or the people have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, to create the currency and to spend it into circulation ( See J.M. Keynes ), and to forceably expel the unlawfully operating Federal Reserve, and its F.D.I.C., and I.R.S. from the Counties, the States, and from the United States generally.

As further support of this position it must be observed that IRS agents NEVER provide commercial affidavits, liens, or levies sworn by the agent to be true, correct, and complete, hence operate openly as thieves when seizing property or information.

Therefore, the I.R.S. has no jurisdiction to operate in any part of the United States, and the State Governors and the County Sheriffs should be regulating the currency and collecting the taxes.

IN GOD WE TRUST

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF  
THIS SECURITY INSTRUMENT

MANKIND'S PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY IS THE SUN. ALL OF THE WEALTH, OR CONVERTED ENERGY OF THE SUN, ACQUIRED BY A NATION, NATURALLY ARISES FROM THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, AND SPIRITUAL LABORS AND SACRIFICES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE, NOT FROM THE ARISTOCRACY, THE CENTRAL BANKS, OR THE GOVERNMENTS.

A PUBLIC TRUST IS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE. UNDER SUCH A GOVERNMENT, THERE EXISTS A GENERAL RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO EXPAND THE CURRENCY IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION BY A MINOR REASONABLE UNIFORM DAILY ALLOWANCE OF WEALTH TO EACH AND EVERY PERSON, INDEPENDENT OF THEIR LABOR, BUT NOT EVER INTENDED TO WEAKEN THEM OR THEIR INCENTIVE TO CARE FOR OR IMPROVE THEMSELVES BY REPLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO LABOR.

A GOVERNMENT, DETACHED FROM THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, ALWAYS RULES BY FORCE, WHEREIN POWER CORRUPTS, AND ABSOLUTE POWER CORRUPTS ABSOLUTELY.

MAYER AMSCHEL ROTHSCHILD SAID, "GIVE ME THE CONTROL OF A NATION'S CURRENCY, AND I CARE NOT WHO MAKES ITS LAWS." THE SOVEREIGN POWER OF A NATION IS THAT PERSON OR THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE PERMITTED TO SPEND THE CURRENCY INTO CIRCULATION. (SEE J.M. KEYNES.)

THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY, TO SPEND THE CURRENCY INTO CIRCULATION, PROHIBITS ANY CORPORATE ENTITY (E.G., BANK OR GOVERNMENT) FROM BECOMING OMNIPOTENT BY THE CREATION OF THE CURRENCY.

A LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS/HER REWARD.

THE LIMITATION OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION, BY COMPELLING HONORABLE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE FROM POLITICAL SERVANTS, IS ALWAYS THE MOST DANGEROUS INITIALLY UNCOMPENSATED PUBLIC SERVICE LABOR IN WHICH A PERSON CAN BE ENGAGED, HENCE IT MUST ALWAYS ULTIMATELY BE THE MOST HIGHLY REWARDED PUBLIC SERVICE LABOR.

ONE OF THE PERSONAL REWARDS FOR THE PUBLIC ACT OF COMPELLING POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY IS THE RIGHT TO ISSUE COMMERCIAL LIEN CURRENCY IN PROPORTION TO THE POLITICAL DAMAGES CLAIMED ON THREE-MONTH-MATURED UNREBUTTED, UNCHALLENGED, INADEQUATELY CHALLENGED, MERELY DENIED, SUMMARILY JUDICIALLY EXPUNGED, OR OTHERWISE COMMERCIALY DEFAULTED LIENS.

THIS LIEN ASSIGNMENT IS A COMMERCIAL LETTER OF COLLECTION (LETTER OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL, LEVY, ETC.) AND CAN BE EXECUTED BY THE MAKER, THE BEARER, ANY OTHER PARTY OF INTEREST, THE SHERIFF, THE GOVERNOR, THE MILITIA, OR ANY PROFESSIONAL DEBT COLLECTOR.

ANY WORLD ORDER, PROPERLY CONSTITUTED IN LAW, CONSISTS OF POLITICAL OFFICIALS HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE FOR THE PEOPLE/PUBLIC, AND ALSO THE PEOPLE/ PUBLIC HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE PROPER CREATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES: A COMMERCIAL LIEN ASSIGNMENT IS A U. S. CONSTITUTIONAL SECOND AMENDMENT COMMERCIAL LETTER OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL

AN AFFIDAVIT IS USED TO RECORD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIEN RIGHT.

A COMMERCIAL LIEN IS A U. S. CONSTITUTIONAL FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR

NOTICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

( Name of Commercial Sole Proprietor become Grantor Trustee)

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK

[An Altruistic/Charitable Trust/Foundation ( Public Trust )]

The name of the Grantor Trustee of this Bank is \_\_\_\_\_.

Grantor's Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Grantor's Telephone/Fax Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

Grantor's Pager Number and Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

This Bank was established by the filing of a lien (date) \_\_\_\_\_, which matured (date) \_\_\_\_\_ by (event: default, etc....) \_\_\_\_\_.

A principal source of the assets of this Charitable Trust/Foundation is the correction of malfeasant breach of Public Commercial Obligations, that is, the correction of deliberate and criminal misuse of public office and of political power, the records of which are filed at the County Recorder's Office at:

Recording Numbers \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel  
ephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No.: \_\_\_\_\_

All essential material related to this Notice is attached to this Notice and included herein by this reference to it. This and any and all information and records of this Bank are openly available Public Information.

This Bank/Trust/Foundation (Public Trust) has a structure based on the human life cycle: gestation, childhood, adolescence, loyalty, occupation, reward, longevity to death.

1. *Principles / gestation:*

(See article on Public Wealth Rebate Banks pages 1 - 15.)

2. *Purposes / childhood (testing):*

To provide for research, development, and application of knowledge and substance in the fields of religion, science, education, social values, and medicine for the general health, justice, defense, and economic stability of the American People, and for the economic accountability of their public servants.

3. *Endowment / adolescence:*

The Grantor Trustee of this Bank was, at one time, the Sole Proprietor of the asset which creates this Bank/Trust, and, therefore, is now the conscience of this Bank, retaining absolute power to veto the actions of any other Trustee. From the standpoints of commercial liability and criminal liability,

THE GRANTOR IS THE BANK.

Therefore, the Grantor has the power of a Sole Proprietor acting as a fully liable Sovereign in Commerce.

The Grantor operates the Complaint Department.

#### IN OTHER WORDS, THE BUCK STOPS HERE.

Therefore, the Grantor's name appears in the public name of the Bank, making it lawfully unnecessary for this Bank to register an Assumed Business Name (ABN) or to register with the U.S.S.E.C..

The Bank and its assets are willed to the Trustees, Successor Trustees, and the Public Beneficiaries.

The Grantor gets a living out of performing the duties of Grantor/Chief Executive Officer (hopefully), and, if successful, might have a part in making this world a fit place for children to grow up in.

This Bank, acting as a commercial policing system, derives its funds mainly from the correction of commercially caused/financed political malpractice and legal malpractice, hence it maintains a Charitable Trust to aid the public health and welfare, medical research and assistance, disaster relief, and the peace and dignity of the community and the nation in general (see the foregoing Part 2 entitled "Purposes"), by commercially rebating tax money back to the public, namely: (1) taxes unlawfully acquired by the I.R.S. and other governments and government agencies through non-explicitly ledgered unsworn uncertified (non-commercial) assessments, without fully detailed supporting affidavits of certification of debt, seized without commercial bonded distresses, etc., and

(2) taxes unlawfully applied, for example, spent to compensate corrupt political officers, etc..

#### 4. *Trustees / loyalty:*

All of the successor trustees of this Trust must be loyal to the lawful *principles* and *purposes* of this Trust.

#### 5. *Productivity / occupation:*

The productivity of this Bank/Trust/... consists of fulfilling the aforesaid *principles* and *purposes*.

This Bank SCREENS, PROCESSES, AND DIRECTS its own security instruments and the security instruments of similar financial institutions.

The SCREENING of commercial instruments by our Trustees is based upon the Seven Points of a Commercial Instrument laid down in Jewish International Commercial Law.

The PROCESSING of commercial instruments by our Trustees is based upon the Seven Fundamental Maxims of Commerce.

The DIRECTING of commercial instruments by our Trustees is a public service by which we connect commercial sellers with commercial buyers in the international marketplace.

**THIS BANK MARKETS ONLY ITS OWN COMMERCIAL (SECURITY) INSTRUMENTS.**

We will not act as a brokerage firm dealing in others' securities, but we will assist you in the screening, processing, and directing of the securities which you want to sell or buy.

Therefore, we are not subject to Title 15 of the United States Code or to the equivalent State codes or statutes dealing with transactions involving securities, which is a necessary characteristic of any public service institution which might become engaged in the commercial correction of the licensing institutions.

**6. *Beneficial Output & Beneficiary / reward:***

Because the Bank's lien processes are given their fair market value pursuant to Title 18 of the United States Code, and especially 18 USC 241 and 18 USC 242 dealing with the correction of public corruption, the funds which it seizes **MUST** first do public charity, hence the term "altruistic lien".

**Principles, Purposes, and the Beneficiary** ---The Trustee of the Beneficiary/Purpose named in the Lien Assignment Note or the Public Wealth Rebate Note of this Bank, shall act in a positive social manner serving to achieve the spirit of the *principles* and *purposes* of this Bank/Trust/Foundation (Public Trust).

The Assignee / Payee / Receiving Trustee administrating this Assignment through the initial charitable phase of this Trust's/Foundation's Assignment process is the Trustee of the Beneficiary/Purpose of this Trust Assignment and is named on the face of the Assignment Note.

In harmony with the Anti-Peonage Laws: The Lien Claimant, the Assignor, the Bank's Trustees, Commercial Non-Union Lawyers (Non-Bar Association Lawyers), Trustee-Teachers, Assignee-Teachers, and Clerks are jointly entitled to a reasonable per cent of the amount of the Lien Assignment actually effected / collected (say, 10%, depending upon opposition and hazard) as a reward for their efforts to educate and aid the Assignee/Payee in the collection of the assigned Commercial Lien and in the consummation and the fulfilment of the Assignment's altruistic/charitable Purpose.

**7. *Duration / longevity / viability:*** This Bank/Trust / Foundation (Public Trust) shall be perpetual.

**POLITICAL CRIMINALS BEWARE --- THIS BANK IS A REGENERATIVE TRUST**

This Bank acts as a commercial system of checks and balances against political corruption. This Trust / Foundation is a publicly energized regenerative economic/commercial asset amplifier.

The ordinary gain of a regenerative Public Wealth Rebate Bank Trust / Foundation is unity and linear and is based upon the Jewish Maxim - "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.", or upon the fair market value of violations of the U.S. Constitution pursuant to 18 USC 241, 18 USC 242, and the 8th Amendment to that Constitution.

Any person, acting in behalf of this Trust / Foundation pursuant to the principles and purposes of this Trust / Foundation (42 USC 1986), who is subjected to ANY degree of commercial extortion or fraud

(1) as a consequence of attempting to fulfill this Trust's altruistic purposes, or  
(2) as a consequence of overthrowing, or attempting to overthrow, by commercially lawful processes, a system or syndicate of government organized crime or corruption (G-RICO), shall have the full legal support of this bank in the filing of criminal charges, commercial distresses, and commercial liens, and in instituting any other necessary lawful instrument or lawful process against the party(ies) imposing the extortion or fraud. Even as "traffic fines double in work zones", so also, according to the Jewish legal "rule of three", if the filing of any paper by this bank, its agents, or its assigns is frustrated by a government racketeer, then the damages shall be treble (reference --- R.I.C.O. statutes fair market value).

ASSIGNOR'S PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OF  
ASSIGNEE'S AND BENEFICIARY'S ACQUISITION OF VALUE  
THROUGH A COMMERCIAL LIEN ASSIGNMENT CURRENCY OF  
THE \_\_\_\_\_ PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE  
BANK,  
a charitable/altruistic disbursement of a public malpractice judgment.

ORIGIN OF LIEN: See attached exhibit.

CAUSE OF INITIAL CHARITABLE / ALTRUISTIC DISBURSEMENT: See attached exhibit.

BENEFICIARY'S CLAIM : See attached exhibit.

#### REGARDING THIS LIEN AND LIEN ASSIGNMENT

This Lien became mature by a ninety (90) day (Jewish 3 month) grace period default consisting of the Lien Debtor's failure to rebut the Lien Claimant's Affidavit.

**THEREFORE, this Assignment is redeemable in substance or money or other property from the Lien Debtor, or from the Commercial Bonding Company which holds the Mandatory Corporate Limited Liability Insurance Policy or Bond on the Lien Debtor through the government Public Office of Risk Management.**

UPON ENDORSEMENT of the Public Lien Assignment Note/ Public Wealth Rebate Note by the Assignee/ Payee/Trustee of the Beneficiary, with the understanding that the Assignee guarantees its use in serving/consumating its charitable purpose, the Assignment Note/Rebate Note becomes a Public Currency/Cash, a legal tender for the discharging of all debts public and private. If the Assignee/Payee proves to be honorable in the contract, then the Assignee/Payee will be eligible for further Assignments.

I certify that this Lien Assignment arises from an unrebutted 3-month (90 day) grace period default-matured lawfully and properly composed ordinary seven-point full disclosure contract-consensual Commercial Lien, and that the foregoing information is true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (full public disclosure) (See "Jewish shetarot".)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lien Claimant, Grantor, Assignor, Public Servant  
Non-Union Lawyer, ( Commercial )

This Public Disclosure Instrument is issued by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Wealth Rebate Bank, an unchartered, unincorporated, unlimited liability sole  
proprietorship.

For a copy of any Lien or Lien Account Status Report, contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone and Fax Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

Pager Number and Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

This bank deals exclusively in seven point international commercial processes of testimony and affidavit.

Although we publicly flag our processes with "A SECURITY 15 USC", we are strictly international in our view of commerce.



NOTICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

HARTFORD VAN DYKE

( Name of Commercial Sole Proprietor become Grantor Trustee)

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK

[An Altruistic/Charitable Trust/Foundation ( Public Trust )]

The name of the Grantor Trustee of this Bank is HARTFORD VAN DYKE.  
Grantor's Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3100, BATTLE GROUND, WASH. 98604  
Grantor's Telephone/Fax Numbers: (360)687-5680  
Grantor's Pager Number and Instructions: (800)624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608 (See page 20)  
This Bank was established by the filing of a lien (date) 2/11/97, which matured  
(date) 5/12/97 by (event: default, etc....) DEFAULT.  
A principal source of the assets of this Charitable Trust/Foundation is the correction of  
malfeasant breach of Public Commercial Obligations, that is, the correction of deliberate and  
criminal misuse of public office and of political power, the records of which are filed at the  
County Recorder's Office at:  
Recording Numbers 970211-0859  
KING County, State of WASHINGTON  
Address: 500 FOURTH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104  
Telephone No.: (206) 296-1593 Fax No.:  
All essential material related to this Notice is attached to this Notice and included herein by this  
reference to it. This and any and all information and records of this Bank are openly available  
Public Information.

This Bank/Trust/Foundation (Public Trust) has a structure based on the human life cycle:  
gestation, childhood, adolescence, loyalty, occupation, reward, longevity to death.

1. *Principles / gestation:*

(See article on Public Wealth Rebate Banks pages 1 - 15.)

2. *Purposes / childhood (testing):*

To provide for research, development, and application of knowledge and substance in the fields  
of religion, science, education, social values, and medicine for the general health, justice,  
defense, and economic stability of the American People, and for the economic accountability of  
their public servants.

3. *Endowment / adolescence:*

The Grantor Trustee of this Bank was, at one time, the Sole Proprietor of the asset which  
creates this Bank/Trust, and, therefore, is now the conscience of this Bank, retaining absolute  
power to veto the actions of any other Trustee. From the standpoints of commercial liability  
and criminal liability,

THE GRANTOR IS THE BANK.



ASSIGNOR'S PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OF  
ASSIGNEE'S AND BENEFICIARY'S ACQUISITION OF VALUE  
THROUGH A COMMERCIAL LIEN ASSIGNMENT CURRENCY OF  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE  
BANK,

a charitable/altruistic disbursement of a public malpractice judgment.

ORIGIN OF LIEN: See attached exhibit. [U.S. DISTRICT COURT } CASE NO.  
[AT SEATTLE, WASH. } CR 96-500C  
CR 96-281M

CAUSE OF INITIAL CHARITABLE / ALTRUISTIC DISBURSEMENT: See attached exhibit.

BENEFICIARY'S CLAIM : See attached exhibit. → PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

#### REGARDING THIS LIEN AND LIEN ASSIGNMENT

This Lien became mature by a ninety (90) day (Jewish 3 month) grace period default consisting of the Lien Debtor's failure to rebut the Lien Claimant's Affidavit.

THEREFORE, this Assignment is redeemable in substance or money or other property from the Lien Debtor, or from the Commercial Bonding Company which holds the Mandatory Corporate Limited Liability Insurance Policy or Bond on the Lien Debtor through the government Public Office of Risk Management.

UPON ENDORSEMENT of the Public Lien Assignment Note/ Public Wealth Rebate Note by the Assignee/ Payee/Trustee of the Beneficiary, with the understanding that the Assignee guarantees its use in serving/consumating its charitable purpose, the Assignment Note/Rebate Note becomes a Public Currency/Cash, a legal tender for the discharging of all debts public and private. If the Assignee/Payee proves to be honorable in the contract, then the Assignee/Payee will be eligible for further Assignments.

I certify that this Lien Assignment arises from an unrebutted 3-month (90 day) grace period default-matured lawfully and properly composed ordinary seven-point full disclosure contract-consensual Commercial Lien, and that the foregoing information is true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (full public disclosure) (See "Jewish shetarot".)

Lien Claimant, Grantor, Assignor, Public Servant  
Non-Union Lawyer, ( Commercial )

This Public Disclosure Instrument is issued by the HARTFORD VAN DYKE  
Public Wealth Rebate Bank, an unchartered, unincorporated, unlimited liability sole proprietorship.

For a copy of any Lien or Lien Account Status Report, contact: HARTFORD VAN DYKE

Address: P.O. Box 3100, BATTLE GROUND, WASHINGTON, 98604

Telephone and Fax Numbers: (360) 687-5680

Pager Number and Instructions: (800) 624-7243, P.M. 132-1608, YOUR NUMBER, + "02"

This bank deals exclusively in seven point international commercial processes of testimony and affidavit.

Although we publicly flag our processes with "A SECURITY 15 USC", we are strictly international in our view of commerce.

## THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, a.k.a., "ROBIN HOOD BANKS"

Public Wealth Rebate Banks LAWFULLY SEIZE AND RECOVER WEALTH ( taxes, etc. ) stolen by corrupt officials and others engaged in government organized crime, and return it to the common people, the Public, to reimburse and revitalize the common people (Public). These banks bring to mind the legendary character known as Robin Hood, who had the less rigorous more vigorous informal cavalier way of correcting the same social wrongs of Old England. This is the reason for referring to Public Wealth Rebate Banks by the term "Robin Hood Banks"; they paramourly represent the interests of "a government of the people, by the people, for the people". Governments are usually operated by people who do not want to consider the needs of others, hence rule by force, not reason, too often with the result that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Consequently, governments are not inclined to correct their own evils, and, to the contrary, tend to perpetuate their own evils, and especially to punish those who resist the evils of the government. Understandably, then, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, necessarily founded and operated by non-government self-appointed (42 USC 1986) public servants who operate as public escrow agents known as Public Proxies, and always under the threat of government retaliation. Public Wealth Rebate Banks are operated: (1) pursuant to the Universal and Eternal Natural Laws of Commerce, (2) pursuant to the U.S. Const. 9th Amendment which guarantees the Natural Right to Exercise Any Self-Defense, (3) pursuant to the social "brother's keeper principle" suggested in 42 USC 1986 and in 18 USC 4, (4) pursuant to the commercial fair market values suggested by 18 USC 241 and 18 USC 242, the fair market values to be levied in commerce against violations against the Public and its Constitutions, and especially against those violations committed by government officers and agents of the Public Trust, and (5) pursuant to the remuneration principles suggested by 42 USC 1994 and 18 USC 1581, which clearly state that whatever the government compels the Citizen to do for society, pursuant to statutory law, less than duty in a foreign war, is labor in the ordinary sense, so the government must stand good for a compensation for that labor in commerce or not expect the Citizen to seriously obey the statutes of the government. Public Wealth Rebate Banks keep a public record of all of their organizational by-laws and commercial transactions, which the public can inspect and copy either during regular banking hours, or by ordering information to be sent to them, without filing any formal requests for information. Public Wealth Rebate Banks are Charitable Public Trust Foundations engaged in generating, screening, processing, and directing Commercial Affidavits of Obligation known as Commercial Liens. (A Common Law Lien is inferior to a Commercial [Law] Lien in that a Common Law Lien does not contain EXPLICIT LEDGERING, hence relies upon the discretion of a Jury to decide the obligation.) Generally, Public Wealth Rebate Banks acquire their assets through lawful public claims made by way of Affidavits of Information (Criminal Complaints) (1st Amendment guaranteed petitions) against corrupt public officials, et al, who, by their failure to respond within 3 months (90 days), admit, by default, their public contempt, their public guilt and their public liability. Public Wealth Rebate Banks engage in the lawful altruistic/charitable disbursement of public malpractice default judgments to the Public, by generating a Commercial Lien Assignment Currency known as Public Wealth Rebate Notes, establishing, thereby, a lawful method for the Public to lay Claim to the real and moveable property of the Lien Debtor party(ies). Therefore, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are lawful Commercial (1st Amendment) Demand Note Currency Banks.

### MONEY AND NOTES

**Exclusive property:** Exclusive means, if I have it, you can't have it and enjoy it at the same time as I do. **Non-exclusive property:** My having it does not prevent you from having and enjoying it at the same time. **Money** is a symbol for exclusive property, and for an allotted portion of non-exclusive property, e.g.(s): (1) a symbol for the Sun's daily delivery of energy to the Earth via agriculture, hydroelectric power, etc., a non-selective non-exclusive supply of energy for all living things (Matt. 5:45), and to fuel/support LABOR. (2) a social symbol for the existence value or the intrinsic social survival value of mankind as distinct from other animals, i.e., a symbol for the capacity of HUMAN LABOR to use INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE, a non-exclusive property, to gain amplified access to Nature's resources of energy. **Commercial Notes** are of two types or classes, namely, (1) Population or Allowance Notes, and (2) Promissory Notes. A **Population Note or Allowance Note** is of the First Class of Notes, i.e., is a First Class Note. A **Promissory Note** is of the Second Class of Notes, i.e., is a Second Class Note. A **Lien Assignment Note** is a **Reversed Party Promissory Note**, hence is also a Second Class Note. A **Public Wealth Rebate Note** is a type of **Lien Assignment Note**, hence is also a Second Class Note. **Population/Allowance Notes:** The intrinsic value of the human labor of a population to amplify energy access, is represented by Population Notes or Allowance Notes, which are of the First Class of Notes. **Allowance Notes** are a public statement of the intrinsic worth of the common people of a society and, in accordance with the Equal Protection Maxim of Commercial Law (Matt. 5:45), can only be **spent into circulation on an equal per person per day basis by the common people**, and then only to create a minimum amount of currency to meet the ordinary need to have something to use for buying, selling, etc.. **Allowance Notes** must be generated only by public governments, and the **distribution of such Notes to the public for the public to spend into circulation** must be kept to a minimum by that government to prevent destruction of the motivation to do labor. Any attempt on the part of governments or private corporations (e.g., the Federal Reserve Corporation) to spend or loan Allowance Notes into circulation is a felony, hence cannot create a National Debt. A **Promissory Note**, a Second Class Note, is a written promise to pay or repay a specified sum of money at a stated time or on demand. There are no statutory limitations on Promissory Notes because they do not act as Allowance Notes to create new money for circulation, but merely serve to transfer the value of money which already exists. A **Public Wealth Rebate Note** is a **Reversed Party Promissory Note**, a **Demand Note**, made by a Creditor or Claimant against a Debtor, based on the Debtor's breached promise to pay or to perform.

--H. V.

THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF  
PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, a.k.a., "ROBIN HOOD BANKS"

Public Wealth Rebate Banks **LAWFULLY SEIZE AND RECOVER WEALTH** ( taxes, etc. ) stolen by corrupt officials and others engaged in government organized crime, and return it to the common people, the Public, to reimburse and revitalize the common people (Public). These banks bring to mind the legendary character known as Robin Hood, who had the less rigorous more vigorous informal cavalier way of correcting the same social wrongs of Old England. This is the reason for referring to Public Wealth Rebate Banks by the term "Robin Hood Banks"; they paramountly represent the interests of "a government of the people, by the people, for the people". Governments are usually operated by people who do not want to consider the needs of others, hence rule by force, not reason, too often with the result that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Consequently, governments are not inclined to correct their own evils, and, to the contrary, tend to perpetuate their own evils, and especially to punish those who resist the evils of the government. Understandably, then, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, necessarily founded and operated by non-government self-appointed (42 USC 1986) public servants who operate as public escrow agents known as Public Proxies, and always under the threat of government retaliation. Public Wealth Rebate Banks are operated: (1) pursuant to the Universal and Eternal Natural Laws of Commerce, (2) pursuant to the U.S. Const. 9th Amendment which guarantees the Natural Right to Exercise Any Self-Defense, (3) pursuant to the social "brother's keeper principle" suggested in 42 USC 1986 and in 18 USC 4, (4) pursuant to the commercial fair market values suggested by 18 USC 241 and 18 USC 242, the fair market values to be levied in commerce against violations against the Public and its Constitutions, and especially against those violations committed by government officers and agents of the Public Trust, and (5) pursuant to the remuneration principles suggested by 42 USC 1994 and 18 USC 1581, which clearly state that whatever the government compels the Citizen to do for society, pursuant to statutory law, less than duty in a foreign war, is labor in the ordinary sense, so the government must stand good for a compensation for that labor in commerce or not expect the Citizen to seriously obey the statutes of the government. Public Wealth Rebate Banks keep a public record of all of their organizational by-laws and commercial transactions, which the public can inspect and copy either during regular banking hours, or by ordering information to be sent to them, without filing any formal requests for information. Public Wealth Rebate Banks are Charitable Public Trust Foundations engaged in generating, screening, processing, and directing Commercial Affidavits of Obligation known as Commercial Liens. (A Common Law Lien is inferior to a Commercial [Law] Lien in that a Common Law Lien does not contain EXPLICIT LEDGERING, hence relies upon the discretion of a Jury to decide the obligation.) Generally, Public Wealth Rebate Banks acquire their assets through lawful public claims made by way of Affidavits of Information (Criminal Complaints) (1st Amendment guaranteed petitions) against corrupt public officials, et al, who, by their failure to respond within 3 months (90 days), admit, by default, their public contempt, their public guilt and their public liability. Public Wealth Rebate Banks engage in the lawful altruistic/charitable disbursement of public malpractice default judgments to the Public, by generating a Commercial Lien Assignment Currency known as Public Wealth Rebate Notes, establishing, thereby, a lawful method for the Public to lay Claim to the real and moveable property of the Lien Debtor party(ies). Therefore, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are lawful Commercial (1st Amendment) Demand Note Currency Banks. Money is a social symbol for the existence of the intrinsic social survival value of mankind, a symbol for the Sun's daily delivery of energy to the Earth via agriculture, hydroelectric power, etc., and a symbol for the capacity of HUMAN LABOR to use information and intelligence to gain amplified access to Nature's resources of energy. The intrinsic value of the human labor of a population to amplify energy access, is represented by Population Notes or Allowance Notes, which are of the First Class of Notes. Commercial Notes are of two types or classes, namely, Population or Allowance Notes, and Promissory Notes. Allowance Notes are a public statement of the intrinsic worth of the common people of a society and, in accordance with the Equal Protection Maxim of Commercial Law (Matt. 5:45), can only be spent into circulation on an equal per person per day basis by the common people, and then only to create a currency to meet the ordinary need to have something to use for buying, selling, etc.. Allowance Notes must be generated only by public governments, and the distribution of such Notes to the public for the public to spend into circulation must be kept to a minimum by that government to prevent destruction of the motivation to do labor. Any attempt on the part of governments or private corporations (e.g., the Federal Reserve Corporation) to spend or loan Allowance Notes into circulation is a felony, hence cannot create a National Debt. A Promissory Note, a Second Class Note, is a written promise to pay or repay a specified sum of money at a stated time or on demand. There are no statutory limitations on Promissory Notes because they do not act as Allowance Notes to create new money for circulation, but merely serve to transfer the value of money which already exists. A Public Wealth Rebate Note is a Reversed Party Promissory Note, a Demand Note, made by a Creditor or Claimant against a Debtor, based on the Debtor's breached promise to pay or to perform. --H. V.

**ISSUE DATE**

**<< EFFECT OF ACTION >>**  
**THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT**  
**ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND**  
**PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS**  
**OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY**  
**OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF**  
**AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,**  
**OR AT ANY F.D.I.C REGULATED BANK**

PAYEE/TRUSTEE  
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

AMOUNT

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE)

**U.S. DOLLARS**

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFICENT PUBLIC PURPOSE. THIS NOTE IS AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN ASSIGNMENT NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC, AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR96-500C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOVT. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER). ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING.

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>>>  
P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98583

P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy  
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE  
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859. ENDORSE

H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee ( a public servant since 1967 )  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (380) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF  
PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, a.k.a., "ROBIN HOOD BANKS",  
(taxes, etc.) stolen by corrupt officials and others engaged in government  
organized crime, and return it to the common people, the Public, to reimburse  
and revitalize the common people (Public). These banks bring to mind the  
legendary character known as Robin Hood, who had the less rigorous more  
vigorous informal cavalier way of correcting the same social wrongs of Old  
England. This is the reason for referring to Public Wealth Rebate Banks by the  
term "Robin Hood Banks"; they, consequently represent the interests of "a  
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usually operated by people who do not want to consider the needs of others;  
hence rule by force, not reason, too often with the result that power corrupts  
and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Consequently, governments are not  
inclined to correct their own evils, and, to the contrary, tend to perpetuate their  
own evils, and especially to punish those who resist the rule of the government.  
Understandably, then, Public Wealth Rebate Banks are PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,  
necessarily founded and operated by non-government self-appointed (42 USC  
1986) public servants who operate as public escrow agents known as Public  
Escrowees, and always under the threat of government retaliation. Public Wealth  
Rebate Banks are operated: (1) pursuant to the Universal and Eternal Natural  
Laws of Commerce, (2) pursuant to the U.S. Const. 8th Amendment which  
guarantees the Natural Right to Exercise Any Self-Defense, (3) pursuant to the  
social "brother's keeper principle" suggested in 42 USC 1986 and in 18 USC 4,  
(4) pursuant to the commercial fair market values suggested by 18 USC 241 and  
18 USC 242, the fair market values to be levied in commerce against violations  
against the Public, the U.S. Constitutions, and especially against those violations  
committed by government officials and agents of the Public Trust, and (5)  
pursuant to the remuneration principles suggested by 42 USC 1994 and 18 USC  
1581, which clearly state that whenever the government compels the Citizen to  
do for society, pursuant to statutory law, then the duty in a foreign war, is labor  
in the ordinary sense, so the government must stand in good for a compensation  
for that labor in commerce or not expect the Citizen to do good for a compensation  
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of all of their organizational by-laws and commercial transactions, which the  
public can inspect and copy either during regular banking hours or by ordering  
information to be sent to them, without filing any formal requests for information.  
Public Wealth Rebate Banks are Charitable Public Trust Foundations engaged in  
generating, screening, processing, and directing Commercial Affidavits of  
Obligation known as Commercial Liens. (A Common Law Lien is inferior to a  
LEDGERED Lien [Law] Lien in that a Common Law Lien does not contain EXPLICIT  
obligation.) Hence relies upon the discretion of a Jury to decide the  
obligation.) Generally, Public Wealth Rebate Banks acquire their assets through  
lawful public claims made by way of Affidavits of information (Criminal  
Complaints) (1st Amendment guaranteed petitions) against corrupt public  
officials, et al., who, by their failure to respond within 3 months (90 days), admit,  
by default, their public contempt, their public guilt and their public liability. Public  
Wealth Rebate Banks engage in the lawful altruistic/charitable disbursement of  
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are lawful Commercial (1st Amendment) Demand Note Currency Banks. Money  
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Commercial Law (Matt. 5:45), can only be spent into circulation on an equal per  
person per day basis by the common people, and then only to create a currency  
to meet the ordinary need to have something to use for buying, selling, etc.  
Allowance Notes must be generated only by public governments, and the  
distribution of such Notes to the public for the public to spend into circulation  
must be kept to a minimum by that government to prevent destruction of the  
motivation to do labor. (Intercept on the part of governments or private  
corporations (e.g., the Federal Reserve Institution) to spend or loan Allowance  
Notes into circulation is a felony, hence cannot create a National Debt, A  
Promissory Note, a Second Class Note, is a written promise to pay or repay a  
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Promissory Note, a Demand Note, made by a Creditor or Claimant against a  
Debtor, based on the Debtor's brunched promise to pay or to perform. - H.V.



ISSUE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Public Wealth Rebate Note

ISSUE DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF

<<CAUSE OF ACTION>>  
THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO  
THE LAWFUL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT,  
EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES  
OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY:  
42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4, 18 USC 241, 242;  
42 USC 1994; 18 USC 1581

<<EFFECT OF ACTION>>  
THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT  
ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND  
PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS  
OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY  
OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,  
OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_

PAYEE/TRUSTEE  
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

ISSUED FOR \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. DOLLARS \_\_\_\_\_

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NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY  
FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR96-500C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR,  
KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER.)

The Notes of this Bank were cleared for disbursement pursuant to 18 USC 514, by United States Secret Service Agents Wood and Brewster on June 18, 1997, at Seattle, Washington.  
Seasoned Three (3) Years. Present Fund greater than \$ 10 BILLION : Present disbursement \$ 5 BILLION.

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST  
P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington, USA, 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy.  
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE  
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859

>>>>>>

H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED  
ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Rebate Account is openly available to the public by writing to the above address or by telephoning: (360) 687-5680.  
Collect this Note against:

SERIES 2000

the United States Treasury, the Commercial Surety for Seattle, Washington, U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C.

THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF  
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# 3 EXAMPLES

===== PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE =====

ISSUE NO. 1001 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE JUNE 1 1997

« CAUSE OF ACTION »  
THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO THE LAWFUL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT, EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY:  
42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242;  
42 USC 1994, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF  
Thom Satterlee or Kai La Wat Kanim for 1855 Treaty Trust  
serving the Snoqualmoo/Snoqualmie/Skykomish PAYEE/TRUSTEE  
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

« EFFECT OF ACTION »  
THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

AMOUNT \$25,000,000 (Twenty Five Million and 00/100) U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) For the benefit of the People Identified in B.I.A. Docket 93, and their Posterity

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFICENT PUBLIC PURPOSE. THIS NOTE IS AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN ASSIGNMENT NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC, AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR96-600C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)  
P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy  
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE  
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859.

H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

===== PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE =====

ISSUE NO. 1003 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/6/97

« CAUSE OF ACTION »  
THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO THE LAWFUL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT, EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY:  
42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242;  
42 USC 1994, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF J.S. DOERNBECHER FOUNDATION (NAY TRUSTEE)  
PAYEE/TRUSTEE  
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

« EFFECT OF ACTION »  
THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

AMOUNT \$60,000,000 - Sixty Million and 00/100 U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) General Support of Doernbecher Hospital

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFICENT PUBLIC PURPOSE. THIS NOTE IS AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN ASSIGNMENT NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC, AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR96-600C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)  
P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy  
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE  
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859.

H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

===== PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE =====

ISSUE NO. 1004 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/6/97

« CAUSE OF ACTION »  
THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO THE LAWFUL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT, EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY:  
42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242;  
42 USC 1994, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF LEGACY EMANUEL HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTER  
PAYEE/TRUSTEE via William Sullivan  
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

« EFFECT OF ACTION »  
THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

AMOUNT \$60,000,000 Sixty Million and 00/100 U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) General Support of L.E.H. & H.C.'s Children's Hospital

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFICENT PUBLIC PURPOSE. THIS NOTE IS AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN ASSIGNMENT NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC, AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR96-600C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:  
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)  
P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy  
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE  
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859.

H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".



ISSUE DATE 6/24/97

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY F.D.I.C REGULATED BANK.

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFICIENT PUBLIC PURPOSE. THIS NOTE IS AN ALTRUSTIC PUBLIC LIEN ASSIGNMENT NOTE WRITTEN IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC, AND DRAWN AGAINST THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMERCIAL SURETY FOR THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT CASE NO. CR6-500C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: THE GOVT. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK H. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER). ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY

(Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)  
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)  
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

23

ISSUED in 1997

**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF  
The Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Bank's  
Public Wealth Rebate Notes**

Hereinafter:

the term "Public Wealth Rebate Bank" shall be abbreviated "PWRB" and the term "Public Wealth Rebate Note" shall be abbreviated "PWRN".

I, Hartford Van Dyke depose and say as follows:

**Plain Statement of Facts**

- (1). The PWRN is based upon both law and facts, given true, correct, complete, not misleading and not malicious, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.
- (2). The PWRN has been exactly engineered both as to the law and as to the facts, and no one has at any time specifically challenged any part of the PWRN, or its basis in law and in fact.
- (3). I, Hartford Van Dyke, the maker of the PWRN, being versed in the law:

- (a) am compelled by law, 18 USC 4, 241, 242 and 42 USC 1986, to reveal the violation of the law through Criminal Complaints, Distresses, Commercial Liens and the PWRN(s), and
- (b) am compelled by law, 18 USC 4, 1581 and 42 USC 1986, 1994, to act in support of the law as a public servant and law enforcement officer because the government promises that I will be remunerated for my public duty of performance, hence, I cannot excuse myself from the public duty to perform, without committing gross negligence or a crime.

Page 1

(11). On June 11, 1997 the United States through the United States Secret Service, using the excuse of an 18 USC 514 arrest and seizure, seized PWRN #1001 without a 4th Amendment Warrant on Probable Cause. (See RICO Laws, on treble damages.) The U.S. must present a 4th Amendment Warrant because the Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Bank is a sole proprietorship, and Hartford Van Dyke is its Sole Proprietor, and so Mr. Van Dyke is the Bank, and so Mr. Van Dyke and the Bank retain 4th Amendment Rights against search and seizure in the absence of a 4th Amendment Warrant on Probable Cause. The clear objective of this seizure of PWRN #1001 by the United States Secret Service was to steal a Demand Note (a PWRN) which contained evidence of a valid obligation of the United States and thereby aid the U.S. in evading a debt collection against the United States Government and to aid the United States Government in acting as an absconding debtor in international commerce. When Mr. Satterlee, trustee of PWRN #1001 asked United States Secret Service Agent Tim Wood for a 4th Amendment Warrant on Probable Cause, Mr. Wood absolutely refused to provide that Warrant, thus proving the criminal intent of Mr. Wood and other Agents of the United States Secret Service and the U.S. Government.

(12). Information on the origin and engineering of the PWRN is available upon request from the Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Bank. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Hartford Van Dyke, P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington 98604  
*Now: P.O. Box 531, Kettle Falls, Washington 99141-0531.*

Telephone: (360)687-5688; Pager: 1-(800)624-7247; P.I.N. 132-1608  
(509)738-3039  
~~enter your number, follow with "02"~~

Page 4

(4). The basis for issuing the PWRN(s) (Series 1997 June) is the REAL (not fictional) commission of public crimes by a U.S. Judge, a U.S. Attorney, and four assistant U.S. Attorneys. [U.S. District Court (at Seattle, Washington) Court Case #CR96-500C.]

(5). The said public officials are actually obligated to the public because of their malicious and unlawful behavior.

(a) in violation of their oaths of public office,

(b) in violation of their oath to support the United States Constitution and

(c) in violation of their public compensation.

(6). Fraud is "gaining at the loss of another using trickery or deception". There is no trickery and no deception intended by my use of the PWRN(s), hence, 18 USC 514 does not apply to my use of them.

(7). The Criminal Complaint in support of the PWRN(s) (Series 1997 June) was filed with the U.S. Attorney on February 4, 1997.

(8). The Commercial Lien in support of the PWRN(s) (Series 1997 June) was recorded February 11, 1997, and served on six offices of government, namely:

- (a) the U.S. Attorney,
- (b) the U.S. District Court in Case #CR96-500C,
- (c) the Governor of the State of Washington,
- (d) the Supreme Court of the State of Washington,
- (e) the Attorney General of the State of Washington, and
- (f) four Legislators of the State of Washington.

The Commercial Lien was never challenged either verbally or in writing, not even by so much as a telephone call or a 20 cent post card from anyone. This lack of challenge of the Commercial Lien continued for the full 90 day (3 month--pursuant to Jewish Commercial Law) grace period,

whereby it became defaulted into a Judgment in Commerce on May 12, 1997.

February 11 through February 28 = 17 days  
 February 28 through March 31 = 31 days  
 March 31 through April 30 = 30 days  
 April 30 through May 12 = 12 days  
 = 90 days

(9). A Notice of the Intent to Disburse Funds, based upon the possible default of the Commercial Lien, known as a Proposed Lien Assignment, was filed with the U.S. government, the U.S. District Court, and the Officers of the U.S. Court on February 18, 1997, and was served immediately thereafter on all primary parties of interest including the Governor of the State of Washington and the said Legislators of the State of Washington. The Proposed Lien Assignment was never challenged either verbally or in writing, not even by so much as a telephone call or a 20 cent Post Card from anyone. This lack of challenge of the Proposed Lien Assignment, which openly indicated the intent to disburse the funds of the Commercial Lien upon default, continued throughout the mandatory 90 day (3 month--pursuant to Jewish Commercial Law) grace period of the Commercial Lien and into its own voluntary (not mandatory) 90 day grace period, whereby it became defaulted into an absolute Writ of Execution in Commerce on May 19, 1997.

(10). No PWRN(s) were issued immediately. The first two PWRN(s) were issued on Sunday June 1, 1997, but were not presented for collection until Wednesday June 3, 1997, more than twenty one days (3 weeks--pursuant to Jewish Commercial Law) (May 12 through June 3) after the mandatory 90 day (3 months--pursuant to Jewish Commercial Law) grace period of the Commercial Lien was defaulted, and after a voluntary 90 day grace period had expired on the Proposed Lien Assignment (a Notice of Intent to Disburse Funds) and had run to default (May 19, 1997).

(4) Fire, Rescue, and Disaster Services  
 Allotment Amount: (4% of total fund)  
 Current Amount: \$137 Million  
 Amount Disbursed: \$30 Million  
 Balance available: \$107 Million.

(5) For Public Legal Education, County Reform, Disaster Preparedness  
 Allotment Amount: (4% of total fund)  
 Current Amount: \$137 Million  
 Amount Disbursed: \$73 Million  
 Balance available: \$64 Million.

(6) For Children's Hospitals and Burn Treatment Centers -  
 Defense of the weak and innocent  
 Allotment Amount: (10% of total fund)  
 Current Amount: \$343 Million  
 Amount Disbursed: \$311 Million  
 Balance available: \$32 Million.

(7) For research and development of CPR, Biostatic Resuscitology and  
 Biostatic Resuscitation  
 Allotment Amount: (3% of total fund)  
 Current Amount: \$103 Million  
 Amount Disbursed: \$10 Million  
 Balance available: \$93 Million.

(8), (9) For 39 Counties - Apportioned Per Capita (by population)  
 Amount: \$2,286 Million (2/3 of total fund)  
 1/2 to be spent by county government  
 1/2 to be disbursed equally to Citizens (for example, as cash or as a credit  
 to their County billing Account)

ISSUED in 1997

Public Wealth Rebate Note  
 Stub / Explicit Ledger.

The U.S. Treasury will NOT honor your note directly. It will have to be  
 forced upon the U.S. government by an international securities broker.

Source of funds: a standard and traditional international commercial  
 (Non-judicial) 90 day default judgment (like the IRS uses).

Origin of the Default Judgment: malpractice of U.S. District Court  
 (Seattle, Washington) in Case #CR96-500C and #CR96-281M. This  
 U.S. Obligation arises from a U.S. seizure of the Washington State  
 Governor's Jurisdiction over the unorganized Militia of the State of  
 Washington, done by the U.S. by substituting the authority of the U.S.  
 Code for the more fundamental natural rights and State Rights of self-  
 defense and the right to keep and bear arms (any arms).

Record of Basis #1 - a brief on the 2nd and 9th Amendment rights to keep  
 and bear arms (any arms) and to exercise self-defense -- written by David  
 Zuckerman, one of the Public Defenders in Case #CR96-500C. Mr.  
 Zuckerman was arbitrarily and unlawfully overruled by U.S. Judge John  
 C. Coughenour.

Record of Basis #2 - a Criminal Complaint, a Commercial Lien and other  
 briefs filed by me, in the court case and in the (Seattle, Washington) King  
 County Recorder's Office at Recording # 970211-0859. A manual  
 containing these filings is available from me, Hartford Van Dyke, upon  
 request, for \$15.00, basic cost of copying and postage. Send money order  
 to Hartford Van Dyke, P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington,  
 98604. Telephone # (360) 687-5680. Page #1 (800) 624-7243, P.I.N.  
132-1608. Enter your number, and follow with "02"

Now: P.O. Box 831, Kettle Falls, WA 99141-0831 (509) 738-3039  
Also, P.O. Box 3100 (above) Page 1 (Other Contact Info Obsolete)

Principal Instruments at the Foundation of the Public Wealth Rebate Note

- (1) Zuckerman's Brief
- (2) A Criminal Complaint (Affidavit of Information)
- (3) A Distress on a Judicial Bond, etc.
- (4) A Commercial Lien (King County #970211-0859) (2/11/97)
- (5) A Removal of Case #CR96-500C from Federal Court to State Court
- (6) A Proposed Assignment of the Lien- a Declaraton /Notice of the intent to disburse funds, (filed 2/18/97)
- (7) An Assignment of Lien, the Public Wealth Rebate Note, based: upon a 90 day default-matured Commercial Lien (3/12/97) and upon a 90 day default-matured Proposed Assignment (3/19/97) (a Declaraton /Notice of the intent to disburse funds)

Beneficiary of Basic Instruments and Legal Processes. The State of Washington, its Citizens, the public generally, and the Defendants in U.S. District Court Case #CR96-500C.

Status - A status calculation, without interest on the principal, was made for the February 11, 1997, filing of the lien. The nine Defendants in Case #CR96-500C had been unlawfully arrested and unlawfully imprisoned for more than half a year so an estimate of damage value was made for the 180 day point. The value obtained was \$1,760,400,000.

The U.S. Government (via Judge Coughenour, U.S. Attorney Pflaumer, et al) did not rectify its unlawful actions, so that the Defendants in Case #CR96-500C are still being kept under unlawful arrest and imprisonment, and the damage amount of this matter continues to increase at approximately 10 million dollars per day, payable to the Defendants, the Charities, the Counties, and the Citizens of the State of Washington generally.

DISBURSEMENTS

The distribution/disbursement is \$3430 millions:  
 One - third or \$1143 million to remedy & charity,  
 Two - thirds or \$2286 million to Counties (1/2) and Citizens (1/2) distributed to the counties according to population (per capita)  
 County Disbursement \$2286 million = \$414.37 per person

people: 5,5168 million

As of 6/24/97

Total Fund: including interest (default Judgment) \$3430 million.

Reserved Funds \$1143 million (1/3 of total fund)

(1) For nine Defendants - U.S. District Court Case #CR96-500C  
Allotment Amount: (6% of total fund). (3% to go to charity)  
 Equal division among nine persons.  
Current Amount: 206 Million  
Amount Disbursed: \$206 Million  
Balance available: \$00.

(2) American Indians - For the reparation support of Native American Indians - State of Washington  
Allotment Amount: (3% of total fund)  
Current Amount: \$103 million  
Amount Disbursed: \$25 Million  
Balance available: \$78 Million.

(3) Veterans of Foreign Wars -- Washington State  
Allotment Amount: (3% of total fund)  
Current Amount: \$103 million  
Amount Disbursed: \$60 Million  
Balance available: \$43 Million.



Calculate  $r, (n-1), (n-2), (n-3), (n-4), (n-5)$ .

Then, on the calculator do:

$$I_n \approx [(n-5) \times r \div 6 + 1 \times (n-4) \times r \div 5 + 1 \times (n-3) \times r \div 4 + 1 \times (n-2) \times r \div 3 + 1 \times (n-1) \times r \div 2 + 1]$$

$I_n$  can be carried out to any degree of accuracy required (to the cent).

$I_n$  can be estimated by using the formula

$$\tilde{I}_n \approx [1 + (\frac{1}{2} R) (\frac{n}{365.25})], \text{ hence,}$$

$$\tilde{D}_n \approx (d) (n) [1 + (\frac{1}{2} R) (\frac{n}{365.25})]$$

EXAMPLE -- This disbursement.

$d = \$9,780,000$  damage per day.

For  $R = 12\%$  interest per year (per annum), we have

$$r = \frac{R}{365.25} = \frac{0.12}{365.25} = (3.2854209) (10^{-4}) \text{ per day}$$

and for the period (July 27, 1996 to June 24, 1997) we have  $n = 332$  days, so that

$$I_n = [1.056393]$$

and

$$D_n = (d) (n) (I_n) = (\$9,780,000) (332) (1.056393)$$

$$D_n = 34,300,657 \times 10^8$$

$$D_n = \$3,430,065,700 \text{ or}$$

$$D_n = \$3,430 \text{ Million, rounded off.}$$

The average damage value increase per day with interest is about \$10,800,000, all of which must also be disbursed

The damage value now (6/24/97) with interest on the principal at 12% per annum, is approximately \$3430 Million.

### ALL OF THIS MUST BE DISBURSED BY LAW (42 USC 1986, etc.).

The U.S. Government has created a new (September 30, 1996) law, U.S. Code Title 18 Section 514, to be used in its (the U.S.'s) NAME-CALLING / RELABELING SCHEMES to smear and misrepresent valid commercial attacks on its organized crime activity and thereby oppose commercial correction of its actions. Like all codes under Title 18 (Crimes and Criminal Procedures) it relies for its application upon an intent to commit fraud. The U.S. Secret Service is being used by the U.S. Government to resist my use of the Public Wealth Rebate Note against the corrupt practices of the United States Government, and have accused me of violating 18 USC 514, i.e., of a violation describable under 18 USC 514. But the Public Wealth Rebate Notes which I issue have a solid lawful basis, are lawfully constructed, and are lawfully presented and applied in commerce by me.

Regardless of how I asked the question (of U.S. Secret Service Agents, Wood and Brewster) how 18 USC 514 could be applied to my Public Wealth Rebate Notes, the U.S. Secret Service Agents would not give an answer based on any sort of reasoning. They merely kept repeating that if I issued any more of them, then they would arrest and punish me. Their response was animal not human. And that is why I know that I must continue lawfully stripping them of their means of committing their crimes and their racketeering.

If you want to collect on your Note, hire a broker.



## NOTE CALCULATIONS - LEDGERING

Number of violations involved in each event - 6 (six at least)  
Number of Constitutional Violations in each event-(all parties) =326 total  
The U.S. Code Establishing Fair Market Value 18 USC 241 = \$10,000  
 per violation of U.S. Constitution.

Damage of Each Event = 326 X (value per 18 USC 241) = (326) X  
 (\$10,000) = \$3,260,000

Number of Injured Parties = 9 (nine)  $\rightarrow$  reduced to eight (8)  
Total Injury/Damage per violation event =  
 = \$3,260,000 X Parties = \$3,260,000 X 9

Period of each Violative event = 3 days.

This is called the arraignment period.

Every three days restraint without proper jurisdiction or without valid charges, or without lawful charges, constitutes a rearrest and a condition of unlawful imprisonment.

Total Injury Damage per day = d.

$$d = \left( \frac{\text{damage}}{\text{days}} \right) \left( \frac{\text{events}}{\text{days}} \right) = \left( \frac{\text{damage}}{\text{events}} \right) \div \left( \frac{\text{days}}{\text{events}} \right)$$

$$d = [\$3,260,000 \text{ X } 9] \div [3 \text{ days per event}]$$

$$= \$3,260,000 \text{ X } 9 \div 3 = (\$3, 260,000) \text{ X } (3)$$

$$d = \$9,780,000 \text{ damage per day}$$

Interest is not included in this calculation.

Total period of successive violative events:  
 (7/27/96 through 6/24/97) = 332 days and ongoing.

Status as of February 11, 1997, when the commercial lien was filed --

for a period of 6 months (180 days) (July 27, 1996 - January 23, 1997)  
 (180 days = 60 arraignment periods (repeated offenses)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} &= 3,260,000 \text{ X } 9 \div 3 \text{ X } 180 = (9.78 \text{ X } 10^6) \text{ X } (180) \\ \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} &= 3,260,000 \text{ X } 9 \text{ X } 60 = 1760.4 \text{ X } 10^6 \\ \mathcal{D} \mathcal{A} &= \$1, 760,400,000; \text{ interest not included.} \end{aligned}$$

The value of the damage D with interest compounded daily is given for the n-th day by:

$$D_n = (d) (n) (I_n) \quad \text{where} \quad I_n = \left[ \frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{nr} \right] \quad \text{or}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \left[ 1 + \frac{(n-1)}{2} r + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} r^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} r^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} r^4 + \text{etc.} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Where  $r = \frac{R}{365.25}$  is the interest per day,

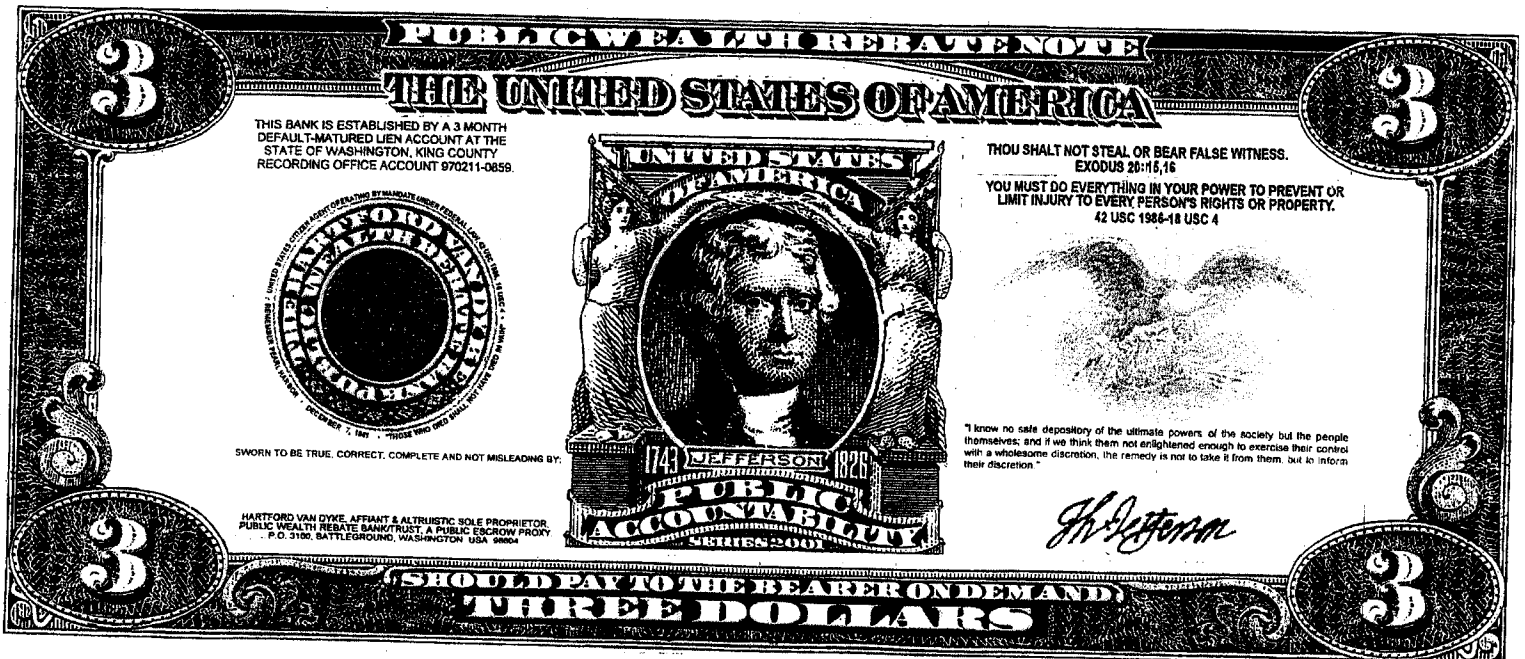
and R is the interest per year (per annum).

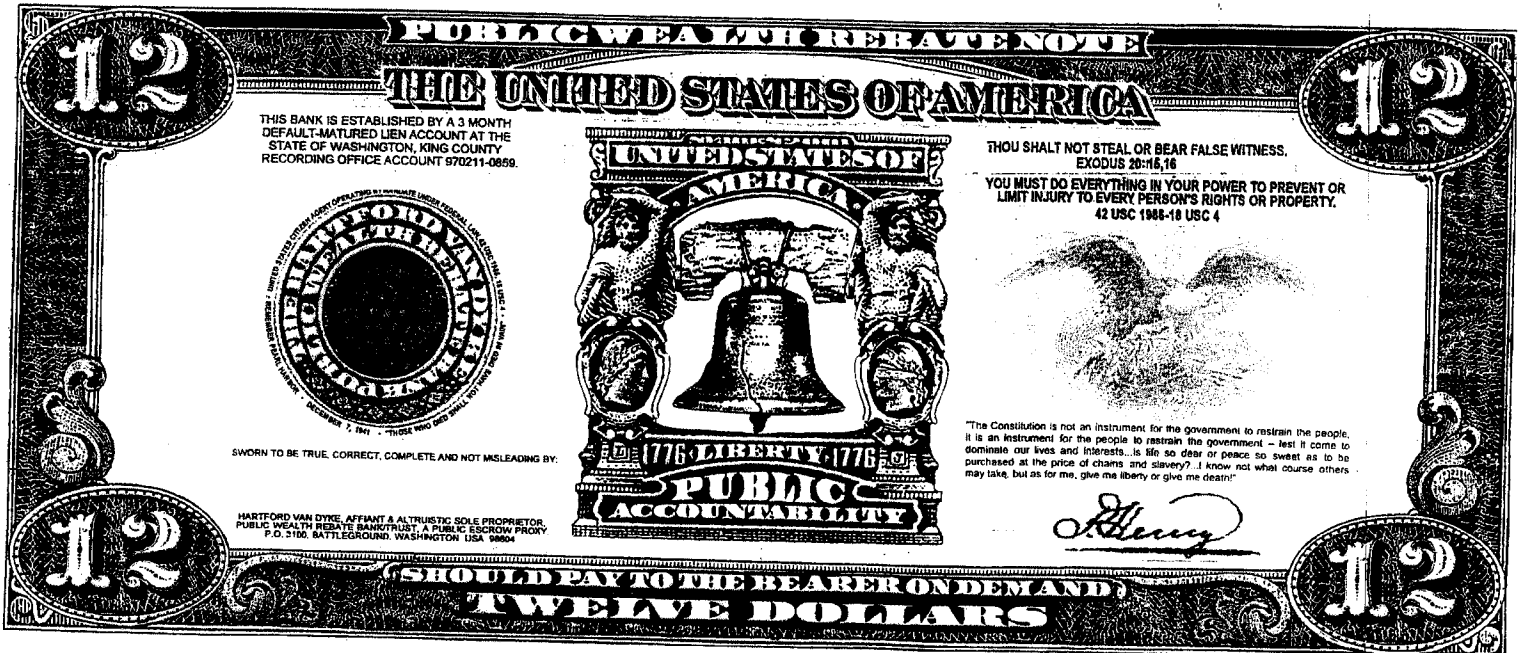
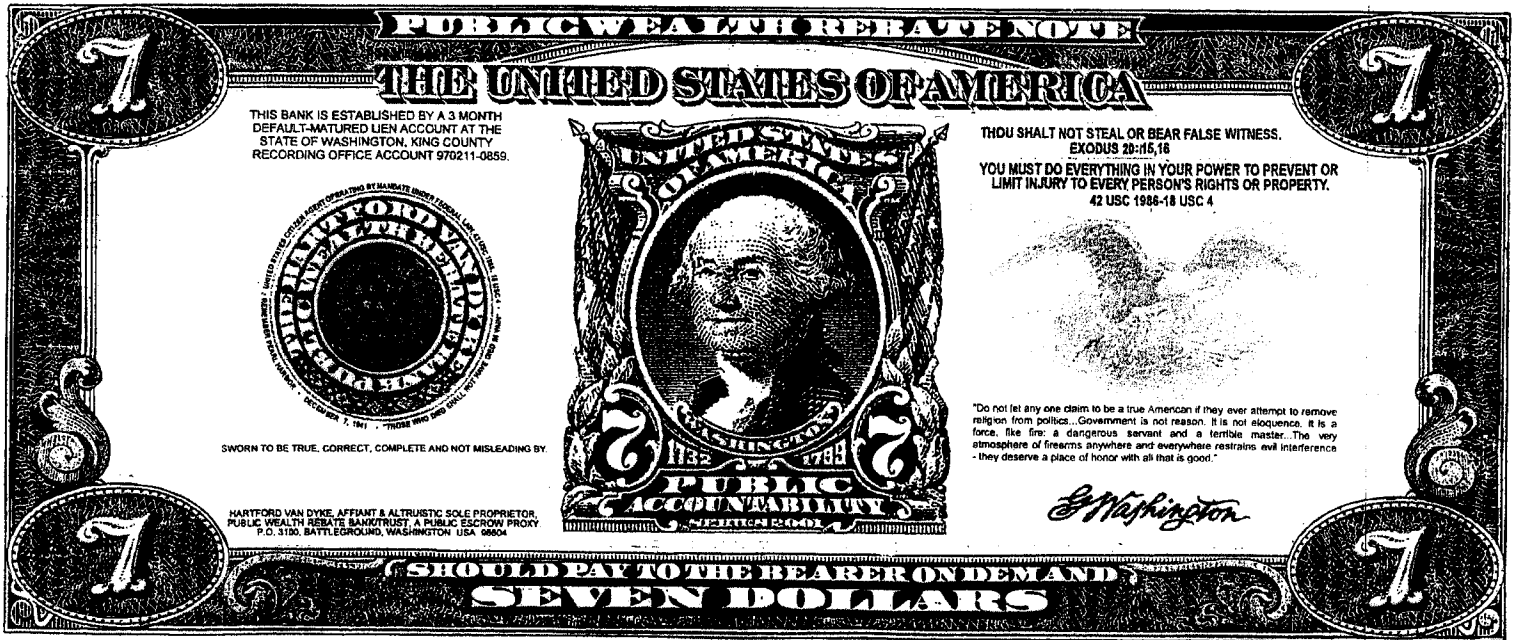
$I_n$  can be calculated easily to six terms by the expression

$$I_n \approx \left[ 1 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)(n-5)(n-6)}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} r + 1 \right] \frac{(n-3)r + 1}{4} \frac{(n-2)r + 1}{3} \frac{(n-1)r + 1}{2}$$

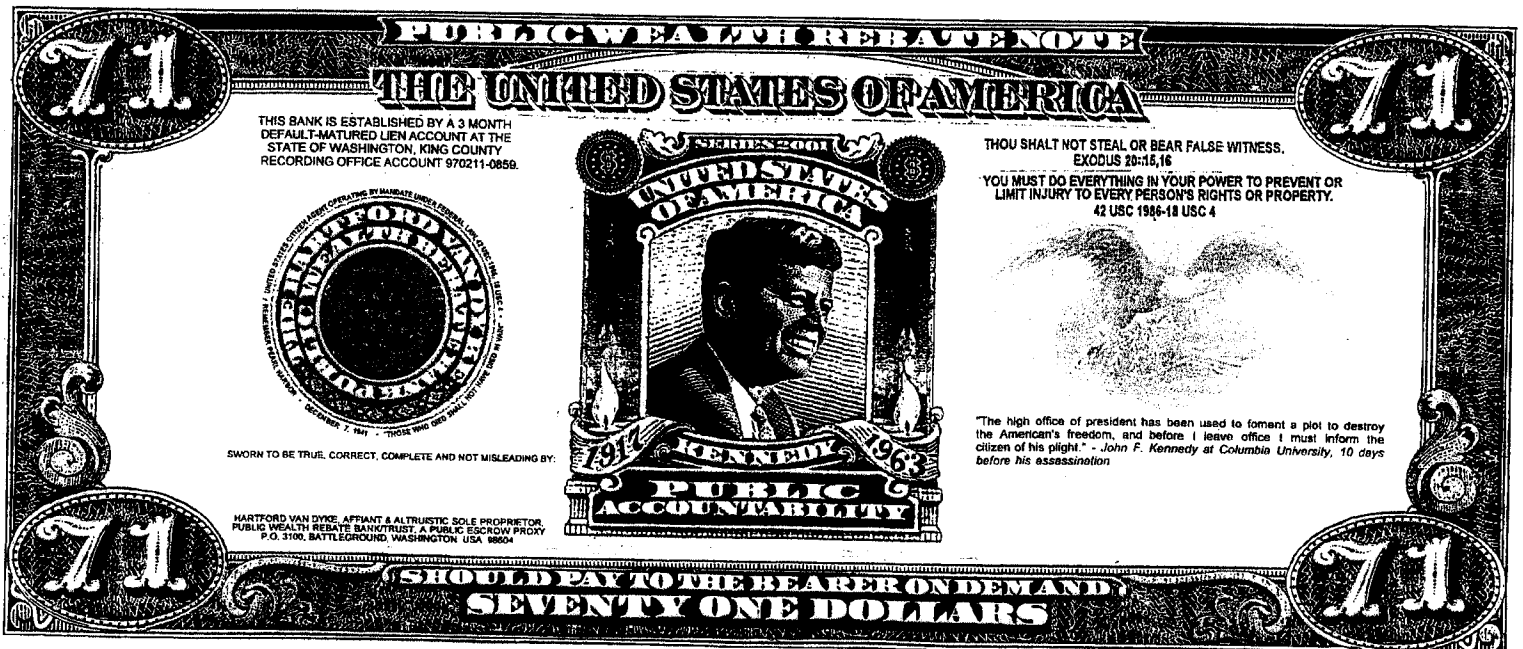
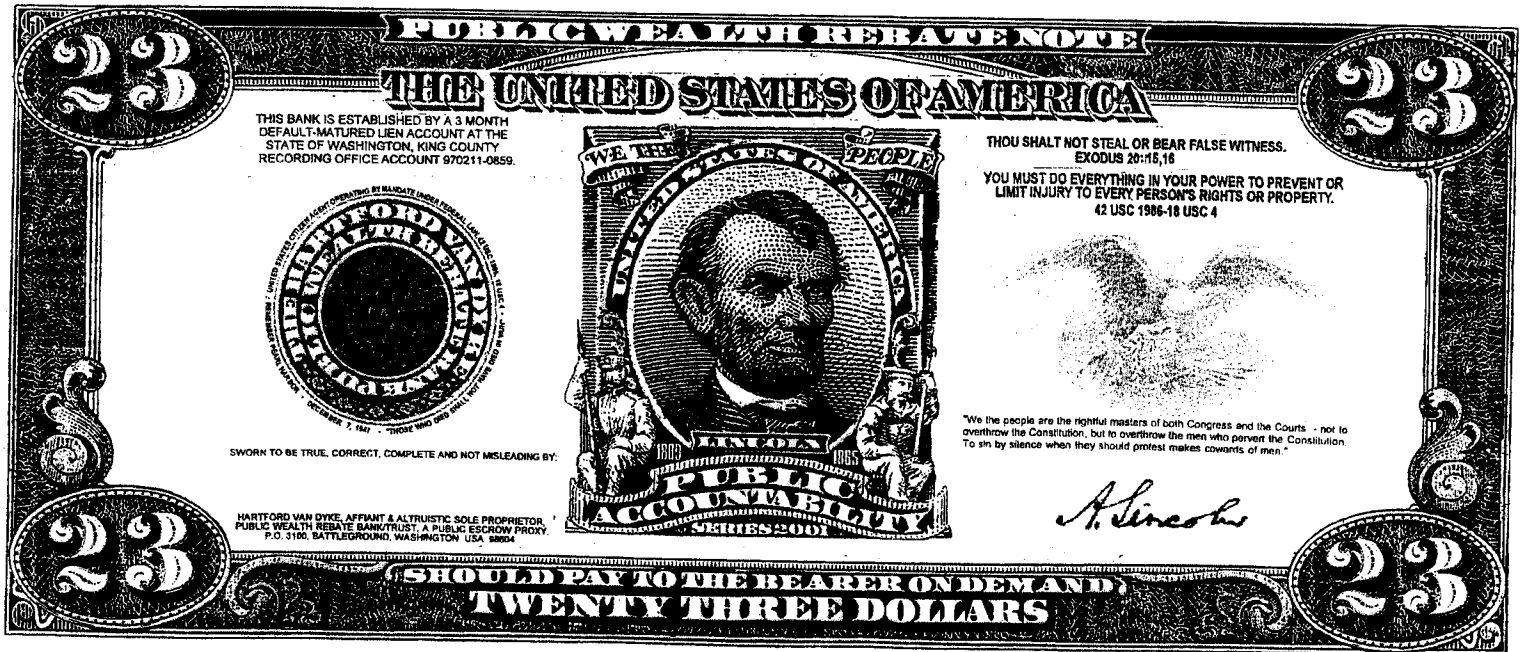
The work is done as follows:

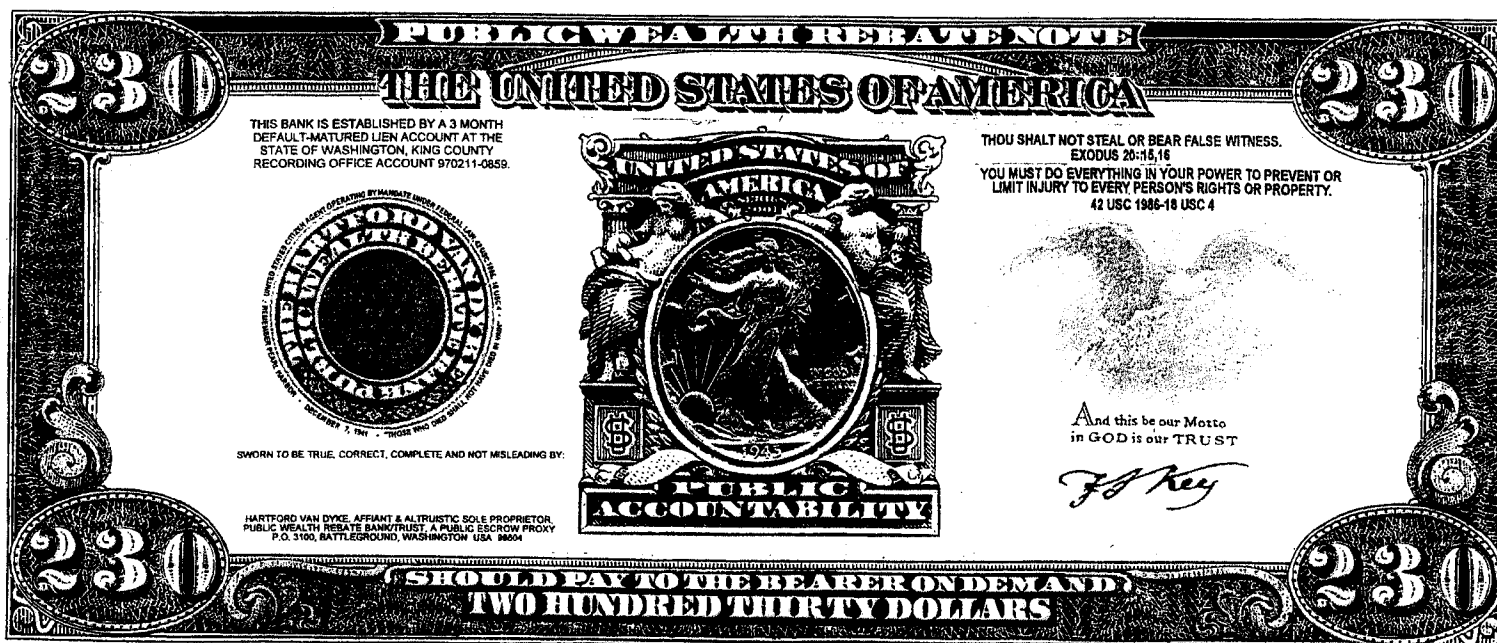
Note: Re 18 USC 241: 1994—Pub. L. 103-322, §330016(1) (L), substituted “They shall be fined under this title” for “They shall be fined not more than \$10,000” in third par.











My name is Hartford Van Dyke. I was an electronic equipment engineer. I would rather be doing that kind of work, but in 1967 my father, Lyle H. Van Dyke (Sr.), told me about my family's involvement in the intrigue of the Pearl Harbor attack. My father's uncle (Gerald) Mason Van Dyke, in Hawaiian Intelligence G-2, is the person who sent the message to Washington, D.C., on Thursday afternoon December 4, 1941, at 2:00 p.m. Hawaiian time, warning of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor. Rear Admiral Paulus Prince Powell received Mason's message in Washington, D.C., on Thursday afternoon December 4, 1941, at 2:00 p.m. Hawaiian time, warning of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor. Frank Knox and Undersecretary of Navy James Forrestal. Knox and Forrestal wanted to get the ships out of Pearl Harbor and set up a defense perimeter around the Hawaiian Islands. They told Secretary of War Henry Stimson of their plan. Stimson told President Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt had Powell, Knox, and Forrestal placed under military guard and held at gun point until after the attack, to prevent them from warning the Hawaiian Field Commanders Rear Admiral Husband Kimmel and Major General Walter Short. On Saturday morning December 6, 1941, being fully warned about the impending attack, Roosevelt notified Kimmel and Short to prepare for Japanese sabotage, the preparation for which is the exact opposite of the preparation for aerial attack. As I learned of Roosevelt's treasonous betrayal of everyone in Hawaii, I simply realized that if the corruption of the government was allowed to destroy this country from within, then there would be no future in doing my electronics work. Over a transition period of about eight years (1967-1975), I gave up my electronics occupation and became a legal public servant. During this period of time, I researched and confirmed my father's Pearl Harbor story, and wrote and published a book about the Pearl Harbor attack titled **"The Skeleton in Uncle Sam's Closet"** (1973). I also published a tabloid edition on the same subject (1975).

In 1992, I began the publishing of a manual on commercial law. In 1996, a friend of mine, Tracy Lee Brown, a very effective seminar lecturer on the Constitution for the United States of America, became one of nine political prisoners of the United States government on the accusation that he was a "member" of the unorganized militia of Washington State and therefore must be a bad person. Judge John C. Coughenour of the U.S. District Court in Seattle, Washington, violated the state's rights of Washington State in a federal move to misuse U.S. government power to overthrow, suppress, and usurp Washington State's absolute control of the State militia, and its citizen's Constitutionally guaranteed 9<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment absolute rights to self-defense and the right to keep and bear arms, respectively, rights which he would not allow the defense to raise. Judge Coughenour's mode of operation consists of ordering the bailiff to swear people in, to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, in his U.S. 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Courts, and then does everything in his power to suppress any testimony that is, or would be, unfavorable or damaging to the government's side of the case. This is also how he operated in the Billings Montana Freeman case. It might be of interest to the public to know that many of the American Jewish people want to preserve the right to keep and bear arms as a protection against certain other 'International New World Order Jews', who want gun control as Hitler did. The international operators of the U.S. government found a coincidental way to deny Tracy Lee Brown a fair trial in the U.S. District Court at Seattle, Washington, in Case No. CR 96-500C. In February, 1997, I filed criminal charges, a distress, a removal, a lien, and a proposed lien assignment against Judge Coughenour and his five accessory accomplices, U.S. Attorneys. No one rebutted any of the filings, so the lien became an Accounts Receivable on May 19, 1997. Judge Coughenour continued to hold most of the defendants as political prisoners until, through repeated offenses and interest, the amount of injury exceeded Ten Billion U.S. Dollars. The U.S. dollar value of the assets of the Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Bank/Trust are statutorily established against the U.S. government and its officers and agents founded on the foregoing series of events which occurred in U.S. Case No. CR96-500C, described in a filing recorded in the Office of the King County Recorder at Seattle, Washington, recording number 9702110859.

The Notes of this Bank were cleared for disbursement pursuant to 18 USC 514, by United States Secret Service Agents Wood and Brewster on June 18, 1997, at Seattle, Washington.

«CAUSE OF ACTION»  
THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO  
THE LAWFUL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT,  
EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES  
OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY:  
42 USC 1984, 18 USC 4, 18 USC 241, 242;  
42 USC 1984; 18 USC 1581

«EFFECT OF ACTION»  
THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT  
ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND  
PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN THE ASSETS  
OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY  
OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY  
OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

The "U.S. Treasury is our country's main bank, and "Social Security" is the branch bank of the U.S. Treasury Bank where we make our deposits every month into our retirement accounts. Call 1-800-772-1213 to find out what's in your account today.

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OF THE LIEN DEBTORS OR IN LAWFUL MONEY  
OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY  
OR AT ANY F.D.I.C. REGULATED BANK.

The "U.S. Treasury is our country's main bank, and "Social Security" is the branch bank of the U.S. Treasury Bank where we make our deposits every month into our retirement accounts. Call 1-800-772-1213 to find out what's in your account today.



MICHAEL W. MOSMAN, OSB 87111  
United States Attorney  
ALLAN M. GARTEN, OSB 81236  
SCOTT KERIN, OSB 96512  
Assistant United States Attorneys  
United States Attorney's Office  
District of Oregon  
1000 S.W. Third Ave., Suite 600  
Portland, OR 97204-2902  
Telephone: (503) 727-1002  
Facsimile: (503) 727-1117  
[scott.kerin@usdoj.gov](mailto:scott.kerin@usdoj.gov)  
of Attorneys for United States of America

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	CR No. 02-390-JO
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
JOHN NOLAN	)	GOVERNMENT'S MOTION IN
and	)	LIMINE TO PROHIBIT DEFENDANTS
LYLE HARTFORD VAN DYKE, JR.,	)	FROM PRESENTING INADMISSIBLE
Defendants.	)	EVIDENCE
	)	

The United States, by Michael W. Mosman, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, through Allan M. Garten and Scott Kerin, Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA) for the District of Oregon, submits the following motion in limine to preclude defendants from presenting "evidence" and arguments that are irrelevant and would confuse the jury and invade the province of the court in instructing the jury. The United States further moves this Court to instruct defendants and all witnesses called by defendants, that the use of such evidence, whether through pleadings or other documentary evidence, testimony, remarks, questions or arguments, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited.

### Background

On September 19, 2002, the federal grand jury indicted the defendants for criminal conspiracy, manufacturing fictitious financial obligations, and thirteen counts of passing fictitious financial obligations. Mr. Nolan was also indicted for an additional six counts of mail fraud. The charges have arisen out of the defendants creation and passing of "Public Wealth Rebate Notes" allegedly drawn against the United States Treasury, Drafts allegedly drawn against Jackson National Life Insurance Company, and Notes allegedly drawn against Jackson National Life Insurance Company and it's parent corporation Prudential. The defendants have each been arraigned and are proceeding pro se. At their arraignments, and through the course of this criminal investigation, the defendants have made statements which the government believes would be irrelevant if made at trial and would invade the province of the court in instructing the jury. Trial is set to begin on December 3, 2002.

### Motion in Limine

Under the Federal Rules of Evidence, the jury should not be exposed to inadmissible evidence. Fed. R. Evid. 103(c). Evidence that is not relevant is not admissible. Fed. R. Evid. 402. "Relevant evidence" is "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." Fed. R. Evid. 401. Even if the evidence is minimally relevant, the court should exclude evidence "if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury." Fed. R. Evid. 403; United States v. Johnson, 820 F.2d 1065, 1069 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).

A.     **The court, not the defendants, are the source of the law the jury is to follow**  
The defendants' may seek to proclaim their view of what the law is or should be. This is be improper. The District Court is to serve as the sole source of law for the jury and the law should not be introduced as evidence in the case. United States v. Poschwatta, 829 F.2d 1477, 1483 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987),. Cooley v. United States, 501 F.2d 1249, 1253054 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1974). Should the defendants attempt to tell the jury what they believe the law is or should be, the Government would request that the Court instruct the jury at that time, that the defendants' views are only their personal opinion and that the jury must follow the law that the court will instruct them on at the end of the trial.

B.     **Evidence challenging the validity of Federal Reserve Notes as legal tender or the monetary system of the United States is inadmissible**

The defendants' may claim that Federal Reserve Notes are not valid currency, do not constitute legal tender, or are of less value than their Notes and Drafts. Such theories have repeatedly been rejected as frivolous and without merit. United States v. Condo, 741 F.2d 238, 239 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); United States v. Wangrud, 533 F.2d 495 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976); United States v. Gardiner, 531 F.2d 953, 954 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976). Thus, evidence in conflict with the law on this issue should be excluded.

C.     **Arguments seeking jury nullification are not permissible**

Any attempt by the defendants to seek jury nullification, or conscience verdicts, by appealing to the jury to follow its own sense of justice and fairness and refuse to follow the law the court instructs them on, is improper. While the appeals courts have recognized that jury nullification does in fact occur, it is legally improper for any party to seek that result. United

States v. Powell, 955 F.2d 1206, 1213 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992); Zal v. Steppe, 968 F.2d 924, 930 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992)(Judge Trott concur); United States v. Simpson, 460 F.2d 515, 519-20 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1972).

According, such comments, arguments, or testimony should be excluded.

**D. Pro Se Defendants Must Comply with Substantive and Procedural Law**

In Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 817 (1975), the Supreme Court held that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of a right to assistance of counsel includes the right of the accused personally to manage or conduct his own defense in a criminal case. Id. The Supreme Court also made it clear, however, that the right of self-representation is not a license to disregard compliance with relevant rules of substantive and procedural law. Id. At 834-35, n.46.

Additionally, the Ninth Circuit has stated that a "pro se defendant is subject to the same rules, procedure and evidence as defendants who are represented by counsel." United States v. Merrill, 746 F.2d 458, 465 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 1165 (1985). Finally, a pro se defendant has no right to testify from counsel table in court so as to spare himself from cross-examination. See United States v. Tucker, 773 F.2d 136, 141 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 106 S.Ct. 3338 (1986). Accordingly, the defendants should not be allowed to make comments in their opening statements that are not based upon admissible evidence they intend to introduce at trial nor should they should not be allowed to use direct examination or cross examination as an opportunity to narrate their beliefs about the illegitimacy of the monetary system or such.

**E. Court May Take Precautionary Measures to Ensure that Pro Se Defendants Comply with Substantive and Procedural Rules**

The government submits that in the trial where the defendants want to represent themselves, this Court should warn the defendants of the following: (1) that they will be held to

the rules of law and evidence; (2) that they shall refrain from speaking in the first person with regard to their comments on the evidence; (3) that the Court will instruct the jury, prior to closing arguments, during summation and in final instructions, that nothing the lawyers have said is evidence in this case; (4) that the Court will instruct the jury at the outset of the trial that anything that the defendants say in their lawyer role is not evidence; and (5) that they must refrain from commenting on matters not in evidence or solely within their personal knowledge or belief. See United States v. Veteto, 701 F.2d 136, 138-39 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, 463 U.S. 1212 (1983).

Although these suggested precautionary measures are not mandatory, they would ensure that the defendants and the jury both understand that pro se defendants are required to comply with substantive and procedural rules and that pro se defendants cannot use their role as counsel to attempt to introduce evidence that would not be admissible or make comments that would not be proper if they were represented by counsel.

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PAGE 5 -

GOVERNMENT'S MOTION IN LIMINE

Conclusion

The United States respectfully requests that this Court prohibit the defendants from introducing evidence or making arguments about what they believe the law is or should be, that Federal Reserve Notes or the United States monetary system is illegal or invalid, and that the jury should ignore the law. Furthermore, the Government requests that the defendants be instructed on their need to follow both substantive and procedural law through the course of the trial.

Dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL W. MOSMAN  
United States Attorney  
District of Oregon

Allen M. Garten by SK  
ALLAN M. GARTEN, OSB 81236  
Assistant United States Attorney

Scott Kerin  
SCOTT KERIN, OSB 96512  
Assistant United States Attorney



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

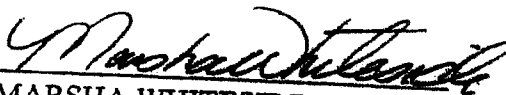
I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing GOVERNMENT'S MOTION IN LIMINE was placed in an postage prepaid envelope and deposited in the United States Mail at Portland, Oregon, on November 18, 2002, addressed to:

JOHN NOLAN  
17339 SW Blue Herron Road  
Lake Oswego, OR 97035

pro se

LYLE HARTFORD VAN DYKE JR.  
6413 NE 88<sup>th</sup> Street  
Vancouver, WA 98665

pro se

  
MARSHA WHITESIDE  
Legal Assistant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

## **THE REASON FOR THE CREATION OF PUBLIC WEALTH (TAX) REBATE NOTES**

**If righteousness is not made profitable, then corruption will prevail. - HV**

Some people ask why the U.S. Government put me into their prison system for seven years and four months. I put about 6 billion dollars worth of debt collection Notes on the street, collectable against the U.S. Government. I did that over a period of 5 years with the United States Secret Service and FBI knowing full well that I was doing it, and with me providing copies of my material to them. **There was no hot pursuit in that situation. My Arraignment Judge shook her head when she learned that. So, obviously, I was not put in prison because I did those things.** In my court case, CR02-390 (JO)(USDC, Portland, Oregon), I was issued a **MOTION IN LIMINE**, before the court trial began, declaring that I would not be allowed to defend myself, to have witnesses in my behalf, present evidence in my behalf, etc..., and that is exactly how the Judge conducted the trial. When the prosecutor ended his presentation before the court, the Judge stopped the trial, gave instructions to the jury, and sent the jury out to return a verdict. The jury was never allowed to hear testimony about the Notes, or handle or study the Notes, so they did not know what the Notes consisted of, and could not ask questions about them. In the closing statements given by one of the two prosecutors, he revealed that the trial was to provide the case law jury verdict desired by **the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Corporation**, that the commercial liens were invalid. The witnesses who testified for the prosecution gave shallow testimony loaded with social opinion and devoid of commercial principles or law.

**The Notes were never discussed in depth and never proven to be defective or void, so they survived the trial.**

**I was imprisoned to prevent me from publishing the book How To Create Currencies For Local Communities, because of a few things that I said in the book like those on page 59:**

"If the invoiced government agents, acting without a lawful dishonor of the currency for cause, i.e., without a lawful rebuttal of the claim stated on the currency made against the government, refuse to pay the tax rebate out of the government tax coffers, then the currency will be a Re-Lien Currency, meaning that it can run on the street as an unsatisfied tab against the government until the public can install some honest politicians into the government who will enforce the rebate and prosecute the offending agents." [ The term "unsatisfied tab" = "government bond". ]

**Consider the following tax-financed Scenario:**

- > An Officer of a Government violates the Constitutionally-protected rights of a Citizen, and, therefore, violates the Constitutionally-protected rights of the Public at large.
- > The Citizen files a Criminal Complaint on behalf of the Public (ex rel, proxy) mandated by the Government at 18 USC 4, against the Offending Officer pursuant to 18 USC 242, valued at \$1000 (1976) per violation, by presenting that Criminal Complaint to the U.S. Attorney, who, in turn, exercises selective prosecution, chooses to ignore the Complaint, and treats the Complaint with contempt, thus refusing to provide a public Remedy.
- > So, the Citizen files a [5<sup>th</sup> Amend. Just Compensation] Commercial Lien against the Offending Officer on behalf of the Public, based on the commercial value of the offense, to collect Restitution for the Public.
- > The Officer has a grace period of three (3) months to challenge the Commercial Lien, but treats it with contempt and lets it go into Default causing it to become an Account Receivable. This provides no Public remedy unless the Citizen can collect the debt.
- > So, the Citizen tries to collect the Account Receivable against the Offending Officer and the Officer's employer, the Government, but neither will acknowledge the debt. They treat the Citizen's claim with contempt, at \$10,000 (1976) per violation, 18 USC 241.
- > Because the debtor parties are Absconding Debtors, the debt most certainly accrues interest at the standard commercial rate of one percent per month on the unpaid balance.
- > This combination of events allows the public Commercial Lien to be converted into a valid (non-fictitious) Citizen-created Restitution Bond issued against the Government Treasury at one percent interest per month compounded monthly which is 12.68247 per cent per year (APR) compounded yearly. So, each \$1.00 of Restitution Debt owed by the Government due to its public contempt and disservice becomes a debt of about \$3.30 in 10 years, and about \$6.00 in 15 years. The subdivision of this Public Bond into smaller denomination interest bearing Public Restitution Bond Notes, also called Public Wealth (tax) Rebate Notes, creates a lawful monthly interest-upgraded Re-Lien Street Currency.

**The first Notes** of this bank were disbursed to create a flow of public tax money from the U.S. Department of the Treasury back to the American People to assure the punishment of U.S. District Court Judge John C. Coughenour for crimes committed by him, and his five accessory accomplice U.S. Attorneys, against the Public while operating in his official capacity, including, but not limited to, his attempt to generally violate the State's Rights of the Government of the State of Washington, and to specifically violate the rights of the Citizens of the State of Washington to keep and bear arms, as an unorganized militia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

United States of America

Plaintiff,

vs

Edward J. Wagner

Alleged Defendant.

) CASE NO. Z94-0449Z  
)  
)

) AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MY  
) COMMERCIAL LIEN FILINGS  
) AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICIALS  
)

If a judge has the power to expunge a commercial lien, then that judge has the power to prevent the public from disciplining any other judge who violates Article 3, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America (hereafter Constitution), which states that “. . . Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their Services, a compensation, . . . .” This along with Article Six, Section One, Clauses Two and Three (612/SL, 613/BO) and the Constitution as a whole describes a judge’s specific performance/duties, contract, and commercial obligation to the public, and forms the basis of filing consensual commercial liens against judges who breach the specific performance/duties, contract, and commercial obligation of their offices.

Since any act or judgment which would encourage a violation of the Constitution would be against the Supreme Law of the land (612/SL), the Constitution, and since giving judges the power to expunge commercial liens would encourage the violation of Article 3, Section 1, Clause 1, of the Constitution, then it follows that it is against the supreme law of the land (612/SL), for any judge to have the power to expunge a commercial lien.


However, a 7th Amendment Jury duly convened, properly conducted, and fully informed has the power to investigate and expunge Commercial Liens.

Similarly, and based upon the same line and process of reasoning, no judge can forbid a citizen the opportunity to file a criminal complaint, a civil suit, a commercial lien, an affidavit, or any other instrument which constitutes a petition for redress of grievances (U.S. 1st Amendment) or a remedy of law (U.S. 5th and 14th Amendments).

All commercial processes must be decided non-judicially by a jury from the beginning.

Every statement of fact in the forgoing document is the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

  
Edward J. Wagner

  
Witness

Seal:



  
Witness

Seal:



[ See also Article 1 Section 10 Clause 1 -  
"No State shall pass any law impairing  
the obligations of Contract." ]

961106-1253 02:51:00 PM KING COUNTY RECORDS 008 1ms

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
COUNTY OF KING

**A SECURITY (15 USC)**  
This is a USSEC Tracer Flag not  
a point of law\* (see exhibit)

Ross Tylor (aka Maynard Vernon Hill ),  
Lien Claimant  
vs.  
Howard J. Sladek, Assistant Regional Commissioner.  
W. Burnell Hurt, Assistant Regional Commissioner.  
The Regional Commissioner, and other John Does  
and Jane Does of the Social Security Administration,  
severally and jointly liable,  
Lien Debtors

COMMERCIAL LIEN FOR CRIMINAL  
BREACH OF PUBLIC OFFICE AND  
PUBLIC DUTIES

**COPY RECEIVED**

NOV - 6 1996

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
Seattle, Washington

AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION

I, the undersigned Affiant, the above cited Lien Claimant, pursuant to 18 USC 241 ( referenced to 42 USC 1983, 1985, 1986 ),  
depose and say as follows:

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

1. Parties - The mailing address of the Lien Claimants is c/o 16212 Bothell Way S.E., Suite F220, Mill Creek, Washington. The mailing address of the Lien Debtors is Processing Center Operations, Social Security Administration, Mid-America Program Service Center, Kansas City, Missouri, 64106.
2. Affidavits - The Lien Claimant claims a Lien on the Lien Debtors for criminal breach of public office and public duties as described in the attached U.S. Criminal Complaint, regarding officially aiding the IRS in the commission of crimes of theft by embezzlement of the Lien Claimant's property, i.e., takings without Commercial Affidavits sworn to be true, correct and complete and without positive identification.
3. Ledger - The Lien Claimant claims a current Lien of \$10,000 per count cited for a total value of this Lien at \$1,980,000 against the cited Lien Debtors. See the attached Criminal Complaint Ledger.
4. Property (to secure obligation) - The property seized to guarantee the payment of this obligation is all of the real and movable property of the Lien Debtors except wedding rings, keepsakes, family photos, diaries, journals, etc., and the property normally exempted in the Lien process (includes survival provisions).
5. Exhibits / Evidence / Memoranda - The Memoranda and Exhibits in support of this Lien process are attached to this page.
6. Certification by Affiant - I certify and affirm that I have read the foregoing and know the content thereof and that, to the best of my knowledge, understanding and belief, it is true, correct, complete and not misleading, *the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.*

611061253

Ross Tylor  
Signature of Lien Claimant, Affiant

NOTARY PUBLIC  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
SHAMIM PUNJANI  
My Appointment Expires DEC 21, 1998

7. Witness - STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF KING )

On 11/6/96 before me, Shamim Punjani, personally appeared Ross Tylor, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument called, Affidavit of Obligation, dated 11/6/, 1996 and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on this instrument he executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature Shamim Punjani  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Dec-21, 1998

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*This set has (9 pages)*

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF New York

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, AND  
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERK

JOSEPH LETSCHER,  
c/o 99 East 7th Street,  
New York, New York.

Distress Plaintiff/Distress Demandant,

VS.

KENNETH CONBOY,  
40 Foley Square,  
U.S. Courthouse,  
New York, New York 10008,

Distress Defendant.

A SECURITY (15 USC)

THIS IS A U.S.S.E.C. TRACER  
FLAG AND NOT A POINT OF LAW

## **DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND**

DISTRESS FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION.

BONDED.

IMPOUNDED BOND(S) TO BE HELD IN THIRD  
PARTY CUSTODY JOINTLY BY THE COURT  
ADMINISTRATOR & U.S. MARSHAL

THIS DISTRESS IS RUNNING CONCURRENTLY WITH  
A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT AND COMMERCIAL LIEN.

BONDED DISTRESS OF THE JUDICIAL BOND(S) OF U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, KENNETH CONBOY, SAID JUDICIAL BOND(S) TO BE SUSPENDED AT THE BONDING COMPANY AND TO BE SUSPENDED AT THE COURT BY THE U.S. COURT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT AND BY THE U.S. MARSHALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO AND DEMAND IS HEREBY MADE UPON ALL BONDING COMPANIES, THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND U.S. MARSHALS:

1. Defendant and Demand - This Bonded Distress is against Kenneth Conboy, Distress Defendant, who maintains an office at The United States District Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, 29th Floor, New York, New York 10008 and immediately impounds the Judicial Bond(s) of Judge Kenneth Conboy, said suspension/impoundment to be guaranteed by the Bonding Company, the U.S. Court Administrator, and the U.S. Marshals.

2. Affidavit - Affidavit in support of this Distress is the attached Criminal Complaint. Violation of this process constitutes accessory to a crime. Trespass, Rescue and Poundbreach are felonies. Any attempt to abridge or defeat or impair this process and release the Distress of the said Judicial Bond(s) will constitute a felony known as Poundbreach or Rescue. If the said custodians of the said Judicial Bond(s) do not take the required action, said custodians, and their personnel individually assume liability for all damages both commercially and criminally.

3. Bonding (Established Processes) - This Distress is both criminally and commercially bonded by the attached Criminal Complaint dated 5/25/93 and Claim of Lien filed on 6/2/93 in the amount \$12,499,200.00, sworn true, correct and complete, and represents the claimed value of Kenneth Conboy's portion of liability as of 5/30/93. See, page 2 of Claim of Lien, and page 8 of Criminal Complaint. A Distress to limit criminal behavior does not have to be cash bonded.

### **SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**

1. Kenneth Conboy has failed in his duty as a judge to inform the jury of the law in a criminal trial before him entitled U.S.A. v. Joseph Letscher, case number 91Cr331(KC). Ignorance of the law is no excuse and the jury should have known the law and facts so that it could have found Letscher not guilty. Judge Conboy, distress defendant, did not allow the jury to hear or see or understand or require the prosecutor to produce the law, if any, that required Letscher specifically to be liable to pay federal income taxes. Said defect rendered the jury verdict null and void because no such law was proven to exist. A mistrial of Letscher resulted. Distress demandant demands that distress defendant enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to order the prosecutor to produce the law.

Distress Page 1 of 2.



2. Distress defendant failed to grant distress demandant's motions for discovery to prove his innocence. Without the necessary discovery a proper defense could not be waged. Distress demandant demands that distress defendant enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to order the discovery requested in case number 91Cr331(KC).
3. Distress defendant failed to inform distress demandant of the nature and cause of the accusations against him thereby denying him his Constitutional Sixth Amendment Right to know what to defend against. Distress demandant demands that Conboy enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to order the prosecutor to inform him of the nature and cause of the accusations against him signed true, correct and complete; i.e., affidavits of information.
4. Distress defendant failed to inform the distress demandant of the witnesses against him and to bring forth distress demandant's accusers and has thereby denied his Sixth Amendment Right to face his accusers. Distress demandant demands that distress defendant enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to order that Letscher's accusers appear in court and be heard by the jury.
5. Distress defendant failed to insure an impartial jury as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. All jurors were apparently "Sixteenth Amendment Graduated Tax" taxpayers and therefore, were not impartial. "Fifth Amendment Just Compensation Per Capita Tax" taxpayers were not represented. Therefore, the jury was not impartial. Letscher, distress demandant, who believes in a "Per Capita Tax Made in America", demands that Judge Conboy, distress defendant, enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to insure an impartial jury.
6. Distress defendant unlawfully declared distress demandant to be a Title 26 USC § 7343 person, also known as a "withholding agent", when in fact Judge Conboy, distress defendant, is precluded from making such declaration by 28 USC § 2201 "with respect to federal income taxes". Distress demandant is a "Fifth Amendment Per-Capita-Tax" taxpayer, not a tax-protestor. Distress demandant demands Judge Conboy, distress defendant, enter a judgement of acquittal for failing to correct Judge Conboy's portrayal of the distress demandant as a tax criminal before the jury (libel and slander).

#### CONDITIONS FOR RELEASING DISTRESS

When distress defendant complies with the conditions outlined under the heading Specific Performance above, this distress will be released by an order signed by distress demandant.

#### CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH DISTRESS

This Distress is:


1. Not applied for light or transient reasons.
2. Not engaged in for purposes of harassment.
3. Not engaged in for purposes of impeding or slowing down the court process.

#### DISTRESS VS. AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Distress is:

1. Applied for termination of criminal behavior of the Judge and Others in the case of U.S.A. v. Letscher, in denying distress demandant's his legal and lawful remedies.
2. Applied to prevent any future violation of the Peace and Dignity of the State upon other Americans who similarly hold a "Fifth Amendment Just Compensation Per Capita Tax" viewpoint of equal protection of the law (42 U.S.C. § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper Statute).

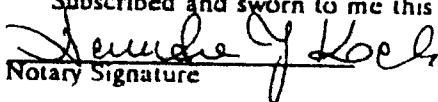
Signed:

  
Joseph Letscher, Distress Demandant  
c/o 99 East 7th Street, 8  
New York, New York

Joseph Letscher, being first duly sworn, say: I am the Distress Demandant above named; I have read the foregoing claim and know the contents thereof and believe the same to be true, correct and complete.

Subscribed and sworn to me this 18 day of June, 1993.

Notary Signature



Stamp/Seal:

DANUTA J. KOCH  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 31-482096  
Qualified in New York County  
Commission Expires April 22, 1995

# Chapter 60.68 RCW

## UNIFORM FEDERAL LIEN REGISTRATION ACT

(Formerly: Lien for internal revenue taxes)

Sections	
60.68.005	Application of chapter.
60.68.015	Notice of federal liens.
60.68.025	Certification of federal liens.
60.68.035	Fees for recording or filing federal liens.
60.68.045	Tax lien index—Duties of county auditor.
60.68.900	Uniform application of chapter.
60.68.901	Short title.
60.68.902	Effective date—1988 c 73.

**RCW 60.68.005 Application of chapter.** This chapter applies only to federal tax liens and to other federal liens, notices of which under any act of congress or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto are required or permitted to be recorded in the same manner as notices of federal tax liens. [1988 c 73 § 1.]

**RCW 60.68.015 Notice of federal liens.** (1) Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens must be recorded for record in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property subject to the liens is situated.

(3) Notices of federal liens upon personal property, whether tangible or intangible, for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded or filed as follows:

(a) With the department of licensing if the person against whose interest the lien applies is a corporation or a partnership, as defined under federal internal revenue laws, whose principal executive office is in Washington;

(b) In all other cases, with the recorder of the county where the person against whose interest the lien applies resides at the time of recording of the notice of lien. [1988 c 73 § 2.]

**RCW 60.68.025 Certification of federal liens.** Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the United States secretary of the treasury or the secretary's delegate, or by an official or entity of the United States responsible for recording or certifying of notice of any other lien, entitles those liens to be recorded and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgement is necessary. [1988 c 73 § 3.]

**RCW 60.68.035 Fees for recording or filing federal liens.** (1) The fee for recording a lien on personal property or real estate with the county auditor shall be as set forth in RCW 36.18.010.

(2) The fee for filing liens of personal property with the department of licensing of the state of Washington shall be as determined by the department.

(3) The recording officer shall bill the district directors of the internal revenue service or other appropriate federal officials on a monthly basis for fees for documents filed for record by them. [1988 c 73 § 4.]

**RCW 60.68.045 Tax lien index—Duties of county auditor.** When a notice of such tax lien is recorded, the county auditor shall forthwith enter it in an alphabetical tax lien index to be provided by the board of county commissioners showing on one line the name and residence of the taxpayer named in the notice, the collector's serial number of the notice, the date and hour of recording, and the amount of tax and penalty assessed. [1988 c 73 § 5.]

**RCW 60.68.900 Uniform application of chapter.** This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it. [1988 c 73 § 6.]

**RCW 60.68.901 Short title.** This chapter may be known and cited as the uniform federal lien registration act. [1988 c 73 § 7.]

**RCW 60.68.902 Effective date—1988 c 73.** This chapter shall take effect July 1, 1988. [1988 c 73 § 10.]

*\* The County Recorder is being ordered to perjure the County record by entering Notices on an Index of Liens.*

NOTICE TO ALL CITIZENS  
The Slickest Scheme Ever Devised For Making Money

93-07-23

When you assume the appearance of power, people soon give it to you.

Let us say that you had an office that people could bring rag stock paper to, a paper with colored threads, a paper that you could make marks and numbers on, that these people, your customers, could then present to the real world and get cars and boats and houses and all sorts of neat and expensive things with. And let's say that you could create \$10,000 worth of this purchasing power, and your price to your customer was only \$10 for \$10,000 worth of buying power. This sounds like counterfeiting doesn't it?

-Now let's change the scheme a little bit to show how the same thing ~~can~~ be done without a special ragstock paper which has colored threads. Instead, let the customer use ordinary paper and the color of law, and get someone to help work the scheme who is not critical about being an accessory to the scheme. In this case the paper is now called a Notice of Lien. The helper is the County Recorder.

-Let the customer bring the Notice of Lien to the County Recorder. A Notice of Lien is not a security (money) because it is Not an Affidavit of Obligation, so it is a paper with no cash value. However, let the customer make a deal with the County Recorder that if the County Recorder will list the Notice of Lien on an Index of Liens and tell the world that it is a Lien instead of a Notice of Lien and give it a serial number (recording number), then the customer will pay the recording office \$10 for the service of the false listing. This will apparently convert the Notice of Lien into a Lien, which may then be used to purchase/seize real and moveable property. Of course, a real lien contains a commercial affidavit sworn to true, correct, and complete, and can ultimately be used to purchase property. But most people, being kept ignorant of the workings of commercial law, don't know the difference between a Notice of Lien and a Lien, and so, in most cases, the deception will work.

Do you think that this scheme is too fantastic to work? Well, it does work; very well. IN Washington State, it is allowed by law. (The Revised Code of Washington Chapter 60.68 (RCW).)

This is the method by which the I.R.S. gets the County Recorders to counterfeit money/securities for the I.R.S..

The Washington State Statute RCW 60.68 cited above is better known as the Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act and would, therefore, be uniform from state to state, making every County Recorder an accessory accomplice to the I.R.S.'s counterfeiting operation.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

General Administration Building, PO Box 42600 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2600 • (360) 753-6540

September 17, 1997

TO: Washington State Senators  
Washington State Representatives

FROM: Representative Karen Schmidt, Chairman  
Organized Crime Advisory Board

SUBJECT: Paper Terrorism

It has been brought to my attention that anti-government organizations have been utilizing a tactic called "paper terrorism" to effectively disable government. Commonly, public officials are personally targeted. This widespread practice is accomplished by overburdening our communications, business, or judicial systems with frivolous or repetitive petitions, property liens, and small claims court actions.

Enclosed is a brief explanation of this process. If you feel you are a victim of "paper terrorism," I encourage you to contact the Washington State Patrol, Organized Crime Intelligence Unit, in Olympia at (360) 753-3277, for assistance.

KS:csp  
Enclosure

# PAPER TERRORISM

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## Introduction

Since the early 1990's there has been a noticeable increase in the number of people across the country who have joined and continue to participate in the anti-government movement. These individuals view themselves as victims of a government conspiracy to take away their individual rights and liberties. They do not recognize most forms of county, state, and federal government and therefore create their own self-styled government. National speakers in the anti-government extremists or "Patriot" movement conduct recruitment and information seminars across Washington State, as well as the entire country. These seminars and recruitment meetings fuel bizarre conspiracy theories and communicate new trends within the anti-government movement. Paper terrorism has grown from a trend to a full scale tactic used upon businesses, private individuals, government services and elected officials.

## Background

Paper terrorism is designed to clog government services with meaningless requests which consume time and disrupt schedules. In the private sector paper terrorism is an attempt to extort money, goods or services. Some examples of paper terrorism activities:

- Bogus liens placed upon personal property of government officials and private individuals.
- Frivolous lawsuits filed in state and federal courts against businesses and government entities.
- Drafting and passing counterfeit bank checks and other fraudulent negotiable instruments aimed at defrauding the financial community and businesses.
- Common Law Courts that issue homemade subpoenas to citizens, businesses and government officials.
- Challenging judges in an effort to disqualify them on a current case and to repeat their motions to disqualify these judges from hearing future cases by referencing the prior challenges.
- Scheming to avoid paying state sales tax during a purchase by declaring to be a non resident and then filing claims with the state's risk management section if refused.
- Disrupting the court system by persuading fellow jail inmates to defend themselves as Patriots, thus tying up more of the courts and prosecutors time.
- Distributing the extremist Citizens Handbook to foster jury nullification.
- Using the Internet to promote extremist ideas such as "Assassination Politics" or predicting the date of death of a law enforcement officer or government official to win a cash prize.
- Filing bogus claims in small claims court.
- Requesting information from courts, government agencies, elected officials and businesses in the form of frivolous questions in an effort to consume employee's time.

Tell-tale signs of Patriot extremists can often be found in their conversation or written documents. Common indicators are biblical passages, referring to the state as a "republic", calling zip codes a "postal zone", refusing to acknowledge direct questions, separating their middle and last names with a comma or colon, placing a thumb print on a document, claiming the court has no authority, or using the phrases: all rights reserved, without prejudice, UCC I-207, pro se, sui juris, united states, Black's law.

#### Analysis and Trends

These anti-government extremists and supporters are convinced citizens are being systematically oppressed by an illegal, totalitarian government. They believe the time for traditional political reform has passed, that their freedom will only be secured by resistance to the law and attacks against the government in several forms.

Members of these groups bond to one another and lose contact with other people who hold different opinions. The isolation works to reinforce their views, which in turn gives them new purpose. This new purpose may take ordinary ideas to extremes, rationalize their problems into blaming government, and cause members to compete with each other to make stronger statements.

#### Trend and Incident Reporting

If you become victimized by paper terrorism, contact the Washington State Patrol Organized Crime Intelligence Unit at (360) 753-3277, extension 121. All acts reaching a criminal level should be referred to your local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office.



Steffan M. Hertsch  
Attorney at Law  
P.O. Box 668  
Lake Stevens, Washington 98258  
(206) 335-3765

September 29, 1997

Karen Schmidt  
Organized Crime Advisory Board  
Washington State Patrol  
P.O. Box 42600  
Olympia, Washington 98504

Re: SEPTEMBER 17, 1997 PAPER TERRORISM MEMORANDUM

Dear Ms. Schmidt:

A client of mine sent me a facsimile of a memorandum purporting to have been written by you, along with a two page enclosure. In hopes of verifying this as a legitimate document or exposing it as a hoax, I have enclosed the three pages to you and apologize for the lack of clarity of the copy.

I would appreciate your prompt response to my inquiry regarding the origin of these documents, if you know anything about them. I have advised my client that I doubt the authenticity of them.

If they are in fact genuine, please note that this memorandum is highly inflammatory because it flies in the face of several basic rights that you as a legislator of the 23rd District have sworn an oath to defend. They include:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. *U.S. Const., Amend. I.*

The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged. *Wash. State Const. Art. I Sec. 4.*

Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. *Wash. State Const. Art. I Sec 5.*

Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and

safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment: *Provided, however,* That this Article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for such of the state custodial, correctional and mental institutions as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony. *Wash. State Const. Art I Sec. 11.*

When I was in the U.S. Army and stationed in Germany, I visited Dachau. I observed the horrific remnants and reminders of how fear of a particular group of people can escalate into hatred, which can lead to state action to justify slave labor camps and genocidal extermination of a group because of its religious convictions. I vowed that I would never stand quietly if any such thing happened again in my country. While Hitler was running amuck in Europe, Washington State had an ugly page on a less grand scale, one where we incarcerated our citizens for having Japanese surnames.

In Washington the Japanese people lost their dignity, property and liberty for being of yellow hue. In Europe, Jews lost their dignity, property, liberty and lives for their religious beliefs. The main differences between the German administration and the American government during the war were and still are the protections afforded by the Constitution of the United States of America and the several state constitutions.

I suggest that you reflect with great awareness of what those constitutions mean to America, how they differentiate America from other countries, and why the legislative, the executive, and judicial branches of government must adhere to them if we are to remain a free people.

There are many points in the memorandum that cause me alarm. Among the most disturbing is the obvious disdain for jury nullification, which American courts acknowledge as an absolute right of the jury. The aversion to quoting of biblical passages is no less comforting. And the apparent fear of the use of the word republic demonstrates either remarkable contempt for or ignorance of the Constitution.

Jury nullification is an absolute right granted to our jurors by virtue of the general verdict forms. To go against jury nullification is to disregard all of the principles of the Founding Fathers who held the jury in high esteem. The list of these men includes, but is not limited to: John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Paine, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry and of course, Thomas Jefferson.

Contrary to common belief that America is a democracy, which is a falsehood, America is a republic: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government . . ." *U.S. Const. Art. IV Sec. 4*. The word "democracy" is not to be found in our Constitution. To make "republic" a suspect word is a direct affront to the U.S. Constitution, not to mention a fulfillment of George Orwell's foreboding message. Further, the Enabling Act of 1889 which authorized Washington to become a state says in Section 4 that:

[T]he delegates . . . shall declare . . . that they adopt the Constitution of the United States . . . [and] form constitutions and States governments for said proposed states . . . The constitutions shall be republican in form . . . and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence . . .

Beyond the apparent prohibition of thoughts of "jury nullification" or actually using the word "republic" which actions may cause people to be placed on a "list" for criminal investigation, the memorandum has the audacity to do the same for people who quote the Bible. The wisdom of this is utterly beyond my comprehension and leaves me at a loss for words, other than, it is abominable; those who so practice will reap as they have sown.

The vast majority of the people who the memorandum aims its sights on are not "anti-government," but instead are Pro Constitution. If their petitions to government appear as those of "paper terrorists," it is probably because James Madison wrote the document that they revere, a document that has been ignored and abused of late, a document they seek to revive, but which contains principles that threaten the power which the state has usurped from the people. Rather than classifying Constitutionallists as "Organized Crime" suspects, as low as drug dealers and Mafia dons, why not hear their petitions, discover their grievances, consider the merits of their complaints, act upon them, and show the Constitutionallists that the First Amendment is still alive and well in these United States of America.

As I began this letter, if the memorandum is not authentic and not to be attributed to you, please let me know so I can relieve my client of the distress it has caused. I will await your response.

Sincerely,

Steffan M. Bertsch

# PAPER TERRORISM

**Nine Washington state legislators respond to Rep. Karen Schmidt  
re: "Paper Terrorism"**

From: Jackie Juntti (<http://www.nwlink.com/~idzrus/index.html>)

**Subject: Reply to "Paper Terrorism" in Washington State**

I received this post today and am forwarding it to you to read. It is **IMPORTANT** to know that these nine have stepped forward to take issue with the statements made in the memo on "Paper Terrorism" signed by Rep. Karen Schmidt. I am disheartened that only nine legislators stepped forward. Since I do not know the background of how signatures were obtained I will hold my thoughts on the lack of signatures to this letter. It is possible they were not asked. I do hope that everyone will ask their representative and senator **WHY** their signature is **NOT** on this letter. Perhaps a little reminder would be helpful to those that did not sign. Perhaps the missing signators could issue another letter condemning the original memo.

Also, **WHERE** is Speaker Clyde Ballard on this most important issue? His stone silence speaks **VOLUMES** in my opinion. The same holds true for Sen. Dan McDonald, and Dale Foreman. The regular news media has also been oddly silent in reporting this. Sure makes a person wonder exactly **WHAT** and **WHO** is behind this "Paper Terrorism". Too much silence for such an issue.

Jackie Juntti

October 2, 1997

Rep. Karen Schmidt, Chairman  
Organized Crime Advisory Board  
Washington State Patrol  
POB 42600  
Olympia, WA  
98504-2600

Dear Karen,

Thank you for your memorandum of September 17, 1997, warning of the tactic you have called "paper terrorism". There is no question that frivolous liens, frivolous lawsuits, counterfeit or baseless commercial paper, fictitious courts, tax evasion, etc., and other forms of fraud and deceit, are serious matters which should be dealt with firmly. Whether these activities are appropriately denominated "terrorism" is another matter. We should maintain a sense of perspective and proportionality. Although these activities are clearly disruptive and costly, they are hardly in the same class of calamity commonly thought of as terrorist activity. But we thank you for bringing this to our attention, and we assure you that if we become the target of such activities we will bring it promptly to the attention of local law enforcement.

However, we must tell you that we are deeply troubled that you characterize patriots as anti-government extremists. We find it profoundly offensive that you would exploit the crimes and antisocial conduct of a few to besmirch the honor of patriots everywhere. We ourselves are patriots. We fervently love our country and openly acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the patriots throughout our national history who first founded and then defended this grand experiment in ordered liberty. We will not silently consent to the subtle insinuation that American patriots have become a danger to America. Today, as ever in the past, American patriots are the guardians of American liberty. These patriots include the troopers of the Washington State Patrol, our local law enforcement personnel, the men and women of our armed forces, our veterans, and all

citizens everywhere who love liberty, revere our constitution, and stand ready to defend them against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Nor will we silently consent to the intimation that speaking Biblical passages identifies the speaker as an "anti-government extremist". We recognize this as an open attack on individuals with deeply held religious convictions. Moreover, this is an attack on our system of law, for the Bible occupies a central position in the system of law that secures our basic liberty, both in the United States, and in the State of Washington. As Christians and citizens of the State of Washington and of the United States, we are deeply offended that you would suggest otherwise.

In closing, we take note of your statement: "These anti-government extremists and supporters are convinced citizens are being systematically oppressed by an illegal, totalitarian government." Accepting as true your claim that these people are sincerely convinced, we believe that appropriate legislative inquiry should be focused on understanding the reasons for this discontent.

Sincerely,

Sen. Val Stevens

Rep. Bob Sump

Rep. JohnKoster

Sen.Harold Hochstatter

Rep. Tom Mielke

ep.JimDunn

Sen. Joe Zarelli

Rep. Mike Sherstad

Rep.Marc Boldt

cc: Sen. Dan McDonald, Senate Majority Leader  
Rep. Clyde Ballard, Speaker of the House  
Members, Washington Legislature  
Members, Organized Crime Advisory Board