

Public Wealth Rebate Bank

Account Info for Case No. CPTG-500C

PUBLIC WEALTH (TAX) REBATE BANKS

"Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." 5th 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

" The First Amendment is okay (E 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~~ ⁱⁿ 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 2ND and 9TH AMENDMENT DEFENSE
FILE IN → UNITED STATES DIST. COURT
FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES Case #CR96-500

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. DEPT. 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, 198
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 2nd and 9th 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,

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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.

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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 Amends*

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 197FTN — 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/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

*** 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 it.
The Court's power shall extend to any case involving the United States as a party.

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)

Lyle 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 54
Counts: Page 2 + Page 3 + page 4 = 24 + 27 + 3 + 25 = 54 + 25. 324 + 2
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 Brief

COUNTS	
DEFENDANT(S)	Judge John C. Coughenow 56
	Susan B. Dohrman, AUSA 54
	Katrina C. Pflaumer, USATTY 54
	William H. Redkey Jr., A.U.S. Atty 54
	Mark N. Bartlett, A.U.S. Atty 54
	Gene Porter, A.U.S. Atty 54
COMPLAINT #1 VIOLATION OF 2nd & 9th Amend COMPLAINT # CR96-500C COMPANION CASE # CR96-281A COUNTY KING STATE WASHINGTON 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

END OF COUNT

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 Proti
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		Freedom of religion to establish institute
137/JI	Judgment impeachment	AM1/FREI	Freedom of religion-exerc
137/LSL	Liabile, subject to law		Freedom of speech
153/HJP	House Journal proceedings	AM1/FRX	Freedom of press
185/CM.VM	Coin money, value money	AM1/FS	Peaceful assembly
186/PC	Punish counterfeiting	AM1/FP	Redress grievances
189/CT	Constitute tribunals	AM1/PA	Keep and bear arms
180.18/SP	Seperation of powers	AM1/RC	Quartering soldiers
192/HC	Habeas Corpus	AM2/KBA	People secure
193/BA	Bill of Attainder	AM3/QS	Warrant, probable cause
193/XL	Ex post facto law	AM4/PS	Indictment
101/TAC	Treaties, Alliance, Confederation	AM4/W.PC	Double jeopardy
101/LMR	Letters of Marque and reprisal	AM5/IND	Witness against himself
101/CM	Coin money	AM5/DJ	Due process
101/EBC	Emit bills of credit	AM5/DAH	Just compensation
101/CS.TD	Gold and Silver, tender in payments of debts	AM5/DP	Speedy trial
101/BA	Bill of Attainder	AM5/JC	Public trial
101/XL	Ex post facto law	AM6/ST	Impartial jury trial
101/OC	Obligation of contracts	AM6/PT	Trial wherein committed
101/TN	Title of nobility	AM6/IJT	District previously ascer- tained
211/SP	Seperation of powers	AM6/TWC	Information
217/CS	Compensation of service	AM6/DPA	Witness against
218/OATH	Oath of president	AM6/INFO	Witness in favor
221/ROW	Require opinion in writing	AM6/WA	Assistance of counsel
221/GRP	Grant reprieves and pardons	AM6/WP	Jury trial
222/AJ	Appoint judges	AM6/AC	Facts examined
222/AO	Appoint officers	AM7/JT	Excessive bail
222/AOL	Appoint officers by law	AM7/FX	Excessive fine
222/AV	Appointment vested	AM8/XB	Cruel punishment
231/GX	Guarantee execution	AM8/XP	Unusual punishment
231/CO	Commission officers	AM8/CP	Enumeration of rights
241/IMP	Impeachment	AM8/UP	Powers reserved
311/SP	Seperation of powers	AM9/ER	Judicial power/U.S.
311/CB	Good behavior	AM10/PR	Constitution
311/CS	Compensation of service	AM11/JUC	Slavery, involuntary servitude
321/JUC	Judicial power	AM13.1/S.IS	Citizens of the U.S.
321/JUP	U.S.Constitution	AM14.1/CUS	Citizens privileges, citizens immunities
322/SCA	Judicial power U.S. (a) party	AM14.1/CP.CI	Due process
323/JT	Supreme court appeal	AM14.1/DP	Equal protection of the 14
323/TIS	Jury trial	AM14.1/EP	Hold office. insurrection, rebellion
331/TAU	Trial in state	AM14.3/HO.IR	Remove disability
331/TC	Treason against U.S.	AM14.3/RD	Public debt questioned
332/TP	Treason conviction	AM14.4/PDQ	Obligation of contracts, insurrection, rebellion
411/ARP	Treason punishment	AM14.4/OC.IR	Obligation of contracts, claims void
411/CPE	Acts, records and proceedings	AM14.4/OC.V	Tax
421/UP,UI	Congress prescribes effect of acts,records and proceedings	AM16/TX	Vote-pay tax
431/NNS	Uniform privileges.	AM24/VPT	
441/GRG	Uniform immunities		
441/PAI	No new state		
441/PADV	Guarantee republican government		
612/SL	Protect against invasion		
612/JB	Protect against domestic violence		
613/BO	Supreme law of land		
	Judges bound by oath		
	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 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 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. 944, 62 Stat. 694; Apr. 21, 1960, Pub. L. 86-384, title 2, § 102(a), 72 Stat. 74.)

§ 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 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. 944, 62 Stat. 694; Apr. 21, 1960, Pub. L. 86-384, title 2, § 102(b), 72 Stat. 75.)

TITLE 43.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

§ 1902. 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

§ 1983. 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 duties.

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 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 \$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.

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		Freedom of religion to establish institute
137/JI	Judgment impeachment	AM1/FREI	Freedom of religion-exercise
137/LSL	Liable, subject to law		Freedom of speech
153/HJP	House journal proceedings	AM1/FRX	Freedom of press
185/CM.VM	Coin money, value money	AM1/PS	Peaceful assembly
186/PC	Punish counterfeiting	AM1/FP	Redress grievances
189/CT	Constitute tribunals	AM1/PA	Keep and bear arms
180.18/SP	Separation of powers	AM1/RG	Quartering soldiers
192/KC	Habeas Corpus	AM2/KBA	People secure
193/BA	Bill of Attainder	AM3/QS	Warrant, probable cause
193/XL	Ex post facto law	AM4/PS	Indictment
101/TAC	Treaties, Alliance, Confederation	AM4/W.PC	Double jeopardy
101/LMR	Letters of Marque and reprisal	AM5/IND	Witness against himself
101/CM	Coin money	AM5/DJ	Due process
101/ERC	Emit bills of credit	AM5/WH	Just compensation
101/CS.TD	Gold and Silver, tender in payments of debts	AM5/DP	Speedy trial
101/BA	Bill of Attainder	AM5/JC	Public trial
101/XL	Ex post facto law	AM6/ST	Impartial jury trial
101/OC	Obligation of contracts	AM6/PT	Trial wherein committed
101/TN	Title of nobility	AM6/IJT	District previously ascertained
211/SP	Separation of powers	AM6/TWC	Information
217/CS	Compensation of service	AM6/DPA	Witness against
218/OATH	Oath of president	AM6/INPO	Witness in favor
221/ROW	Require opinion in writing	AM6/WA	Assistance of counsel
221/GRP	Grant reprieves and pardons	AM6/WP	Jury trial
222/AJ	Appoint judges	AM6/AC	Facts examined
222/AO	Appoint officers	AM7/JT	Excessive bail
222/AOL	Appoint officers by law	AM7/PX	Excessive fine
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441/CRO	Guarantee republican government	AM16/TX	
441/PAI	Protect against invasion	AM24/VPT	
441/PADV	Protect against domestic violence		
612/SL	Supreme law of land		
612/JB	Judges bound by oath		
613/DO	All bound by oath		

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§ 131. 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 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. 648, 62 Stat. 690; Apr. 11, 1968, Pub. L. 90-384, title I, § 103(a), 82 Stat. 78.)

§ 142. 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. 648, 62 Stat. 690; Apr. 11, 1968, Pub. L. 90-384, title I, § 103(b), 82 Stat. 78.)

TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

§ 1902. 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 in an action at law, suit in equity, or other

TITLE 18.—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

TITLE 42.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

§ 1995. 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 1995 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

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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DEFTS' JOINT MOT TO DISMISS BASED ON
2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS. 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

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

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.¹

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

¹ 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."² 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).

² 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
2ND AND 9TH AMEND'TS, AND MEM -- Page 7

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

IN THE OFFICE(S) OF: *THE COUNTY RECORDER AND THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT AT SEATTLE*
STATE: *WASHINGTON* COUNTY: *KING*
County Recorders Number _____
United States District Court Case Number: *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(s) and Exhibits)
In the matter of:

Hartford Van Dyke
Distress Demandant/Affiant/Plaintiff

A SECURITY (15 USC)
THIS IS A U.S.S.E.C. TRACER FLAG
NOT A POINT OF LAW

VS.

DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, et al

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)
Distress Defendant(s)

(four page Point Brief)
**AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION
OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE
BONDED BY A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

A COMMERCIAL WARRANT TO SEIZE, ARREST, AND IMPOUND A BOND OR BAR ACCOUNT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO AND DEMAND IS HEREBY MADE UPON ALL BONDING COMPANIES AND UNDERWRITING INSURANCE COMPANIES, THE U.S. COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND THE U.S. MARSHALS, THE STATE AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF RISK MANAGEMENT, AND THE COUNTY COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND COUNTY SHERIFF TO ARREST, SEIZE, AND IMPOUND (SUSPEND THE USE OF) THE BOND OR BAR ACCOUNT OF THE CITED DISTRESS DEFENDANT.

This Distress is running concurrently with and bonded by a Criminal Complaint. (copy attached)

AFFIDAVIT

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

PAGE -1 of 4 Point Brief: DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

- 1A. Parties: The Distress Demandant/Affiant is, i.e., this Distress process is being presented by:
Hartford Van Dyke, P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington 98604
- 1B. Parties: The Distress Defendants are, i.e., this Distress process is being brought against:
*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*
2. Allegations by Affidavit: The attached Criminal Complaint(s) with Constitutional Ledgering, ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 4, 241, 242 values, is/are the Affidavit(s) in support of this Distress.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

The Distress Defendant has violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the following acts or omissions:

DEFENDANT(S) DID UNLAWFULLY

The above named Defendants herein (Plaintiffs in Case No. CR96-500C) are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land. Said Defendants herein, 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 overthrow the United States Government, and specifically, to defraud and betray the Plaintiffs herein (Defendants 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

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 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.

PAGE -2 of 4 Point Brief: DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)

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

DISTRESS VS. CRIME AND AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Distress is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Distress Defendants and Accessory Accomplices in this case, because they have been or are engaged in denying Distress Demandant his legal and lawful remedies. This Distress is applied to prevent any future imposition of a violation of the "Peace and Dignity of the State" upon the Distress Demandant and other Americans by the cited Distress Defendant and Accessory Accomplices. (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH DISTRESS

This distress 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 Distress Defendant(s) has violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the foregoing acts and omissions, and must correct each act and omission as follows:

- 3A. *Allow the Defendants in Case No. CR96-500C and their Public Defenders to rely upon all U.S. Constitutional arguments and particularly the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America.*
- 3B. *Allow the DEFENDANTS JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED UPON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM, presented by David B. Zuckerman in Case No. CR96-500C, to be admitted as argument in defense of the Defendants in that case.*
- 3C. *Reevaluate all Motions in Limine in Case No. CR96-500C to eliminate all Motions which act in prejudice of the Defense raising the Ninth and Second Amendments of The Constitution for the United States of America.*
- 3D. *Or in the alternative, each Distress Defendant shall have the option to submit to a prosecution for treason in Case No. CR96-500C for the deliberate and premeditated violation of the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America.*
- 4. **Surety-Property** — The Surety Property of this Distress is any and all property which may be distressed / arrested / impounded / use-suspended in third party custody to guarantee specific performance, namely, to guarantee arrest of criminal behavior on the part of the Distress Defendants and their Accomplices.
- 4A. **Demand** - This Bonded Distress immediately impounds the Official Malpractice Bond(s) and Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) of the Distress Defendants, said Bonds to be impounded by being held in third party custody, said impoundment/arrest/third party custody to be guaranteed by the Bonding Company(s), the Underwriting Insurance Company(s), the State and County Departments of Risk Management, the County Court Administrator, the County Sheriff, the U.S. Court Administrator, and the U.S. Marshals.
- 4B. **Bonding** (established pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242):
A Distress to limit criminal behavior, especially in hot pursuit, does not have to be cash bonded.

PAGE -3 of 4 Point Brief: DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)

A Criminal Complaint is a lawful bond for the bonding of a Distress on an Official Malpractice Bond or a Distress on a Commercial Malpractice Bond.

This Distress is both criminally and commercially bonded by the attached Criminal Complaint filed on February 4, 1997, in the United States Attorneys Office at Seattle, WA., and the Commercial Lien filed on (date) _____, in the amount of \$3,260,000, per Defendant in Case No. CR96-500C, per three (3) day cycle (the Jewish arraignment period) of unlawful imprisonment arising from Case No. CR96-281M and Case No. CR96-500C, sworn to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading for a total of \$1,760,400,000— and represents the value claimed against the Distress Defendants and their employer, the United States Government, severally and jointly as of February 4, 1997. See, pages 6 and 7 of the Criminal Complaint, and page 3 of the Consensual Commercial Lien.

4C. Affidavit - The attached Criminal Complaint is the Affidavit in support of this Distress. 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 Official Malpractice Bond(s) or Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) will constitute a felony known as Poundbreach or Rescue. If the said custodians of the said Official Malpractice Bond(s) or Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) do not take the required action, said custodians, and their personnel individually assume liability 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 Distress — When the Distress Defendants comply with the conditions outlined in Part 3 above, this Distress will be released by the issue of a Distress Release Order signed by Distress Demandant / Affiant.

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

(1) **DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM** by David B. Zuckerman

6. **Criminal Certification:** I, the Affiant / Distress Demandant certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Distress Defendants 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/Distress Demandant) (Gyle) Hartford Van Dyke (J) Date 2/6/97

7. **Witnesses:** Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, 199__,

Notary Public

My Commission expires (date)

This Point Brief is followed by a 9 page Detail Brief with Exhibits.

PAGE -4 of 4 Point Brief: DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)

IN THE OFFICE(S) OF: *THE COUNTY RECORDER AND THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT AT SEATTLE.*
STATE: *WASHINGTON* COUNTY: *KING*
County Recorders Number _____
United States District Court Case Number: *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(s) and Exhibits)
In the matter of:

Hartford Van Dyke
Distress Demandant/Affiant/Plaintiff
(acting pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4)

A SECURITY (15 USC)
THIS IS A U.S.S.E.C. TRACER FLAG
NOT A POINT OF LAW

VS.

DISTRESS – type indicated below:

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)
Distress Defendant(s)

**AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION
OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE
BONDED BY A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

☒ **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND**

☒ **DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND**

☒ **DISTRESS ON AN ATTY'S BOND / BAR ACCT.**

☐ **DISTRESS ON A COMMERCIAL BOND**

A COMMERCIAL WARRANT TO SEIZE, ARREST, AND IMPOUND A BOND OR BAR ACCOUNT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO AND DEMAND IS HEREBY MADE UPON:
ALL BONDING COMPANIES AND UNDERWRITING INSURANCE COMPANIES,
THE U.S. COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND THE U.S. MARSHALS,
THE STATE AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF RISK MANAGEMENT, AND
THE COUNTY COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND COUNTY SHERIFF
TO ARREST, SEIZE, AND IMPOUND (SUSPEND THE USE OF) THE BOND OR BAR ACCOUNT
OF THE CITED DISTRESS DEFENDANT.

This Distress is running concurrently with and bonded by a Criminal Complaint. (copy attached)

Page 1 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form
+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1

AFFIDAVIT

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

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

1. Parties:

1A. The Distress Demandant(s)/Affiant(s) is(are), i.e., this Distress process is being presented by:

(name and address): *Hartford Van Dyke*
P.O. Box 3100, Battle Ground, Washington 98604

1B. The Distress Defendant(s) is (are), i.e., this Distress process is being brought against:

(name and address): *Judge John C. Coughenour, et al,*
U.S. District Courthouse, 1010 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington—
Assistant U.S. Attorneys, Susan B. Dohrmann, William H. Redkey, Jr., Mark N. Bartlett,
Gene Porter, et al,— U. S. Attorney Katrina C. Pflaumer
3600 Seafirst Fifth Ave. Plaza, 800 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington 98104

For additional Distress Defendant(s), see parts 2 and 3 and: *Motion brief of David Zuckerman, attached*

1C. The Other Interested Party(s) is (are): Bonding Companies, Underwriting Insurance Companies, Credit Card Companies, and other financial institutions (specify) _____

The Distress Demandant / Affiant is serving copies of this Commercial Arrest Warrant upon the following: (Mail deliverers are not process servers. There is no such thing as service of legal processes by mail.)

NATION *United States of America* STATE *Washington*

COUNTY *King* CITY *Seattle*

☐ The Distress Defendant

☐ In the Office of the United States ☐ District Court ☐ Magistrate Judge

☐ District Court Judge ☐ Attorney ☐ Marshals ☐ Court Administrator ☐ Risk Management

☐ In the Office of the State ☐ Governor ☐ Secy. of State ☐ Atty. General ☐ Risk Management

☐ In the Office of the County ☐ Sheriff ☐ Recorder ☐ Prosecuting Atty. ☐ Risk Management

☐ In the Office of the City ☐ Mayor ☐ Police ☐ Prosecuting Attorney ☐ Risk Management

☐ Other _____ ☐ Risk Management

☐ For Risk Management, specify Bonding Company _____

and national Underwriting Insurance Company _____

For additional Other Party(s), see Attachment(s) #1C entitled: _____

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

Page 2 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form

+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

The Distress Defendant has violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the following acts or omissions (did unlawfully, committed as follows):

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

**Page 3 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form
+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1**

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, 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 a **Criminal Complaint and this Distress Process**.*

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.

For additional Allegations or Affidavit information, see Attachment(s) #2 entitled: _____

3. **Ledger - explicit point for point ledgering: DISTRESS FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE**
See attached Criminal Complaint(s) with Constitutional Ledgering, ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 241, 242 values.

DISTRESS VS. CRIME AND AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Distress is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Distress Defendants and Accessory Accomplices in this case, because they have been or are engaged in denying Distress Demandant his legal and lawful remedies. This Distress is applied to prevent any future imposition of a violation of the "Peace and Dignity of the State" upon the Distress Demandant and other Americans by the cited Distress Defendant and Accessory Accomplices. (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH DISTRESS

This distress 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 Distress Defendant(s) has violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the foregoing acts and omissions, and must correct each act and omission as follows:

- 3A. *Allow the Defendants in Case No. CR96-500C and their Public Defenders to rely upon all U.S. Constitutional arguments and particularly the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America.*
- 3B. *Allow the DEFENDANTS JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED UPON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM, presented by David B. Zuckerman in Case No. CR96-500C, to be admitted as argument in defense of the Defendants in that case.*
- 3C. *Reevaluate all Motions in Limine in Case No. CR96-500C to eliminate all Motions which act in prejudice of the Defense raising the Ninth and Second Amendments of The Constitution for the United States of America.*

Page 5 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form
+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1

3D. Or in the alternative, each Distress Defendant shall have the option to submit to a prosecution for treason in Case No. CR96-500C for the deliberate and premeditated violation of the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America.

For additional Ledgering, see Attachment(s) #3 entitled: _____

4. **Surety-Property** — The Surety Property of this Distress is any and all property which may be distressed / arrested / impounded / use-suspended in third party custody to guarantee specific performance, namely, to guarantee arrest of criminal behavior on the part of the Distress Defendants and Distress Defendants' Accessory Accomplices, such as Legislators, Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Attorneys, Sheriffs, Clerks, Assessors, Administrators, Commissioners, Revenue Officers, auctioneers, locksmiths, movers, etc..

SAID DISTRESS SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE IN HOT PURSUIT AND ACT AGAINST THE BOND(S), BAR ACCOUNT(S), ETC., AND ALL SOURCES OF FINANCE WHICH THE DISTRESS DEFENDANT IS USING IN RETALIATION AGAINST THE AFFIANT / DISTRESS DEMANDANT BECAUSE OF AFFIANT'S / DISTRESS DEMANDANT'S PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONY IN, AND ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE, THE AFFIANT'S / DEMANDANT'S AFFIDAVIT DISTRESS PROCESS, AND THE AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT(S) AND THE DISTRESS DEMAND.

(42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4, 241, 242)

ANY OFFICER OF ANY FINANCIAL ENTITY WHO MAKES AVAILABLE THE ASSETS OF THAT FINANCIAL ENTITY TO FINANCE OR FURTHER ANY CRIMINAL ACT OF THE SAID DISTRESS DEFENDANT OR DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES, AFTER BEING PUT ON NOTICE OF THIS DISTRESS ACTION, WILL BE HELD CRIMINALLY LIABLE AS AN ACCOMPLICE AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO AN EQUAL COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL INJURY AS THAT CAUSED BY THE CITED DISTRESS DEFENDANT AND DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES.

- 4A. **Demand** - This Bonded Distress immediately impounds the Official Malpractice Bond(s) and Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) of the Distress Defendants, said Bonds to be impounded by being held in third party custody, said impoundment/arrest/third party custody to be guaranteed by the Bonding Company(s), the Underwriting Insurance Company(s), the State and County Departments of Risk Management, the County Court Administrator, the County Sheriff, the U.S. Court Administrator, and the U.S. Marshals.

- 4B. **Bonding** (established pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242):

A Distress to limit criminal behavior, especially in hot pursuit, does not have to be cash bonded.

A Criminal Complaint is a lawful bond for the bonding of a Distress on an Official Malpractice Bond or a Distress on a Commercial Malpractice Bond.

This Distress is both criminally and commercially bonded by the attached Criminal Complaint filed on February 4, 1997, in the United States Attorneys Office at Seattle, WA., and the Commercial Lien filed on (date) _____, in the amount of \$3,260,000, per Defendant in Case No. CR96-500C, per three (3) day cycle (the Jewish arraignment period) of unlawful imprisonment arising from Case No. CR96-281M and Case No. CR96-500C, sworn to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading for

Page 6 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form
+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1

*a total of \$1,760,400,000— and represents the value claimed against the Distress Defendants and their employer, the United States Government, severally and jointly as of February 4, 1997.
See, pages 6 and 7 of the Criminal Complaint, and page 3 of the Consensual Commercial Lien.*

4C. Affidavit - The attached Criminal Complaint is the Affidavit in support of this Distress. 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 Official Malpractice Bond(s) or Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) will constitute a felony known as Poundbreach or Rescue. If the said custodians of the said Official Malpractice Bond(s) or Commercial Malpractice Bond(s) do not take the required action, said custodians, and their personnel individually assume liability 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.

THE FAILURE OF ANY LEGISLATIVE OFFICER, JUDICIAL OFFICER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, OR ANY OTHER OFFICER TO CORRECT ANY OF THE ABOVE CITED MISBEHAVIOR OR UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR, OR THE FAILURE OF SAID OFFICER(S) TO ORDER THE CORRECTION OF SUCH MISBEHAVIOR OR UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR CONSTITUTES CRIMINAL COMPLICITY ON THE PART OF THE OFFICER(S) IN THE ABOVE CITED CASES AND IN THE INSTANT / CURRENT ACTION, AND IS INSTANT GROUNDS TO DISTRESS THE BOND OR STATE BAR ACCOUNT OF SAID OFFICER(S) BY DEMANDING THAT THE OFFICER'S BONDING COMPANY OR STATE BAR FINANCIAL FUND TAKE THE SAID BOND OR STATE BAR ACCOUNT INTO THIRD PARTY CUSTODY, SUSPENSION, AND IMPOUNDMENT TO PREVENT THE PERPETUATION OF CRIME. ANY ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THIS PROCESS IS A FELONY KNOWN AS POUNDBREACH OR RESCUE.

4D. Conditions for releasing Distress — When the Distress Defendants comply with the conditions outlined in Part 3 above, this Distress will be released by the issue of a Distress Release Order signed by Distress Demandant / Affiant.

For additional Surety-Property, see Attachment(s) #4 entitled: _____

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

(1) ***DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM*** by *David B. Zuckerman*

(2) *Miscellaneous Exhibits consisting of _____ pages with table of contents included.*

**MEMORANDUM #1
CAUSE OF INSTRUMENT
DISTRESS VS. AGGRAVATION OF CRIME**

This Distress is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Distress Defendants and Accessory Accomplices in this case, because they have been or are engaged in denying the Distress Demandants their legal and lawful remedies. This Distress is applied to prevent any future imposition of a violation of the

Page 7 of 9 pages — Generic 7-Point International Commercial and Criminal Process Form
+ _____ Page(s) of Exhibit(s) attached (if any) (revision 1) NACA Form 7GEN-D1

"Peace and Dignity of the State" upon the Distress Demandants and other Americans by the cited Distress Defendants and Accessory Accomplices. (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute)

MEMORANDUM #2 FORCE OF THE INSTRUMENT

Commercial Processes Defined by The Bill of Rights

The 5th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America determines the legitimate grounds for passing through the portals of the courthouse and for using the tax-financed court.

All processes in Commerce are legislated, judicated (adjudicated), and executed, challenged, rebutted and consummated by the parties in Commerce within the realm of Economics, labor, contracts, surety, credit, liens, distresses and honorable combat by reason—all without the Courts.

Only those processes belong in the tax-financed court which will not be resolved without libel, slander, violence, dueling, human sacrifice through mortal combat, double jeopardy, self destruction, adverse possession or eminent domain.

The first four Amendments (1-4) of the Bill of Rights keep Commerce on the streets, outside of the courts and out of the public tax coffers.

The second four Amendments (5-8) of the Bill of Rights keep violence off the streets and under the control of government.

The last two Amendments (9-10) guarantee that all persons shall have a remedy by law, either natural law or social law.

The First Amendment protects Truth by Affidavit.

The Second Amendment protects Citizens acting under the First Amendment from government retaliation against witnesses.

The Third Amendment keeps the agents of government from holding potluck dinner wherever its agents want to.

The Fourth Amendment protects the public from a government which takes from Citizens by bearing false witness.

The Fifth Amendment is intended to keep the courthouse doors closed against the capricious and unlawful use of public tax money, and, for example, prohibits and outlaws the private use of its facilities by an organized labor union known as the Bar Association.

The Sixth Amendment provides a method of maintaining the commercial continuity of the nation while at the same time it prevents the government from converting the courthouse into a profitable commercial enterprise, a witch hunting institution, a public slaughter house, and a political genocide institution.

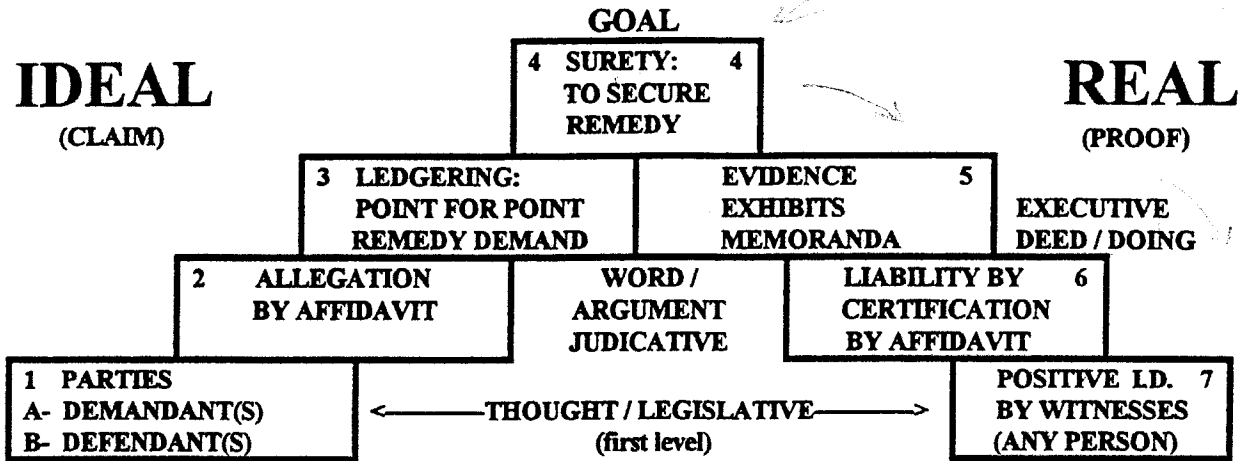
The Seventh Amendment provides and guarantees a method of accessing public wisdom and sensibility to establish the fair market value of commercial controversies, injuries, and violations.

The Eighth Amendment forbids government to terrorize the public to assert government's will. It demands that the punishment of crimes be proportional to the degree of public offense. It is well known that all governments rule by force, that power corrupts, and that absolute power corrupts absolutely. Therefore the Eight Amendment is provided and serves to limit the expansion of corruption.

The Ninth Amendment allows the Citizen to create a remedy by Affidavit.

The Tenth Amendment empowers the same Citizen to exercise an un rebutted choice of remedy.

**MEMORANDUM #3:
STRUCTURE OF INSTRUMENT**



For additional Evidence, Exhibits, Memoranda (points of law), see Attachment(s) #5, entitled as follows:

6. **Criminal Certification:** I, the Affiant / Distress Demandant certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Distress Defendants committed the above offense(s) 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.*

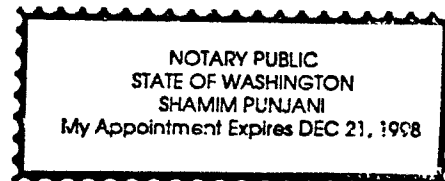
(Signature of Affiant/Distress Demandant) *Lyle Hartford Van Dyke Jr.* Date 2/4/97

7. Witnesses: _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of February, 1997.

Shamim Punjani
Notary Public

December 21, 1998
My Commission expires (date)



RECEIVED
FEB 10 1997
LAW OFFICE OF DAVID ZUCKERMAN

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1997
LAW OFFICE OF DAVID ZUCKERMAN

FILED
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★ FEB 10 1997 ★

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
BY DEPUTY

IN THE OFFICE(S) OF: *THE COUNTY RECORDER AND THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT AT SEATTLE*
STATE: *WASHINGTON* COUNTY: *KING*
County Recorders Number _____
United States District Court Case Number: *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(s) and Exhibits)

**DEMAND FOR REMOVAL* OF U.S. CRIMINAL CASES
#CR96-281M AND CR96-500C FROM THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT TO THE
LAWFUL OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE UNORGANIZED MILITIA,
THE WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, based on the following:**

In the matter of:	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON A U.S. JUDICIAL BOND, via (by way of) a
Ross, Tylor	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION
Removal	IN CASE NO'S. CR96-281M AND CR96-500C, via a
Demandant/	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE CORPORATE
Affiant/Plaintiff	STATE OF WASHINGTON (unlawful 17th Amendment), via a
(42 USC 1986	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. MILITARY CONTROL OF WASH-
18 USC 4)	INGTON STATE, indicated by the presence of the
	gold-fringed flag in WASHINGTON STATE COURTS, via a
VS.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE,
Judge John C.	THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON STATE, AND OF THE
Coughenour,	WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE, via a
Susan B.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON
Dohrmann	STATE MILITARY, via a
Katrina C.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON
Pflaumer, et al,	STATE "UNORGANIZED MILITIA", via a
Removal	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE 9TH AND 2ND
Defendants	AMENDMENT PROTECTIONS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

The last Distress in the foregoing heading was filed with the United States Attorney's Office on February 4, 1997, under the title of **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND,**

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AND DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT by Hartford Van Dyke, and is the basis of the Distress on the U.S. Court Jurisdiction and on its Judge as is required for this REMOVAL.

***A REMOVAL IS A DISTRESS OF JURISDICTION.**

THIS IS A REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL CASE FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT TO A WASHINGTON STATE COURT of competent jurisdiction by way of the Chief Executive Officer's Office, the Governor's Office, of Washington State, because the nine parties accused in U.S. cases #CR96-281M and #CR96-500C have been unlawfully accused and unlawfully imprisoned in excess of six months, in violation of the Ninth Amendment Natural Right of self-defense / self-preservation and the corollary Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms. Therefore, this process, being A REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL ACTION, does not require a filing fee or a cash bond. A Ninth and Tenth Amendment U.S. Constitutional Brief was filed by a public defender David B. Zuckerman representing the position of the nine accused parties and their public defenders on or about December 27, 1996, and the Affiant's Brief challenging Venue and Jurisdiction was filed on January 6, 1997, but the undersigned Affiant was not made aware, until February 3, 1997, six days ago, of the suppression of the Ninth and Second Amendment defenses by Judge John C. Coughenour. Hence this filing is being made timely within thirty days from the date which the Affiant first realized that a Removal would be necessary to guarantee due process. (SEE 28 USC 1441 - 1447, and following sections, and Article 4 Section 1 Clause 1 of U.S. Constitution.)

The failure of the Governor of Washington State to seize this matter from the United States Government pursuant to this Removal (by way of a compound Distress) constitutes dereliction of duty and grounds for a Malpractice Claim against the Bonds of Washington State, State of Washington, and STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Ross, Tylor, Removal Demandant/Affiant/Plaintiff (acting pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4)
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) Removal Defendants

This Removal is running concurrently with and bonded by a Criminal Complaint. (copy attached)

AFFIDAVIT

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

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

1A. Parties: The Removal Demandant/Affiant is, i.e., this Removal process is being presented by:
Ross, Tylor, c/o 16212 Bothell Way S.E., #220, Mill Creek, Washington 98012
in behalf of Plaintiffs' herein (Defendants in U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C)

1B. Parties: The Removal Defendants are, i.e., this Removal process is being brought against:
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

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2. **Allegations by Affidavit:** The attached Criminal Complaint, with Constitutional Ledgering ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 241 values, is one of several Affidavit(s) in support of this Removal. See part 5 for a list of Exhibits. The total commercial value assessed against the Removal Defendants, as the 18 USC 241 offense against all nine Defendants in U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C repeated over sixty arraignment periods, is explicitly ledgered to be \$1,760,400,000.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

The Removal Defendants have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the following acts or omissions:

DEFENDANT(S) DID UNLAWFULLY

The above named Removal Defendants herein (Plaintiffs in Case No. CR96-500C) are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land. Said Removal Defendants herein, on or about July 26, 1996 through the present, 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 overthrow the Washington State Government and the United States Government, and specifically, to defraud and betray the Plaintiffs herein (Defendants in Case #CR96-500C), of their lawful Constitutional exercise of their State and United States Rights to be tried in a State Court for a State Offense, specifically, with regard to the exercise of their 9th Amendment natural law invariant individual right of self-defense and self-preservation, 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, and the Constitutional Right to participate in the responsibilities and activities of the "unorganized Militia" of Washington State. See the DEFENDANTS JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED UPON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM, presented by David B. Zuckerman in Case No. CR96-500C, to be included herein by reference as argument in defense of this claim of Criminal Offense.. Said acts are in violation of Title 18 USC 4, 241, 242, and Article 4, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America, to wit, "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State [including Washington State and Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.)]". The Chief Commanding Officer of the "unorganized Militia" of Washington State is the Governor of the Washington State, not the President of the United States, (nor John Pitner), and the United States cannot bring any member of the "unorganized Militia" to court without joining the Governor of the State of Washington as a Party.

COMMITTED AS FOLLOWS

(Re: 18 USC 242) Without authority and under color of law, said U.S. Judge and U.S. Prosecuting Attorneys, being under Oath or Affirmation and having a known legal duty to stop or correct constitutional violations being inflicted upon Petitioner Brown (Tracy Lee, Brown a.k.a. William Smith) and others in U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C, acting in concert with one another (42 U.S.C. 1985(1)), and in turn witnesses to each others acts, did knowingly and intentionally perjure (18 U.S.C. 1621) said Oath of Office and Duty by neglecting (42 U.S.C. 1986) to stop a constitutional deprivation from being inflicted upon Petitioner Brown, et al.(CR96-500C) by invading (18 U.S.C. 2381 Treason) the sovereign state of Washington and instituting criminal process (F.R.C.P. Rules 9(b) & 60(b) Fraud) against Petitioner Brown, et al. which resulted in Petitioner Brown, et al, being KIDNAPPED into federal jurisdiction causing Petitioner Brown, et al, to suffer a deprivation of liberty without due process of law (42 U.S.C.

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1983). See, *FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES, AFFIDAVIT OF INFORMATION* filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, at Seattle, Washington, January 6, 1997, by Ross, Tylor, and U.S. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT U.S. LIEN, and *DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, AND DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT*, filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, at Seattle, Washington February 4, 1997, by Hartford Van Dyke.

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

REMOVAL VS. CRIME AND AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Removal is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Removal Defendants and Accessory Accomplices in this case, because they have been or are engaged in denying Removal Demandant and Defendants in U.S. Case No. CR96-500C their legal and lawful remedies. This Removal is applied to prevent any future imposition of a violation of the "Peace and Dignity" of the State upon the Removal Demandant and other Americans by the cited Removal Defendants and Accessory Accomplices. (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH REMOVAL

This Removal 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 Removal Defendants have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the foregoing acts and omissions, and must correct each act and omission as follows:

- 3A. Allow the Defendants in Case No. CR96-500C and their Public Defenders to rely upon all U.S. Constitutional arguments and particularly the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America.
- 3B. Allow the DEFENDANTS JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED UPON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM, presented by David B. Zuckerman in Case No. CR96-500C, to be admitted as argument in defense of the Defendants in that case.
- 3C. Reevaluate all Motions in Limine in Case No. CR96-500C to eliminate all Motions which act in prejudice of the Defense raising the Ninth and Second Amendments of The Constitution for the United States of America.
- 3D. Facilitate the removal of U.S. District Court (Seattle, Washington) Case No 's CR96-281M and CR96-500C, to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Governor's Office of Washington State.
- 3E. Or in the alternative, each Removal Defendant shall have the option to submit to a prosecution for treason in Case No. CR96-500C for the deliberate and premeditated violation of the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America, and for the usurpation of the original U.S. Constitutional Tenth (10th) Amendment Jurisdiction of Washington State over the subject matter of the "unorganized Militia".

4/4A. **Surety-Property** — 4A. The Surety Property of this Removal is any and all property which may be distressed / arrested / impounded / use-suspended in third party custody to guarantee specific performance, namely, to guarantee arrest of criminal behavior on the part of the Removal Defendants and their Accomplices.

4B. **Bonding** (established pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242):

A Removal to limit criminal behavior, especially in hot pursuit, does not have to be cash bonded.

A Criminal Complaint is a lawful bond for the bonding of a Removal of Jurisdiction.

This Removal is both criminally and commercially bonded by the attached filed on February 4, 1997, in the United States Attorneys Office at Seattle, Wash., and the King County Consensual Commercial Lien filed on (date) 02/11/97, in the amount of \$3,260,000, per Defendant in Case No. CR96-500C, per three (3) day cycle (the Jewish arraignment period) of unlawful imprisonment arising from Case No. CR96-281M and Case No. CR96-500C, sworn to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading for a total of \$1,760,400,000— and represents the value claimed against the Removal / Distress Defendants and their Employer, the United States Government, severally and jointly liable as of February 4, 1997. See, pages 6 and 7 of the U.S. Criminal Complaint and U.S. Commercial Lien, and page 3 of the Consensual Commercial Lien, King County Recording No. 970211-0859.

4C. **Affidavit** - The attached Criminal Complaint is the Affidavit in support of this Removal. 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 Surety Property will constitute a felony known as Poundbreach or Rescue. If the said custodians of the said Surety Property do not take the required action, said custodians, and their personnel individually assume liability 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 Removal** — When the Removal Defendants / Distress Defendants comply with the conditions outlined in Part 3 above, the Distress on the Removal Defendants' Surety Property (See part 4A) will be released by the issue of a Distress Release Order signed by Distress Demandant / Removal Demandant / Affiant.

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

(1) **FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES To Dismiss Indictment for Lack of Venue, and to dismiss Indictment for Lack of In Personam Jurisdiction (42 USC 1986—by Proxy), AFFIDAVIT OF INFORMATION (Sixth Amend.) (Counter Criminal Complaint— 18 USC [241], 242) to overcome Fraud of Superseding Indictment.** Filed in the Office of the United States Attorney at Seattle, Washington on 6 January 1997, by Ross, Tylor.

(2) **DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED ON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM** by David B. Zuckerman. Filed in the United States District Court, and heard on or about December 27, 1996.

(3) **U.S. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT / U.S. LIEN, and DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT,** filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, at Seattle, Washington February 4, 1997; **CONSENSUAL**

PAGE -5 of 6 Point Brief: ^{REMOVAL} **DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)**

COMMERCIAL LIEN, AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST —
by Hartford Van Dyke.

(4) Exhibits, 99 pages — **THE PRINCIPLES, LOGIC, HISTORY, RULES AND PROCESSES OF COMMERCIAL LAW** [15], **SILENT WEAPONS FOR QUIET WARS** [79], information on Pearl Harbor Attack [1], writing on Commercial and Military Lien Rights [4], by Hartford Van Dyke.

(5) Exhibits, 8 pages — on Maxims [3], Shetar [2], Generic Commercial Brief [2], 42 USC 1986 [1].

6. **Criminal Certification:** I, the Affiant / Removal Demandant certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Removal Defendants committed the above cited 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/Removal Demandant) Ross Tyler Date 2/10/97

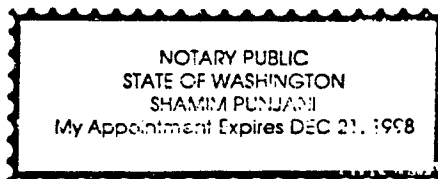
7. **Witnesses:** Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of February, 1997,

Spicyani December 21, 1998
Notary Public My Commission expires (date)

CORRECTION NOTICE: The second all-Caps paragraph on page 6 of the 9 page Brief entitled **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT**, filed at the United States Attorneys Office on February 4th, 1997, should read as follows:

ANY OFFICER OF ANY FINANCIAL ENTITY WHO MAKES AVAILABLE THE ASSETS OF THAT FINANCIAL ENTITY TO FINANCE OR FURTHER ANY CRIMINAL ACT OF THE SAID DISTRESS DEFENDANT OR DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES, AFTER BEING PUT ON NOTICE OF THIS DISTRESS ACTION, WILL BE HELD CRIMINALLY LIABLE AS AN ACCOMPLICE AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO AN EQUAL COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL INJURY AS THAT CAUSED BY THE CITED DISTRESS DEFENDANT AND DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES.

Other slight revisions are being made as typographical, grammatical, chronological, plural, and identification mistakes are found or meanings can be made more clear. Corrected copies are being dispatched to replace those containing errors or omissions. Information on corrections will be appreciated. Write to National Association for Commercial Accountability (NACA) 4320 196th S.W., #B-110, Lynnwood, Washington 98036-6754.



PAGE -6 of 6 Point Brief: ^{REMOVAL} **DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)**

HAND DELIVERED

FEB 11 1997

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

17

IN THE OFFICE(S) OF: *THE COUNTY RECORDER AND THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT AT SEATTLE.*
STATE: *WASHINGTON* COUNTY: *KING*
County Recorders Number _____
United States District Court Case Number: *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(s) and Exhibits)

**DEMAND FOR REMOVAL* OF U.S. CRIMINAL CASES
#CR96-281M AND CR96-500C FROM THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT TO THE
LAWFUL OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE UNORGANIZED MILITIA,
THE WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, based on the following:**

In the matter of:	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON A U.S. JUDICIAL BOND, via (by way of) a
Ross, Tylor	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION
Removal	IN CASE NO'S. CR96-281M AND CR96-500C, via a
Demandant/	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE CORPORATE
Affiant/Plaintiff	STATE OF WASHINGTON (unlawful 17th Amendment), via a
(42 USC 1986	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. MILITARY CONTROL OF WASH-
18 USC 4)	INGTON STATE, indicated by the presence of the
	gold-fringed flag in WASHINGTON STATE COURTS, via a
VS.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE,
Judge John C.	THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON STATE, AND OF THE
Coughenour,	WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE, via a
Susan B.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON
Dohrmann	STATE MILITARY, via a
Katrina C.	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE WASHINGTON
Pflaumer, et al,	STATE "UNORGANIZED MILITIA", via a
Removal	<u>DISTRESS</u> ON THE U.S. CONTROL OF THE 9TH AND 2ND
Defendants	AMENDMENT PROTECTIONS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

The last Distress in the foregoing heading was filed with the United States Attorney's Office on February 4, 1997, under the title of **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND,**

PAGE -1 of 6 Point Brief: ^{REMOVAL} **DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)**

COMMERCIAL LIEN, AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST —
by Hartford Van Dyke.

(4) Exhibits, 99 pages — *THE PRINCIPLES, LOGIC, HISTORY, RULES AND PROCESSES OF COMMERCIAL LAW* [15], *SILENT WEAPONS FOR QUIET WARS* [79], information on Pearl Harbor Attack [1], writing on Commercial and Military Lien Rights [4], by Hartford Van Dyke.

(5) Exhibits, 8 pages — on Maxims [3], Shetar [2], Generic Commercial Brief [2], 42 USC 1986 [1].

6. **Criminal Certification:** I, the Affiant / Removal Demandant certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Removal Defendants committed the above cited 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/Removal Demandant) Ross, Tyler Date 2/11/97

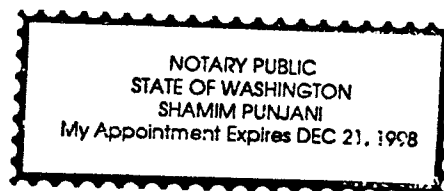
7. **Witnesses:** Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February, 1997,

Spunjani December 21, 1998
Notary Public My Commission expires (date)

CORRECTION NOTICE: The second all-Caps paragraph on page 6 of the 9 page Brief entitled **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT**, filed at the United States Attorneys Office on February 4th, 1997, should read as follows:

ANY OFFICER OF ANY FINANCIAL ENTITY WHO MAKES AVAILABLE THE ASSETS OF THAT FINANCIAL ENTITY TO FINANCE OR FURTHER ANY CRIMINAL ACT OF THE SAID DISTRESS DEFENDANT OR DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES, AFTER BEING PUT ON NOTICE OF THIS DISTRESS ACTION, WILL BE HELD CRIMINALLY LIABLE AS AN ACCOMPLICE AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO AN EQUAL COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL INJURY AS THAT CAUSED BY THE CITED DISTRESS DEFENDANT AND DISTRESS DEFENDANT'S ACCESSORY ACCOMPLICES.

Other slight revisions are being made as typographical, grammatical, chronological, plural, and identification mistakes are found or meanings can be made more clear. Corrected copies are being dispatched to replace those containing errors or omissions. Information on corrections will be appreciated. Write to National Association for Commercial Accountability (NACA) 4320 196th S.W., #B-110, Lynnwood, Washington 98036-6754.



REMOVAL
PAGE -6 of 6 Point Brief: *DISTRESS ON JUDICIAL BOND, et al (revision 1)*

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.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 196th S.W., #B110
LYNNWOOD, WASH. 98036-6754

970211-0859 02:12:00 PM KING COUNTY RECORDS 008 THS

15.00

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.

COMMERCIAL LIEN (970205.1)

Page 1 of 4

9702110859

9702110859

- 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
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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.

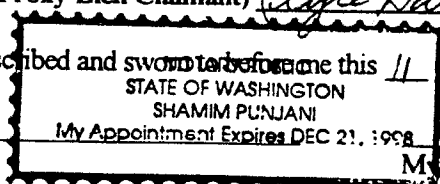
General Final Certification: I, Affiant, certify and affirm on my own commercial liability, that I have read the foregoing and know the content thereof and that, to the best of my knowledge, understanding and belief, it is true, correct, complete and not misleading, *the truth, the whole truth and nothing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

(Signature of Affiant / Proxy Lien Claimant)

Style Hartford Van Dyke Date 2/11/97

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

Spunyan
Notary Public



Dec. 21, 1998
My Commission expires (date)

IN THE OFFICE OF The King County Recorder
IN THE OFFICE OF The Governor of the State of Washington
IN THE OFFICE OF The Attorney General of the State of Washington
IN THE OFFICE OF The United States Attorney for the Western District of
Washington, at Seattle, Washington

A U. S. FIRST AMENDMENT AFFIDAVIT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES
(An Affidavit Citation and Brief of Information with attached extensions of information.)

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 via the State of Washington as Escrow.

NACA, by one of its agents,

Hartford Van Dyke, Public Servant since 1967,

a 42 USC 1986 Escrow Proxy for Public, et al,

and The State of Washington, (See Part 1A.)

Public Proxy Lien Claimant / Distress Demandant /

Removal Demandant / Affiant

VS.

The Corporate United States of America, a Corporate
State subject to its own Constitution at Article 4 § 1
the principal offices of which are in Washington, D.C.,
the local Washington State U.S. Agents of which are:

*Judge John C. Coughenour, Susan B. Dohrmann,
Katrina C. Pflaumer, William H. Redkey, Jr., et al
Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, et al (See Part 1B.),*

Public Lien Debtors / Distress Defendants /

Removal Defendants

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

CONSENSUAL
COMMERCIAL LIEN AND
PROPOSED LIEN ASSIGNMENT

REMOVAL DISTRESS

REMOVAL LIEN

AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC DISTRESS AND
LIEN AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST

THIS IS A RELATIVE LIEN MEANING
THAT ITS VALUE IS ESTABLISHED
RELATIVE TO STATUTE: 18 USC 241.

AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION
OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

This Lien, Removal and Assignment arises from and is running concurrently with a Criminal Complaint and a Distress bonded by a Criminal Complaint filed February 4th, 1997, in the Office of the U.S. Attorney, at Seattle, Washington.

AFFIDAVIT

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

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT

- 1A. Parties:** The Public Proxy Lien Claimants / Distress Demandants / Removal Demandants / Potential Assignors / Plaintiffs / Affiants are:
National Association for Commercial Accountability, 4320 196th S.W., #B-110, Lynnwood, Wash. 98036 — Agents / Public Servants: Hartford Van Dyke, Carl Roman Iverson, Ross Tylor, a 42 USC 1986 Escrow Proxy for the Lien Claimants: (1) the Defendants directly injured in U.S. District Court Cases # CR96-281M and # CR96-500C, (2) the Public, and (3) the State of Washington.
- ASSIGNEES / BENEFICIARIES:**

- This Lien, in the amount of \$1,760,400,000, is a punitive commercial Lien for damages filed:*
- (1) on behalf of the nine actual (not proxy)/ directly injured Lien Claimants who are Defendants directly injured in U.S. District Court Cases # CR96-281M and # CR96-500C, and on behalf of their Public Defenders and legal assistants — (say, 10%), and*
 - (2) on behalf of the Public, and on behalf of the Corporate State of Washington — (say, 90%).*

- 1B. Parties:** The Lien Debtors / Distress Defendants / Removal Defendants are:
The Corporate United States of America, a Corporate State subject to its own Constitution at Article 4 § 1, the principal offices of which are in Washington, D.C., and the local Washington State U.S. Agents of which are:
*Judge John C. Coughenour, U.S. District Courthouse, 1010 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington—
U.S. Attorney Katrina C. Pflaumer, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Susan B. Dohrmann, William H. Redkey, Jr., Mark N. Bartlett, Gene Porter, et al, 3600 Seafirst Fifth Ave. Plaza, 800 Fifth Ave., Seattle, Washington 98104*

- 2. Allegations by Affidavit:** The attached Criminal Complaint, with Constitutional Ledgering ledgered pursuant to 18 USC 241 values, is one of several Affidavit(s) in support of this Lien Assignment. See part 5 for a list of Exhibits and supporting legal documents and processes all of which have been duly filed with the United States District Court, United States Attorney, the Public Defender David B. Zuckerman, the Governor of Washington State, the Washington State Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of the State of Washington. The total commercial value assessed against the Lien Debtors / Removal Defendants, as the 18 USC 241 offense against all nine Defendants in U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C repeated over sixty 72 hour (three day - Hebrew / Jewish) arraignment periods, is explicitly ledgered to be \$1,760,400,000.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

The Lien Debtors / Removal Defendants have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the following acts or omissions:

THE LIEN DEBTORS / REMOVAL DEFENDANTS DID UNLAWFULLY

The above named Removal Defendants herein (Plaintiffs in Case No. CR96-500C) are accused by this instrument of the offense of violation of the U.S. Constitution—the ORIGINAL and SUPREME Law of the Land. Said Removal Defendants herein, on or about July 26, 1996 through the present, 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 overthrow the Washington State Government and the United States Government, and specifically, to defraud and betray the Plaintiffs herein (Defendants in Case #CR96-500C), of their lawful Constitutional exercise of their State and United States Rights to be tried in a State Court for a State Offense, specifically, with regard to the exercise of their 9th Amendment natural law invariant individual right of self-defense and self-preservation, and their 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, and the Constitutional Right to participate in the responsibilities and activities of the "unorganized Militia" of Washington State. See the DEFENDANTS JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS BASED UPON SECOND AND NINTH AMENDMENTS, AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM, presented by David B. Zuckerman in Case No. CR96-500C, to be included herein by reference as argument in defense of this claim of Criminal Offense. Said acts are in violation of Title 18 USC 4, 241, 242. and Article 4, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America, to wit, "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State [including Washington State and Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.)]" The Chief Commanding Officer of the "unorganized Militia" of Washington State is the Governor of Washington State, not the President of the United States, (nor John Pitner), and the United States Government cannot bring any member of the "unorganized Militia" into any Court of the United States Government for trial without joining the Governor of the State of Washington as a Party.

COMMITTED AS FOLLOWS

(Re: 18 USC 242) Without authority and under color of law, said U.S. Judge and U.S. Prosecuting Attorneys, being under Oath or Affirmation and having a known legal duty to stop or correct constitutional violations being inflicted upon Petitioner Brown (Tracy Lee, Brown a.k.a. William Smith) and others in U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C, acting in concert with one another (42 U.S.C. 1985(1)), and in turn witnesses to each others acts, did knowingly and intentionally perjure (18 U.S.C. 1621) said Oath of Office and Duty by neglecting (42 U.S.C. 1986) to stop a constitutional deprivation from being inflicted upon Petitioner Brown, et al, (CR96-500C) by invading (18 U.S.C. 2381 Treason) the sovereign state of Washington and instituting criminal process (F.R.C.P. Rules 9(b) & 60(b) Fraud) against Petitioner Brown, et al, which resulted in Petitioner Brown, et al, being KIDNAPPED into federal jurisdiction causing Petitioner Brown, et al, to suffer a deprivation of liberty without due process of law (42 U.S.C. 1983). See, FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES, AFFIDAVIT OF INFORMATION filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, at Seattle, Washington, January 6, 1997, by Ross, Tylor, and U.S. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT/U.S. LIEN, and DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, AND DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT, filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, at Seattle, Washington February 4, 1997, by Hartford Van Dyke.

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

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

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 / Removal Demandants 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 (90%) 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 / Removal Defendants and their Corporate Employer (the U. S. municipal corporation) which is also attachable as a Lien Debtor by virtue of its financial support of the corruption and crime of its Washington State U.S. Agents.* (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

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

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 actually / directly injured (not proxy) Lien Claimant, per three (3) day cycle (Jewish arraignment period) of the unlawful imprisonment of the Defendants in 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".

LIEN, DISTRESS, REMOVAL, AND ASSIGNMENT VS. CRIME AND AGGRAVATION OF CRIME

This Lien, Distress, Removal and Assignment is applied for termination of criminal behavior of the cited Removal Defendants and their Accessory Accomplices in this case, because they have been or are engaged in denying Removal Demandant and Defendants in U.S. Case No. CR96-500C their legal and lawful remedies. This Removal is applied to prevent any future imposition of a violation of the "Peace and Dignity of the State" upon the Removal Demandants and other Americans by the cited Removal Defendants and Accessory Accomplices. (42 USC § 1986 - The Brothers Keeper/Good Samaritan Statute).

CLEAN HANDS/GOOD FAITH LIEN, DISTRESS, REMOVAL AND ASSIGNMENT

This Lien, Distress, Removal and Assignment 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 Removal Defendants have violated the law (U.S. Constitution, etc.) by the foregoing acts and omissions, and must correct each act and omission as follows:

The purpose of this Lien Assignment is:

- (1) *to facilitate the removal of U.S. District Court (Seattle, Washington) Case No's CR96-281M and CR96-500C to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Governor's Office of Washington State,*
- (2) *to terminate the premeditated Corporate United States violation of the Ninth and Second Amendments to The Constitution for the United States of America,*
- (3) *to terminate the premeditated Corporate United States usurpation of the original U.S. Constitutional Tenth (10th) Amendment protected Jurisdiction of Washington State over the subject matter of the "unorganized Militia",*
- (4) *to compel the obedience of the Corporate United States to its own Article 4, Section 1, Clause 1 U.S. Constitutional mandate that, "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State", which implies reciprocal right of removal of cases from the U.S. Courts to the State Courts when such is righteous, just, and necessary, and*
- (5) *to abolish the unlawfully ratified Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which deprived Washington State of its Commercial Corporate Representation in the United States Senate, hence seriously weakened the Commercial Sovereignty of the Corporate State of Washington.*

4A. Surety-Property —

4A(1). The Surety Property of this *Lien, Distress, Removal, and Assignment* is any and all property of the United States Government within the territorial boundaries of the State of Washington which may be distressed / arrested / impounded / use-suspended in third party custody of the State of Washington to guarantee specific performance, namely, to guarantee arrest of criminal behavior on the part of the Removal Defendants and their Accomplices, and to guarantee an arrest of the Commercial Assets of the Corporate United States of America being used for or available for use for the commission of said crimes against the State of Washington, the Peace and Dignity of Washington State, and the People of Washington State.

4A(2). Surety-Property — The Surety Property of this *Consensual 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.

4B. Bonding (established pursuant to 42 USC 1986 and 18 USC 4, 241, 242):

Page 5 of 8 pages

A Distress or Removal (Jurisdictional Distress) to limit criminal behavior, especially in hot pursuit, does not have to be cash bonded.

A Criminal Complaint is a lawful Bond for the bonding of a Removal of Jurisdiction.

This Removal and Lien Assignment is both criminally and commercially bonded by the attached Criminal Complaint filed on February 4, 1997, in the United States Attorney's Office at Seattle, Washington., and by the Consensual Commercial Lien filed at the King County Recorder's Office at Record No. 970211-0859 on February 11, 1997, in the amount of \$3,260,000, per Defendant in Case No. CR96-500C, per three (3) day cycle (the Jewish arraignment period) of the unlawful imprisonment of the Defendants in Case No. CR96-281M and Case No. CR96-500C, and sworn to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading for a total of \$1,760,400,000— and represents the value claimed against the Lien Debtors / Distress Defendants / Removal Defendants and their Employer, the United States Government, severally and jointly liable as of February 4, 1997.

See, pages 6 and 7 of the U.S. Criminal Complaint and U.S. Commercial Lien, and page 3 of the Consensual Commercial Lien, King County Recording No. 970211-0859.

4C. Affidavit - The attached Criminal Complaint, filed at the U.S. Attorney's Office on February 4th, 1997, is the Affidavit in support of this Lien, Distress, Removal and Lien Assignment. 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 Surety Property of the Lien Debtors, or release or expunge the Lien against the cited Lien Debtors, will constitute a felony known as Trespass, Rescue, and Poundbreach which is publicly punishable by an escalation of this Commercial Process. If the official custodians of the Surety Property of this Lien and Distress do not honor and protect it, or attempt to tamper with, expunge or release it, or do not take the lawfully required action, said custodians, and their personnel 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. This Consensual Commercial Lien, Commercial Distress, Criminal Removal (a State Commercial Process), and Commercial Lien Assignment, created by the hazardous challenge of political corruption, if unchallenged by Counter-Affidavit / Rebuttal-by-Affidavit within ninety (90) days (three months – Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish commercial grace period), becomes an Accounts Receivable Security in International Commerce.

4D. Conditions for releasing the Surety – To obtain a release of the Surety Property, the Lien Debtors / Distress Defendants / Removal Defendants must:

- (1) allow a removal of U.S. District Court Case Nos. CR96-281M and CR96-500C to Washington State Court pursuant to Article 4, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America, AND
- (2) abolish the unlawfully ratified Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which deprived Washington State of its Commercial Corporate Representation in the United States Senate.

AND DO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (3) pay the amount demanded, namely, \$1,760,400,000, to be negotiated, subject to offenders being prosecuted, or
- (4) Rebut / Challenge this process by Counter-Affidavit sworn on the Commercial liability of the Counter-Affiant to be true, correct, complete and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or
- (5) file a civil court case naming the Lien Claimant(s) as the Plaintiff (s) and the Lien Debtor(s) as the Defendant(s) (because the burden of proof is always on the Lien Claimant), 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, or
- (6) 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.
- 4E. Grace — The commercial Grace / Bond of the Distress Process is the presentment of a Criminal Complaint with sufficient Commercial Ledgering. The commercial Grace of the Lien process consists of a ninety (90) day (three month– Old Testament Hebrew / Jewish Commerce) Grace Period.
- 4F. Judgment by Maturity / Default — If, by and at the end of the Grace Period, the Lien Affidavit has not been exhaustively rebutted categorically point-for-point, then the Lien is said to be matured by Default, and its Assignment can be consummated in Commerce if the Receiving Party is competent to receive it, which includes as a condition of competence that the Receiving Party has an understanding of the process in terms of Commercial Law as distinguishable from Common Law, Equity Law, or Statutory Law, none of which are superior to, or can displace, Commercial Law.
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 in the U.S. District Court Case No. CR96-500C, and heard on or about December 27, 1996.
 - (3) **FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES To Dismiss Indictment for Lack of Venue, and to dismiss Indictment for Lack of In Persona Jurisdiction (42 USC 1986—by Proxy), AFFIDAVIT OF INFORMATION (Sixth Amend.) (Counter Criminal Complaint— 18 USC [241], 242) to overcome Fraud of Superseding Indictment.** Filed in the Office of the United States Attorney at Seattle, Washington on 6 January 1997, by Ross, Tylor.
 - (4) **U.S. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT / U.S. LIEN** filed February 4, 1997, with the U.S. Attorney, et al.
 - (5) **DISTRESS ON AN OFFICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND, DISTRESS ON AN ATTORNEY'S BOND/BAR ACCOUNT,** filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, et al, at Seattle, Washington, February 4, 1997.
 - (6) **DISTRESS ON A JUDICIAL BOND,** et al, a Point Brief (summary of above (5)).
 - (7) **CONSENSUAL COMMERCIAL LIEN, AN ALTRUISTIC PUBLIC LIEN AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST —** filed February 10th and 11th, 1997.
 - (8) **DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. CRIMINAL CASES** filed February 10th and 11th, 1997 This Removal was filed with the Governor of the State of Washington on February 11, 1997.
 - (9) Exhibits, 13 pages — on Maxims [3], Shetar [3], writing on Commercial and Military Lien Rights [4], 42 USC 1986 [1], Generic Commercial Brief [2] — 12 pages of which was filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, et al, at Seattle, Washington, February 4, 1997.
 - (10) Exhibits, 23 pages — an introduction to the book **THE SKELETON IN UNCLE SAM'S CLOSET** on the Pearl Harbor Attack [2], an introduction to the book **SILENT WEAPONS FOR QUIET WARS** on the use of computers to control the world economy [6], **THE PRINCIPLES, LOGIC, HISTORY, RULES AND PROCESSES OF COMMERCIAL LAW** or **MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF COMMERCIAL DISTRESS PROCESS** [15], all by Hartford Van Dyke, most of

which was filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, et al, at Seattle, Washington, February 4, 1997.

(11) Exhibits, 79 pages – *SILENT WEAPONS FOR QUIET WARS [79]* by Hartford Van Dyke, which was filed in the Office of the United States Attorney, et al, at Seattle, Washington, February 4, 1997.

6. **Criminal Certification:** I, the Affiant / Lien Claimant / Distress Demandant / Removal Demandant, certify and affirm that I have grounds to, and do believe, that the above accused Lien Debtors / Distress Defendants / Removal Defendants 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. . .) (Tyler) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.) Date 2/18/97

7. **Witnesses:** Subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of _____, 199___,

Notary Public

My Commission expires (date)

Ross, Tyler 2/18/97
Witness Date

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

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF

<< 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 BENEVOLENT 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 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 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 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. ENDORSEMENT

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 ①

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 1988, 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.

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

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. CR96-500C, 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 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. 132-1808, 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 1988, 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.

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

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. CR96-500C, 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 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. 132-1808, 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 1988, 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.

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

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. CR96-500C, 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 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. 132-1808, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

ISSUE DATE 6/24/97

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
(EDWIN F. RASMUSSEN)
VFW #9430 RICARDO E. WILSON
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

« 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)

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 BENALF 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 GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLEUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK M. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER). ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT AMBIGUOUS.

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 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 370211-0859

(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) 687-5880, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1508, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

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 notorious 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 name "Robin Hood Banks"; they paramourously 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 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 owes 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 sensibly 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 ordering information to be sent to them without filling 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 gut and their public liability. Public Wealth Rebate Banks engage in the lawful antitrust/charitable disbursement of Public Antitrustable default judgments to the Public, by generating a Commercial Lien Assignment Currency known as Public Wealth Rebate Notes, establishing thereby, the 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 (Malt, 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 the public government, and the distribution of such Notes to the public for the public government, and the 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 money which already exists. A Public Wealth Rebate Note is a Reversed Party Debtor, based on the Debtor's breached promise to pay or to perform - H V

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.

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(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 831, Kettle Falls, Washington 99141-0831.

Telephone: ~~(360) 687-5680~~ ~~Page: 1 (800) 624-7243 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. Pager #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:

$$I_n = [(n-5) \times r \div 6 + 1 \times (n-4) \times r \div 5 + 1 \times (n-3) \times r \div 4 + 1 \times (n-2) \times r \div 3 + 1 \times (n-1) \times r \div 2 + 1]$$

I_n can be carried out to any degree of accuracy required (to the cent).

I_n can be estimated by using the formula

$$I_n \approx [1 + (\frac{1}{2} R) (\frac{n}{365.25})], \text{ hence,}$$

$$D_n \approx (d) (n) [1 + (\frac{1}{2} R) (\frac{n}{365.25})]$$

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) → 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.

$$d = \left(\frac{\text{damage}}{\text{days}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{events}}{\text{days}} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{damage}}{\text{events}} \right) \div \left(\frac{\text{days}}{\text{events}} \right)$$

$$d = [\$3,260,000 \times 9] \div [3 \text{ days per event}]$$

$$= \$3,260,000 \times 9 \div 3 = (\$3,260,000) \times (3)$$

d = \$9,780,000 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 --

Page 4

for a period of 6 months (180 days) (July 27, 1996 - January 23, 1997)
 (180 days = 60 arraignment periods (repeated offenses))

$$D = 3,260,000 \times 9 \div 3 \times 180 = (9.78 \times 10^6) \times (180)$$

$$D = 3,260,000 \times 9 \times 60 = 1760.4 \times 10^6$$

D = \$1,760,400,000; interest not included.

The value of the damage D with interest compounded daily is given for the n-th day by:

$$D_n = (d) (n) (I_n) \quad \text{where} \quad I_n = \frac{[(1+r)^n - 1]}{nr} \quad \text{or}$$

$$I_n = \left[1 + \frac{(n-1)}{2} r + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3} r^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} r^3 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} r^4 + \text{etc.} \right]$$

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

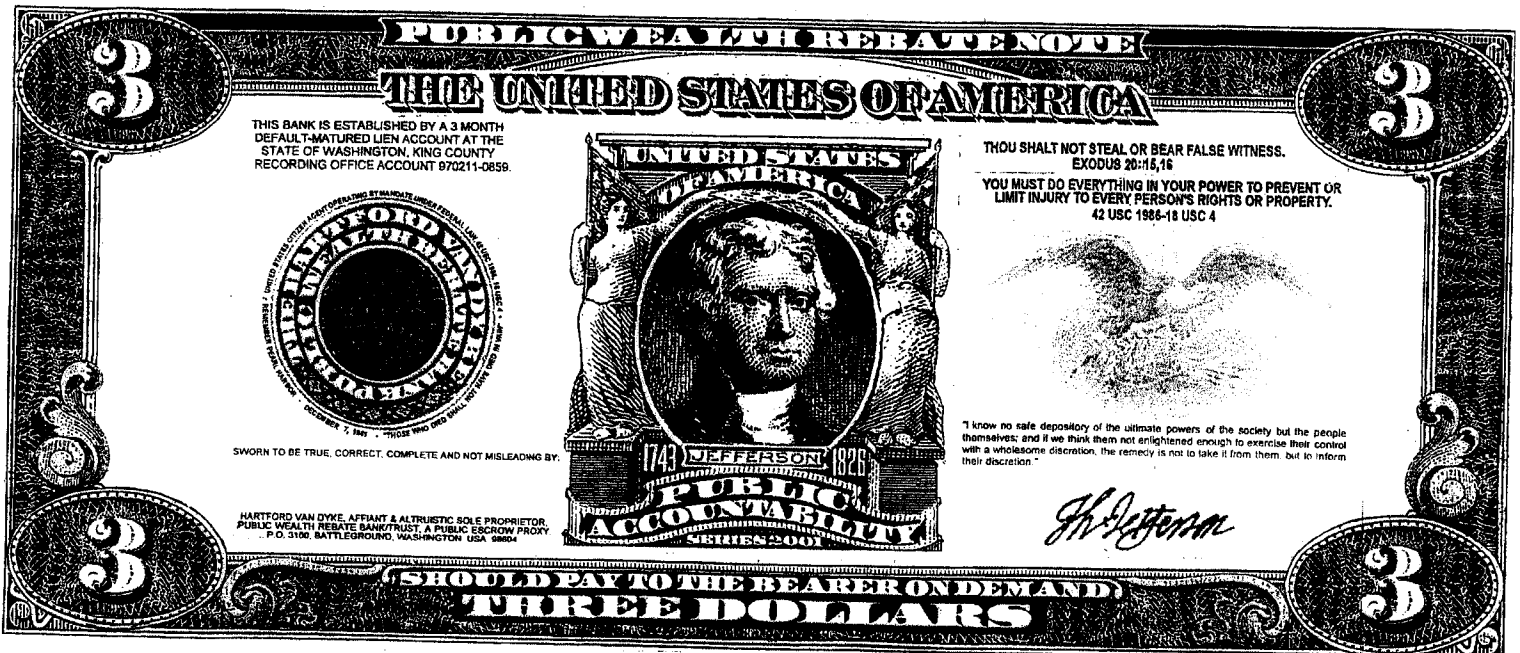
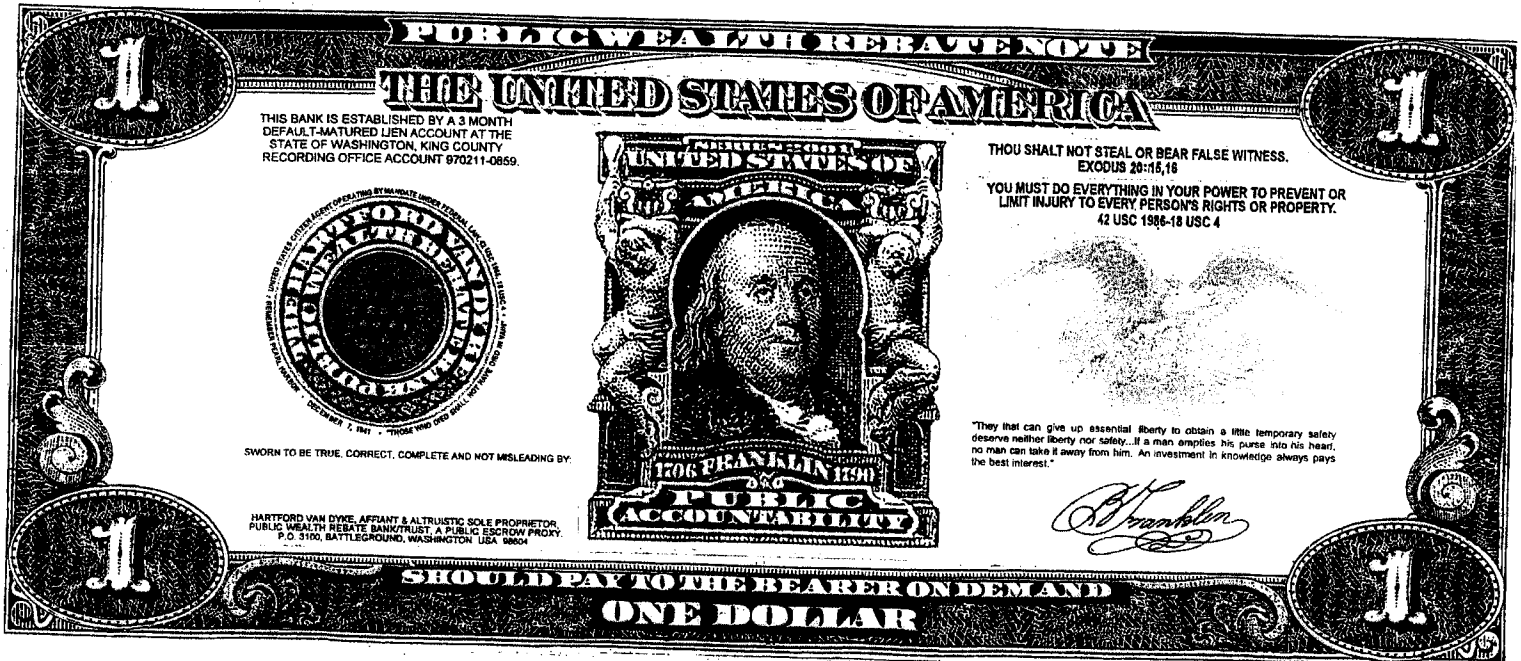
$$I_n \approx \left[1 + \frac{(n-5)r}{6} + \frac{(n-4)r}{5} + \frac{(n-3)r}{4} + \frac{(n-2)r}{3} + \frac{(n-1)r}{2} + 1 \right]$$

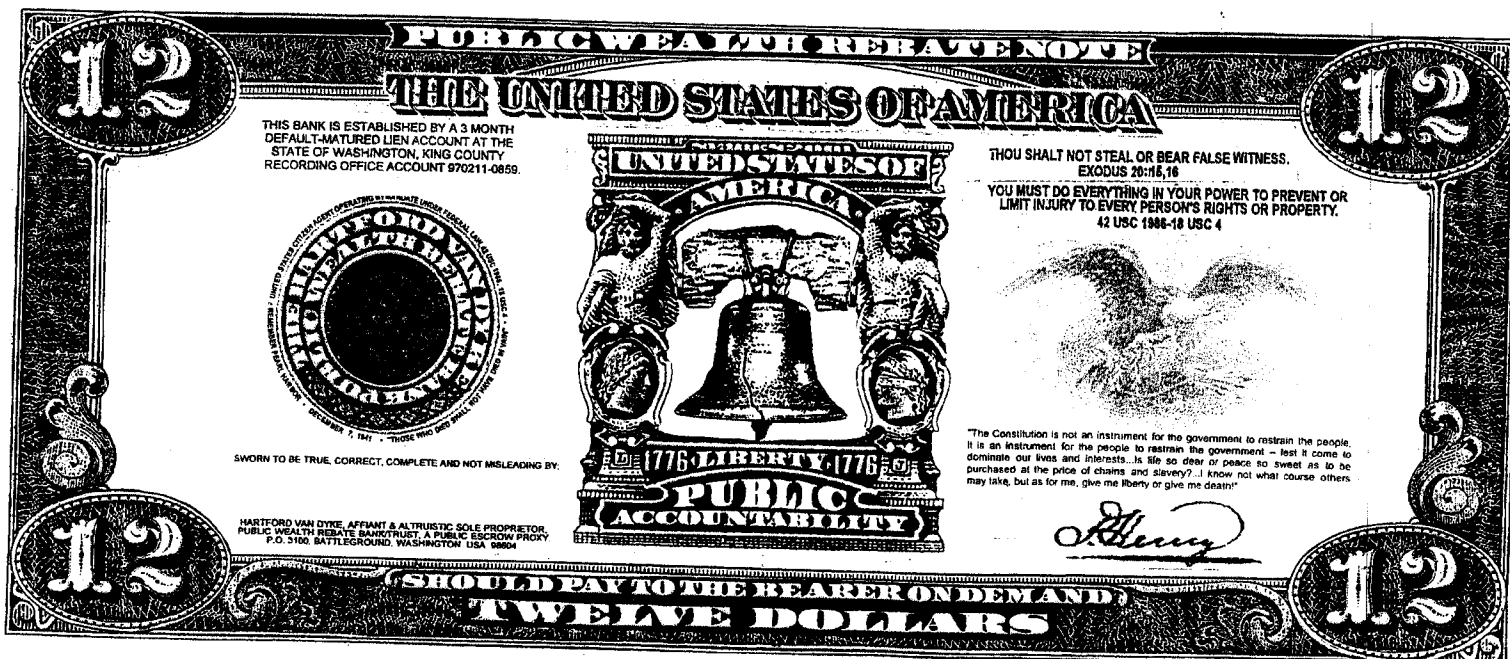
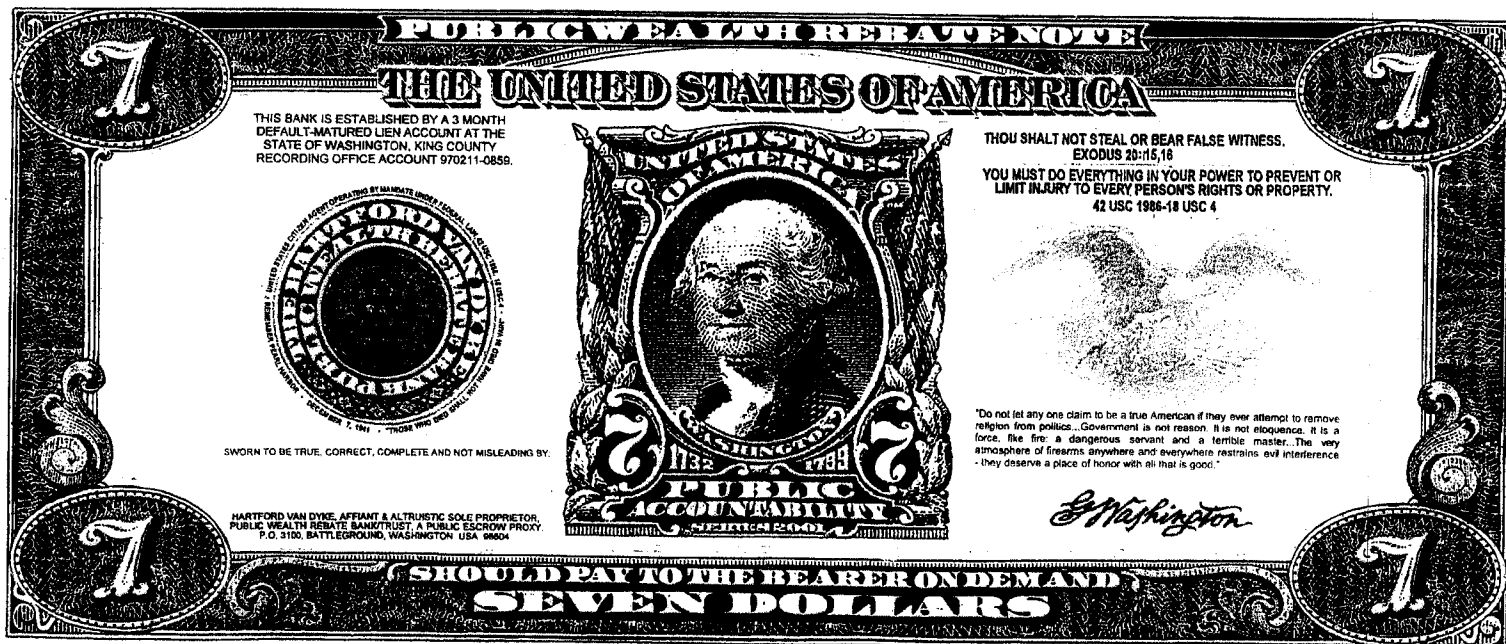
The work is done as follows:

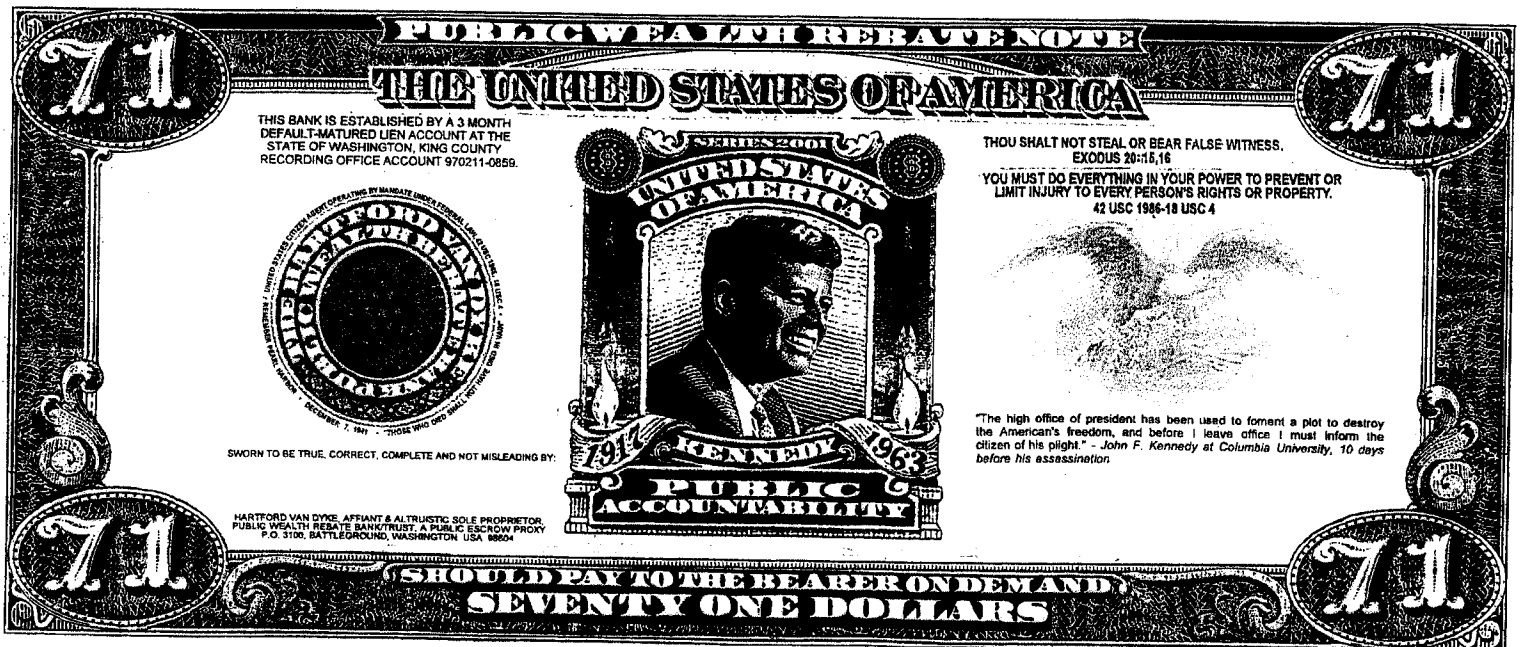
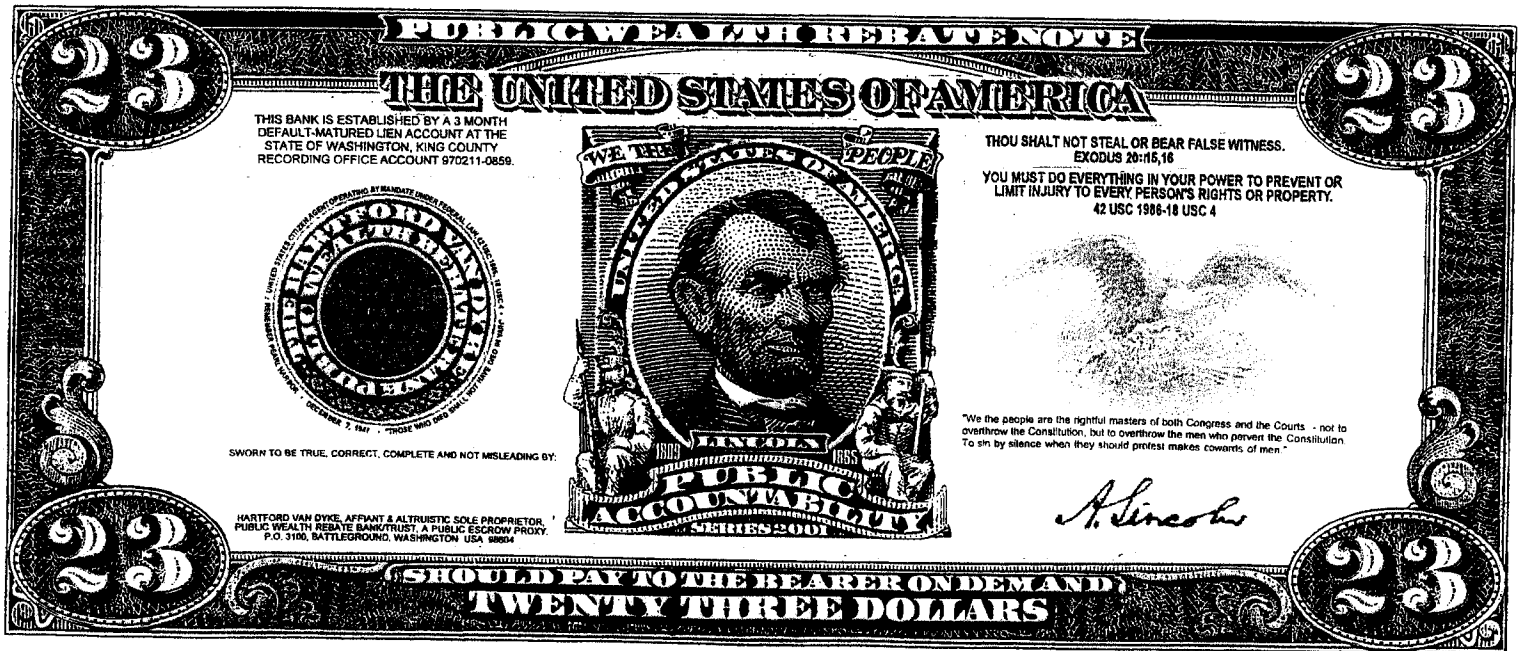
Page 5

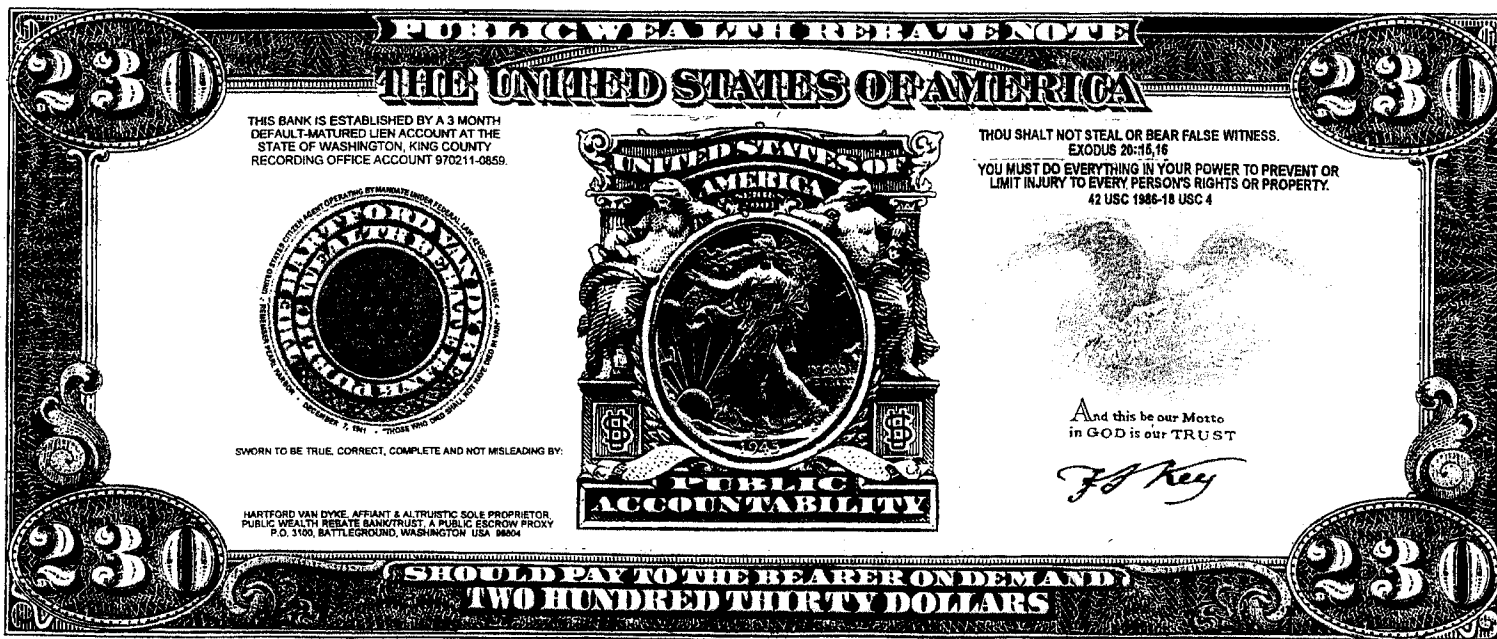
THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF
PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, a.k.a. "ROBIN HOOD BANKS"

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 paramourntly 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. Constitution. 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 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.









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. Powell delivered Mason's message to Secretary of Navy 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 9th and 2nd 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, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in his U.S. 9th 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 1986, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242;
42 USC 1984; 18 USC 1861

«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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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 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 (9th 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 (9th Cir. 1987),. Cooley v. United States, 501 F.2d 1249, 1253054 (9th 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 (9th Cir. 1984); United States v. Wangrud, 533 F.2d 495 (9th Cir. 1976); United States v. Gardiner, 531 F.2d 953, 954 (9th 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 (9th Cir. 1992); Zal v. Steppe, 968 F.2d 924, 930 (9th Cir. 1992)(Judge Trott concur); United States v. Simpson, 460 F.2d 515, 519-20 (9th 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 (9th 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 (7th 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 18th day of November 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL W. MOSMAN
United States Attorney
District of Oregon

Allan 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 88th 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 [5th 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.

APPENDIX

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1003

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ISSUE DATE 6/16/97

« 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 (NAT. TRUST)
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. CR96-500C, 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 «(Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke(Jr.)»
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST
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

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. CR96-500C, 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

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.

(Tyke) 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.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

ISSUE DATE 6/6/97

<< 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

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>>

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 passionately 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 Process, and always under the threat of government retaliation. Public Wealth Rebate Banks are operated: (1) pursuant to the Universal and Eternal Natural Law 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 1988 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 Constitution, 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 Lien. (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 parties). 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 material 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, by default, are spent with the Equal Protection Clause of Commercial Law (Mail, 151). They are 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 promissory Notes must be generated only by public governments, and the promissory Notes 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

Advocates for Lawful Government

an eleemosynary (altruistic/charitable) trust chartered by the
Bishop of the Way,
a corporation sole over/for

Yeshua's Talmadim

c/o 40520 East V. Whitehorse Drive
Arlington 23, Washington State
non domestic, Zip exempt DMM 122.32
(360)436-1044

06 June 1997

United States Treasury
Accounts Payable
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, District of Columbia 20220

Subject: Good Faith¹ presentment of Public Wealth Rebate Note, Issue No 1002.

Dear sir or madam:

This letter is on the order of a good faith presentment of the enclosed Public Wealth Rebate Note, Issue No. 1002, dated June 1, 1997. This presentment is made without prejudice². You are hereby instructed to make an electronic deposit of the entire amount (\$13,000,000 and ^{no}/₁₀₀) Thirteen Million and ^{no}/₁₀₀ Dollars to American Banking Association No. 325081474 3283216 upon honor of the enclosed Public Wealth Rebate Note. In the event you choose to dishonor the enclosed negotiable instrument you are directed to provide a written statement as to all of your reasons and authorities in support of dishonor.

Respectfully,

Thom Satterlee
Chairman, Governing Board
Advocates for Lawful Government

enclosure: Public Wealth Rebate Note, Issue No 1002, dated June 1, 1997.

-
- 1 As used here "good faith" means being faithful to one's duty, oath and obligations to one's creator and the laws and Constitutions of the United States of America and the State of Washington to protect and defend each from all enemies foreign and domestic.
- 2 As used here "prejudice" means bias and discrimination.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AR Form 1500 (Rev. 4-12-62)

RECEIPT FOR CONTRABAND

ORIGINAL

AR Form 1590 (Rev. 4-15-82)

Received from Cathy Emerson Cascade Federal Credit Union, 12916 4th Ave W
(Name) (Address) Everett, WA

the following described contraband:

(For notes: Show denomination and either circular number or check letter, FP and BP numbers, and ser. of number.)

(For coins: Show denomination and date.)

1 Public Wealth Rebate Note issue # 1001, dated 6/1/97

Amount - \$25,000,000

payee - Thom Satterlee

Everett, WA

• **Fluoride**

6/11/97

(Date)

T. J. [Signature]

6-4 227

Sec. 492, Title 18, U.S. Code

Whoever, having the custody or control of any such counterfeit, material, apparatus, articles, devices, or other things, fails or refuses to surrender possession thereof, upon request by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department, or other proper officer, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than 1 year.

2" or both."

1947-1948

PACIFIC AIRLINES

10/1/81 10:00 AM

INVESTMENT BANKING

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 04 of 126

Page 94 of 136

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1855 TREATY TRUST

an eleemosynary (altruistic/charitable) serving the Snoqualmoo/Snoqualmie/Skykomish
chartered by the Bishop of the Way,
a corporation sole over/for

Yeshua's Talmadim

c/o 40520 East Whitehorse Drive
Arlington 23, Washington State
non domestic, Zip exempt DMM 122.32
(360)436-1044

12 June 1997

United States Treasury
c/o Agent Tim Wood
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington State [98174]

Subject: Good Faith¹ presentment of Public Wealth Rebate Note, Issue No 1001, and
Petition for Remission of said funds via electronic deposit.

Dear Agent Wood:

I have received a copy of the Treasury Department's Receipt for Contraband, dated and signed by you, for Public Wealth Rebate Note, Issue No. 1001, dated June 1, 1997. Said receipt constitutes acknowledgment of our good faith presentment of said demand note upon the United States Treasury. This presentment is made without prejudice².

This letter constitutes our Petition for Remission of said funds. You are hereby instructed to make an electronic deposit of the entire amount (\$25,000,000 and ^{no}/₁₀₀) Twenty Five Million and ^{no}/₁₀₀ Dollars to American Banking Association No. 325081474 3283215 upon honor of said Public Wealth Rebate Note. In the event you choose to dishonor the said negotiable instrument you are directed to provide a written statement as to all of your reasons and authorities in support of dishonor.

Respectfully,

Thom Satterlee

Thom Satterlee
Communications Agent
1855 Treaty Trust

Via FAX

(206)220-6479
(202)622-0073

cc: Secretary of the Treasury at (202) 622-0073

¹ As used here "good faith" means being faithful to one's duty, oath and obligations to one's creator and the laws and Constitutions of the United States of America and the State of Washington to protect and defend each from all enemies foreign and domestic.

² As used here "prejudice" means bias and discrimination.

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO 1007 **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** ISSUE DATE 6/16/97

« CAUSE OF ACTION » **MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF** « EFFECT 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. (W. CLARK) 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.

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

AMOUNT \$10,000,000 TEN MILLION and 00/100 U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) GENERAL SUPPORT OF STROKE RESEARCH

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. CR98-500C, 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: (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr)
 THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)
 P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.
 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 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".

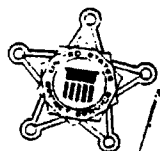
THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS "ROBIN HOOD BANKS"

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 officials and agents of the Public Trust; and (5) pursuant to the remuneration principles suggested by 42 USC 1994 and 18 USC 1561 which clearly state that whatever the government compensates the Citizen to do for society pursuant to statutory law less than duty in a foreign war is labor in the ordinary sense vi. 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. 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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 unobstructed 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 in 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.

[6/16/97]

(1) ONE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS
BOOK


(2) ONE CHECK FROM Lyle HARTFORD
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$60,000,000.00



RONALD R. WAMPOLE
SPECIAL AGENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

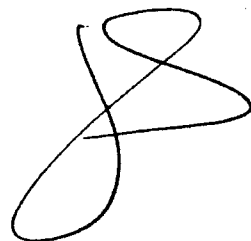
121 S.W. SALMON STREET
SUITE 1330
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

PHONE (503) 326-2162
FAX (503) 326-3258


RONALD R. WAMPOLE
SPECIAL AGENT
USSS

C-file
→

CRH dr Hartford
leaves.



PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1008

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ISSUE DATE 6/23/97

« 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 1998, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242; 42 USC 1994, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Harborview Burn Center

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) U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) General Support of Harborview Burn Center

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. CR98-400C, 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 M. 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 >>>>

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.

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

(Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1987)

THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-6680, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1806, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ENGINEERING OF PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANKS, I.E., '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 1988) 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 1988 and in 18 USC 4, (4) pursuant to the commercial fair market value suggested by 18 USC 241 and 18 USC 242, the fair market value 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 aspect 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 (Mall. 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 held 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 6/23/97

Children's Hospital and Medical Center
PAYER/TRUSTEE
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYER, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

Page 100 of 136

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE		
ISSUE NO. <u>1013</u>	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ISSUE DATE <u>6/21/97</u>
<div><div>« CAUSE OF ACTION »</div><div>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 1984, 18 USC 1581</div></div>		
<div><div>MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF</div><div><u>Benton County, Wash.</u></div><div>PAYEE/TRUSTEE</div></div>		
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND		
AMOUNT	<u>\$54.2 (Fifty four point Two) MILLION</u>	U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE)	<u>of \$54,282,553 - 1/2 for county - 1/2 for citizens</u>	
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. CRM-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 R. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).		
ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY: <u>(Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Sr.)</u>		
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> <u>H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)</u>		
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.		
ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>		
All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5480, or (800) 824-7243, P.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".		

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1029 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/21/97

<< 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;
47 USC 1994, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Kittitas County, Wash.
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 \$12.7 (Twelve point seven) MILLION U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) of \$12,762,615 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for citizens

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. CR-6-400C, 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 VanDyke (Tr)
P.O. Box 3100 Battle Ground, Washington 98604, a Public Escrow Proxy
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1947)
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.
the STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859. ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 887-5490, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE		
ISSUE NO. <u>1034</u>	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ISSUE DATE <u>6/21/97</u>
<p><< CAUSE OF ACTION >> THIS NOTE IS ISSUED ON THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY, ENFORCEMENT, EVALUATION, AND REMUNERATION MANDATES OF THE UNITED STATES CODE NAMELY: 42 USC 1986, 18 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242; 42 USC 1984, 18 USC 1581</p>	<p>MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF <u>Okanogan County, Wash.</u> PAYEE/TRUSTEE OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND</p>	<p><< 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.</p>
AMOUNT <u>\$15.5</u>	<u>(Fifteen point five) MILLION</u>	U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) <u>of \$15,538,899 - 1/2 for county - 1/2 for citizens</u>		
<p>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. CR96-606C, CHARGING 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 M. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).</p>		
<p>ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY: THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> <u>(Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Jr.)</u> 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.</p>		
<p>CH.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967) THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.</p>		
ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>		
All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 887-5690, or (800) 624-7243, P.I.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02"		

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1054 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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 1591

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Chelan County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

<< 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 LAWFULLY MONEY OR NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY F.O.I.C REGULATED BANK.

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

AMOUNT \$920 (Nine hundred twenty) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$25,400,920 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR-96-500C, 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 E. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY JR., MARK N. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:

(Signature)
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)

THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

The Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Bank/Trust >>>>

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.

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.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1061 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Franklin County, Wash.
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 \$ 7,996 (Seven thousand nine hundred ninety six) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$18,107,996 - 1/2 for Counties - 1/2 for Citizens

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 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. CR-96-600C, 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. BARRETT, 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. ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>> _____
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 687-5680, or (800) 624-7243. P.I.N. 132-1808. enter your telephone No. follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1066 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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, 19 USC 4; 18 USC 241, 242;
42 USC 1994, 19 USC 1591

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Jefferson County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

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

AMOUNT: \$49,325 (Forty nine thousand three hundred twenty five) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$10,649,325 - 1/2 for Counties 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR-96-500C, 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. DOJRMANKI, 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.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

Public Wealth Rebate Note form 1068, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISSUE DATE 6/28/97. Payable to Kitsap County, Wash. Amount \$9,082. Issued for public purpose: Bal. of \$93,109,082 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens. Includes legal disclaimers and recording information.

Public Wealth Rebate Note form 1069, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISSUE DATE 6/28/97. Payable to Kittitas County, Wash. Amount \$62,615. Issued for public purpose: Bal. of \$12,762,615 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens. Includes legal disclaimers and recording information.

Public Wealth Rebate Note form 1070, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISSUE DATE 6/28/97. Payable to Klickitat County, Wash. Amount \$8,731. Issued for public purpose: Bal. of \$7,748,731 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens. Includes legal disclaimers and recording information.

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1072 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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 1994A, 18 USC 1581

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Lincoln County, Wash.
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 RECEIVABLE IN THE ASSETS OF THE LIEN DESTROYERS 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 \$832 (Eight hundred thirty two) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$4,060,832 - 1/2 for County, - 1/2 for citizens

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 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 GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLALMER, 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 (Tr.)
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. ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

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

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 "82".

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PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1076 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

« 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.

« 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.

MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Pend Oreille County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE
OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

AMOUNT \$9,514 (nine thousand five hundred fourteen) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$4,599,514 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR86-560C, 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 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 >>>>

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

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1079 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Skagit County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

<< 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.

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

AMOUNT \$72,000 (Seventy two thousand) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) of \$39,572,396 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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 BY:
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Sr)
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. 1084 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Thurston County, Wash.
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 \$14,970 (fourteen thous and nine hundred seventy) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$ 80,014,970 - 1/2 fr county - 1/2 fr citizens

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 ALTRUISTK 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. CRM-500C, 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 H. BARTLETT, GENE PORTER).

ISSUED AS TRUE, CORRECT, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING BY:
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>> (Gyle) 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.
ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>> _____
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)
THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 887-5680, or (800) 624-7243, P.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1090 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Adams County, Wash
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 CREDITORS 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 \$1,308 (One thousand three hundred eight) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$6,381,308 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR-96-500C, ONGOING IN THE U.S. COURT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON STATE. (DEBTORS: TH 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: (Lyle) Hartford Van Dyke (Fr.)
THE HARTFORD VAN DYKE PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE BANK/TRUST >>>>
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.
ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

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

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

Public Wealth Rebate Note

ISSUE NO. 1093 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Clark County, Wash.

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 \$480 (four hundred eighty) U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$125,761,480 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for citizens

THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER IF THE PAYEE/TRUSTEE OPERATES WITHIN COMMERCIAL LAW FOR THE SPECIFIED BENEFCENT 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
GOV'T. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JUDGE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR, KATRINA C. PFLAUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK M. 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.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1094 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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
Cowlitz County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

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

AMOUNT \$ 854 (eight hundred fifty four) U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$ 37,624,854 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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 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 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. ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

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

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. 1096 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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 1984, 18 USC 1581
MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF
King County, Wash.
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 \$890 (eight hundred ninety) C U.S. DOLLARS
ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$674,926,890 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR-96-500C, 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. PFLEUMER, SUSAN B. DOHRMANN, WILLIAM H. REDKEY, JR., MARK N. BARTLETZ, 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
H.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.
the STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859. ENDORSEMENT OF PAYEE >>>>

All information on this Public Wealth Account is openly available to the public. Tel: (360) 887-5680, or (800) 824-7243, P.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

ISSUE NO. <u>1099</u>	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	ISSUE DATE <u>6/28/97</u>
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<< 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, 19 USC 4; 19 USC 241, 242; 42 USC 1994, 19 USC 1581	MUST PAY TO THE ORDER OF <u>Pierce County, Wash.</u> PAYEE/TRUSTEE	<< EFFECT OF ACTION >> THIS DEMAND NOTE IS A LAWFUL TENDER AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS RECEDEABLE 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.
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OR AFTER ENDORSEMENT BY THE PAYEE, PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

AMOUNT <u>\$ 340 (three hundred forty)</u>	U.S. DOLLARS
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ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal. of \$ 275,639,340 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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. CR-96-500C, 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. PFALMER, 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 >>>> 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.	 <i>Lyle Hartford Van Dyke Jr.</i> M.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967) THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.
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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.L.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTE

ISSUE NO. 1105 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ISSUE DATE 6/28/97

<< 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 MANIFESTS 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
Yakima County, Wash.
PAYEE/TRUSTEE

<< 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.

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

AMOUNT \$344 (three hundred forty four) U.S. DOLLARS

ISSUED FOR (PUBLIC PURPOSE) Bal of \$86,023,344 - 1/2 for County - 1/2 for Citizens

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 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, GENEPORTER).

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
M.V. - Executive Disbursement Trustee (a public servant since 1967)
This bank is established by a three month default matured lien account at THE FORMAT OF THIS NOTE IS PUBLIC DOMAIN, NOT COPYRIGHTED.
the STATE OF WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY RECORDING OFFICE
RECORDING ACCOUNT NUMBER 970211-0859. 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.N. 132-1608, enter your telephone No., follow with "02".

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."]*