

# From the desk of Rodney Stich

P.O. Box 5, Alamo, CA 94507; phone: 925-944-1930; FAX 925-295-1203

*DEFRAUDING AMERICA--Encyclopedia of Secret Operations by the CIA, DEA, and Other Covert Agencies*

*DRUGGING AMERICA--A Trojan Horse*

*UNFRIENDLY SKIES--History of Corruption and Air Tragedies*

*DISAVOWBA CIA Saga of Betrayal*

Member

Association Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO)

International Society of Air Safety Investigators (ISASI)

Former FAA air safety investigator

Coalition of Whistleblowers Against Government Corruption (CWAGC)

E-mail: [stich@defraudingamerica.com](mailto:stich@defraudingamerica.com)

Web sites: [www.defraudingamerica.com](http://www.defraudingamerica.com)

Association of National Security Alumni

Lawyers Pilots Bar Association (LPBA)

Former airline captain and Navy pilot

Internet search engine: "Rodney Stich"

[www.unfriendlyskies.com](http://www.unfriendlyskies.com) [www.druggingamerica.com](http://www.druggingamerica.com)

March 20, 2000

Robert S. Mueller, U.S. Attorney

Federal Building

450 Golden Gate Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94101

Ref: For the record: criminal retaliation under Title 18 USC § 1512<sup>1</sup>

To Mr. Mueller,

Several things you should know. Judge Marilyn Patel may try to misuse your office to charge me with criminal contempt of court. This arises from an unlawful and unconstitutional order that she rendered about 13 years ago that forever barred me from federal court access and the protections under the laws and Constitution of the United States. The order also sought to continue blocking me and my group of government whistleblowers from reporting very serious criminal activities involving people in key government positions.

Judge Patel rendered that order after I sought to report to a federal judge under the mandatory crime reporting statute, Title 18 U.S.C. § 4,<sup>2</sup> criminal activities which I had been documenting from my early days as a federal inspector-investigator for the Federal Aviation Administration, and which I have learned from a group of government whistleblowers that have come to me.

I recently submitted a lawsuit to the U.S. district court in Oakland, raising a number of federal issues under the Civil Rights Act, under Bivens, under the Declaratory Judgment Act, and as another federal issue, I reported a number of criminal activities and demanded to produce evidence, as required under the mandatory crime reporting statute, Title 18 U.S.C. § 4. Associated with her misuse of judicial office and the courts, including obstructing justice, her actions were criminal in other areas. This letter describes those offenses.

Also, a certain provision in law caught my attention, which suggests your office may have a responsibility to protect whistleblowers like myself. I found this information in the congressional comments relating to 18 U.S.C. § 1512. As provided in Section 6 of Public Law 97-291, as amended Pub.L. 98-473, Title II, § 1408(b), Oct.12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2177, some form of relief is provided for victims of such retaliation:

(2) Notification of availability of protection. A victim or witness should routinely receive information on steps that law enforcement officers and attorneys for the Government can take to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation.

Since your office and the Department of Justice is delegated the responsibility of halting civil rights

violations, especially against whistleblowers, and in light of the fact that criminal acts have been inflicted upon me as a result of my whistleblower activities, your office has a responsibility. Keep in mind that no one, and especially a federal judge, has the authority to void for the remainder of anyone's life, the rights and protections to all citizens guaranteed under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

A little background information would help understand the sequence of retaliation for reporting federal crimes. I was a federal investigator for the Federal Aviation Administration when I first discovered a pattern of air safety and criminal acts at United Airlines and the coverup by certain FAA management personnel that caused or allowed to occur a series of fatal airline crashes. My reports of these matters are documented. I, and other federal inspectors reporting these matters, suffered threats, harassment, and retaliation. This retaliation and interference with federal air safety responsibilities made possible other crashes and other deaths. I acted as an independent counsel and forced a four-month-long hearing upon the FAA during which I caused to be entered into the records testimony and exhibits proving that these matters did exist. I then suffered more retaliation. Such retaliation preventing air safety inspectors from performing their federal duties is a crime under Title 18 U.S.C. ' 111<sup>3</sup> (which brought into play other federal violations, including Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 35<sup>4</sup> and 34<sup>5</sup>), 1001.<sup>6</sup>

This interference with the duties of a government agent, combined with the corruption and criminal activities, forced me to leave government service. To this date, no one has been brought to justice for the federal offenses associated with the deaths of many people.

After I left government service, I continued to investigate and expose internal FAA problems that continued to play a role in other airline crashes. I continued my exposure efforts by publishing books, appearing as guest on over 3,000 radio and television shows, and occasionally filing federal actions seeking to force a federal judge to perform his or her duty. These actions were filed under Title 28 U.S.C. § 1621,<sup>7</sup> 1622,<sup>8</sup> and 18 U.S.C. § 4. That was the start of documenting judicial coverups and judicial obstruction of justice, federal crimes which eventually escalated into retaliation that became crimes under Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 1505,<sup>9</sup> 1510,<sup>10</sup> 1512,<sup>11</sup> 241, among others. Probability the gravity of the corruption kept the judges from allowing the lawsuit to proceed.

After my second edition of *Unfriendly Skies* was published, naming specific people in government, including federal judges, a San Francisco law firm filed a sham lawsuit against me that targeted the assets that funded my exposure activities. At that time my assets totaled approximately \$10 million in real estate properties, which I had acquired as a former airline captain and riding the crest of escalating real estate values.

That lawsuit was barred by dozens of state and federal statutes, rules of court, Supreme Court decisions, and major constitutional protections. For the next six years, California judges at every level openly violated these due process protections. They compounded these violations by retaliating against me for exercising due process remedies. This retaliation is a crime under the clear language of Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Strangely, every level of the California judicial system protected the perpetrators of these violations, and refused to perform their duty to prevent the continuation of these violations. This failure to perform a duty under the Civil Rights Act<sup>12</sup> made them culpable under, for instance, Title 42 U.S.C. § 1986.<sup>13</sup>

I then exercised federal remedies that were specific for the violations occurring. These remedies were provided by the Civil Rights Act on the basis of the civil rights violations, for a declaratory judgment under the Declaratory Judgment Act. The duties of federal judges under Title 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201,<sup>14</sup> 2202,<sup>15</sup> were to declare my personal and property rights as established in seven judgments, which the California judges were violating in the California lawsuit.

Despite their duties to provide a federal court forum and relief and the Civil Rights Act and Declaratory Judgment Act, federal judges refused to act.. Events indicated that the intent was to destroy the \$10 million in property assets that funded my investigations and exposure of high-level corruption in government.

While these attacks upon me continued, I also continued my investigations and accumulations of

additional evidence of criminal wrongdoing. Starting in 1985, my activities eventually motivated other government agents from the FBI, CIA, DEA, Customs, and Secret Service, to provide me with evidence of still other criminal activities implicating people in key government positions.

With this information, I exercised my responsibilities under the federal crime reporting statute, Title 18 U.S.C. § 4, and sought to report these additional criminal activities to federal judge via a federal court filing. I combined my demand to produce evidence of these criminal activities to the other federal issues, seeking relief under the Civil Rights and Declaratory Judgment Acts. From that point on, the misuse of federal judicial positions escalated into the area of outright criminal violations. Briefly, here is the sequence of judicial acts that followed:

- Federal judges refused to address the criminal matters that I had stated and refused to receive the evidence that I and my group of government agents offered to provide. The judges most directly involved with the refusal to receive evidence offered under Title 18 U.S.C. § 4 were Sacramento district judges Milton Schwartz, Raul Ramirez and Magistrate John Moulds, and San Francisco judges Marilyn Patel and Vaughn Walker. This refusal to receive evidence of criminal activities constituted criminal acts related to obstruction of justice. The type of evidence my group sought to provide affected the internal security of the United States.
- In addition, after refusing to receive the evidence and dismissing the actions, Judges Schwartz and Patel rendered orders in the late 1980s forever barring me access to the federal courts, and voiding for me, under the class of a whistleblower, all rights and protections under the laws and Constitution of the United States. These orders were, of course, unlawful and unconstitutional, and intended to do two things:
  - One was to prevent me and my group from reporting the criminal activities involving people in key government positions. This, of course, obstructed justice and is a crime.
  - Second, it was to eliminate for me the many federal remedies available for the onslaught of judicially perpetrated violations of federally protected rights. I suffered very great losses as a result of the judicially perpetrated conspiracy of civil rights violations that were combined with criminal acts.
- In addition to refusing to receive evidence of high-level criminal activities, federal judges refused to perform their mandatory duty to provide a federal court forum and relief under the specific statutes intended for the federal issues raised in the complaint.
- Recognizing that the orders making me literally a man without a country, depriving me of the rights and protections under the laws and constitution of the United States, were unlawful and unconstitutional, and experiencing great harm from the escalating violations of federally protected rights, and also learning of additional criminal activities, I filed other actions as provided by federal law. I also had the right, under Title 28 U.S.C. § 241, to report wrongdoings by federal officials.
- I was in a Catch-22 situation. Stripped of all rights to federal court access and the protections guaranteed under our form of government, I was simultaneously suffering great harm from the misuse of the judicial positions. These actions even included taking my life's assets consisting at that time of \$10 million. Among the much harm I suffered was the taking of my life's assets, valued at \$10 million, by Las Vegas judge Robert Smith. The orders were rendered in chambers, without the due process requirement of a noticed hearing, a hearing, legally recognized cause, and other violations of law. The orders also falsely stated there had been a hearing on that date, when there was no hearing.
- Federal judges then retaliated against me. First it was in Sacramento and involved Judges Schwartz, Raul Ramirez, and Magistrate John Moulds. Later, it was San Francisco judges Patel and Walker. From about 1987 to 1995, I was continuously being charged with criminal contempt of court for seeking relief guaranteed by law from the pattern of hard-core civil rights violations.

In one case, Oakland judge Edward Jellen charged me with criminal contempt of court for filing objections to the corrupt taking and liquidation of my assets.

- Many federal civil rights and criminal violations arose from this retaliation. One form of criminal violation arose from retaliating against me for exercising due process remedies. This offense fell under Title 18 U.S.C. § 241.
- I suffered repeated retaliation from federal judges for attempting to report the criminal activities. These were criminal acts under Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 1505, 1512, and 1513.<sup>16</sup>
- By refusing to receive detailed charges of the criminal activities, or the evidence that I and my group of government whistleblowers sought to provide, these federal judges were guilty of other federal offenses under, for instance, Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 1505, 1510, 2,<sup>17</sup> 3,<sup>18</sup> 4, and probably others, including the wire fraud statutes, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341<sup>19</sup> and 1343.<sup>20</sup>

### **Crisis In Federal Courts Brought About By Judicial Civil Rights and Criminal Violations**

There now existed a crisis in federal courts. Federal judges had been aiding and abetting, and encouraging, the violations of large numbers of federally protected rights, while engaging in obstruction of justice relating to matters inflicting great harm upon the internal security of the United States. By these acts, I had even more federal causes of actions that under the laws and Constitution of the United States guaranteed me access to the federal courts and requiring federal judges to perform a duty.

### **Judicial Answer To Judicial Corruption: Destroy Constitutional Protections**

Federal judges responded to this crisis by enlarging upon the judicial corruption. Judge Milton Schwartz, and then Judge Marilyn Patel rendered unlawful and unconstitutional orders voiding for me, for the remainder of my life, all rights to federal court access and voiding for me the rights and protections guaranteed under the laws and Constitution of the United States. These orders were offenses not only against me, but against the United States, its judicial process, our most basic rights, and simultaneously made the federal courts into a corrupt arm of government.

In addition, these orders and the retaliation described in this letter, constituted a crime under Title 18 U.S.C. § 245.<sup>21</sup> It is a crime to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person or class of person. I am a whistleblower, for want of a better word. These offenses against me arose from my attempts to report crimes implicating people in key government positions (and at one time, United Airlines management).

I'll briefly highlight what happened next. (More details can be found in the third editions of *Defrauding America* and *Unfriendly Skies*, and to a lesser extent in *Drugging America*. AUSA Dave Hall, in your office, has a copy of *Defrauding America*.)

- Federal judges charged me with criminal contempt of court for having exercised remedies under the Civil Rights Act and Declaratory Judgment Act. The violations of federally protected rights stated in those complaints were real, very serious, documented, and inflicting grave personal and financial harm upon me. There was nothing trivial about the issues raised in those complaints, for which federal judges had a mandatory duty to provide relief.
- Federal judges charged me with criminal contempt of court for having exercised the mandatory duty to report federal crimes to a federal judge. The outrageous nature of this charge is that the federal judges charging me with a contempt of court for reporting crimes were themselves perpetrating numerous criminal acts as stated in this letter, while corruptly misusing their judicial positions and the courts. Simultaneously, these judges were violating federally protected rights, while also aiding and abetting the violations of these rights that were occurring in a bizarre and reckless lawsuit filed in the California courts.
- From 1987 to 1995, federal judges had me constantly under charges of criminal contempt of court for having exercised federal responsibilities and federal civil liberties and civil rights.
- I was then denied a jury trial, and a kangaroo court trial conducted by federal judges who were implicated in the crimes against me and crimes against the United States. I was then judged guilty and sentenced to six months in prison. The incarceration was done under the most difficult

conditions that could be arranged. I was 67 years of age when that incarceration occurred, and had recently undergone open heart surgery. You don't suppose they wanted to kill me at that time?

- The combination of judicially inflicted civil rights violations, judicial invalidation of all protections in law, the conversion of the courts into a corrupt enterprise (under RICO?), forced me to file Chapter 11 to force a federal judge to perform his or her duty in relation to the civil rights violations occurring in the sham California lawsuit that was filed by a law firm reported to be a front for the Central Intelligence Agency. Judicial corruption then escalated again:
  - Orders were rendered in chambers taking my life=s assets (consisting of \$10 million in real estate that funded my exposure activities), violating the constitutional and statutory requirement of a noticed hearing, for a hearing, for legally recognized cause. The orders falsely stated there had been a hearing on that date, when there was no hearing. That false stated by Judge Robert Jones violated Title 18 U.S.C. § 1001 relating to false statements on documents. My assets were then turned over to Trustee Charles Duck, who promptly worked with Oakland judge Edward Jellen to liquidate the assets that had funded my exposure activities.
  - Judge Jellen then rendered unlawful and unconstitutional orders barring me from filing any objections to the seizure and liquidation of my assets.
  - When I filed objections as provided by federal law and constitutional rights, Judge Jellen charged me with criminal contempt of court, duplicating what had been done by Judges Schwartz, Patel, Walker, and others.
  - Jellen refused to provide money from my assets to obtain legal counsel to defend against the criminal contempt of court charge, refused to provide legal counsel, refused to allow me to testify at the kangaroo trial that he conducted, and then sentenced me to federal prison. That sentence was never carried out as he lacked the jurisdiction to sentence anyone to prison.

Judge Patel and Walker then continued the criminal contempt of court charges against me, which were suddenly dropped in 1995 without notification to me.

One of the last acts in the bankruptcy court proceeding occurred on March 25, 1999, as Judge Jellen dispensed the last remains of my \$10 million estate to one of the law firms who played a part in the overall conspiracy and RICO predicate acts.

On March 13, 2000, I submitted for filing a lawsuit to the U.S. district court in Oakland, clearly stating documented facts raising federal issues under the Civil Rights Act, Bivens doctrine, civil RICO, and again demanded that the judge receive the evidence that I and a group of government whistleblowers wanted to provide to a federal judge under Title 18 U.S.C. § 4. Federal law required that I report criminal activities to a federal judge (or other federal officer). The laws and Constitution guaranteed to me the due process right to obtain relief from the violations of federally protected rights that were occurring.

Despite these federal provisions, the clerk of the court refused to file that lawsuit, despite statutory and constitutional requirements to do so. The reason? Judge Marilyn Patel had rendered an order in the late 1980s forever barring me access to the federal courts, and voiding for me all rights and protections under the laws and Constitution of the United States. We obviously have major national issues here, involving the conversion of federal courts into corrupt acts of government--or some other unknown group; the undermining of the laws and Constitution of the United States; a vast conspiracy to violate civil rights of a whistleblower; a conspiracy to obstruct justice, and other federal offenses.

The evidence indicates that a powerful force high in government engineered the start of the sham lawsuit in the California courts and controlled the repeated patterns of judicial corruption that followed. I know of no other explanation for the record-setting number of violations that occurred during the 17 years of continuing violations of federal civil rights and criminal statutes by people in key government positions.

One of the many ironies about all this is that the Department of Justice holds a position of trust to

prosecute anyone violating civil rights, and prosecute anyone committing criminal violations, and instead, has joined the federal judges in perpetrating these offenses that have a grave impact upon the United States itself.

At this time Judge Marilyn Patel may be arranging to have your office charge me with criminal contempt of court. If you should do this, as former USA David Levi once did, you will become part of the conspiracy that is not only against me, but also against the United States. I may be 77 years of age, but I'm not afraid to take on such crud criminalizing the government positions being held. Also, with my books receiving praise throughout the world, arresting me may be the final straw to motivate enough people to do something about the worsening corruption in government.

I suggest you look at my web sites for further information on the undermining of the government and the people of the United States by the criminal elements that I described within this letter (which will also be on the Internet shortly.)

There seems to be an uncanny determined ignorance about the law by those involved in the conspiracy, that I am including as endnotes certain of the many laws being violated in the continuing attacks upon me.

Sincerely,

Rodney Stich

#### ENDNOTES

---

1. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**

(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to:

- (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;
- (2) cause or induce any person to:
  - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;
- (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(c) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and thereby hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades any person from:

- (1) attending or testifying in an official proceeding;
  - (2) reporting to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...
  - (3) arresting or seeking the arrest of another person in connection with a Federal offense;
- or

---

(4) causing a criminal prosecution, or a parole or probation revocation proceeding, to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding;  
or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(e) For the purposes of this section:

(1) an official proceeding need not be pending or about to be instituted at the time of the offense; and

(2) the testimony, or the record, document, or other object need not be admissible in evidence or free of a claim of privilege.

2. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision of felony).** AWhoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.@

3. **Title 18 U.S.C. ã 111. Impeding certain officers or employees.** Whoever ... intimidates, or interferes with any person ... while engaged in ... the performance of his official duties shall be fined ... or imprisoned ...

Certain industry (in this case United Airlines) and FAA officials interfered with FAA inspectors attempts to report major air safety violations and safety problems. These acts caused and made possible some of the nation's worst air disasters. (List of such crashes elsewhere.)

4. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 35. Imparting or conveying false information.**

(b) Whoever willfully and maliciously, or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 11 of this tile--shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. [Aircraft and motor vehicles chapter.]

5. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 34. Penalty when death results**

Whoever is convicted of any crime prohibited by this chapter, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life ...

6. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1001. Statements or entries generally**

Whoever in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined ... or imprisoned ...

7. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1621. Perjury generally.** Whoever (1) having taken an oath before a competent tribunal ... willfully and contrary to such oath states ... any material matter which he does not believe to be true, he shall be fined ... or imprisoned ...

8. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1622. Subornation of perjury**

---

Whoever procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

9. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1505.** Whoever corruptly ... influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due the proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States ... shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Title 18 U.S.C. ' 1505 applies to anyone who corruptly attempts by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States. They do not have to succeed to have committed a federal crime; the attempt or scheme (conspire) to do so is criminal.

10. **Title 18 USC § 1510. Obstruction of criminal investigation.**

(a) Whoever willfully endeavors by means of bribery to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States by any person to a criminal investigator shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) As used in this section, the term "criminal investigator" means any individual duly authorized by a department, agency, or armed force of the United States to conduct or engage in investigations of or prosecutions for violations of the criminal laws of the United States.

11. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**

(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to:

(1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;

(2) cause or induce any person to:

(A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;

(3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(c) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and thereby hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades any person from:

(1) attending or testifying in an official proceeding;

(2) reporting to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...

(3) arresting or seeking the arrest of another person in connection with a Federal offense; or

(4) causing a criminal prosecution, or a parole or probation revocation proceeding, to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding;

or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(e) For the purposes of this section:

(1) an official proceeding need not be pending or about to be instituted at the time of the offense; and

---

(2) the testimony, or the record, document, or other object need not be admissible in evidence or free of a claim of privilege.

12. Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides:

Every person who, under color or any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects ... any citizen of the United States ... 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 proper proceeding for redress. [Applies to anyone acting under color of state law who violates these rights.]

**Title 42 USC § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights**

(1) **Preventing officer from performing duty.** If two or more persons ... conspire to prevent ... 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 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, presentment, 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 law, 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.** If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire ... 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 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.

13. **Title 42 U.S.C. § 1986. Action for neglect to prevent conspiracy**

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the preceding section [42 USCS § 1985], are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or

---

refuses to do so, 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 therefore, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

14. **Title 28 U.S.C. § 2201. Creation of remedy.** "In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may **declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration**, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.
15. **Title 28 U.S.C. § 2202. Further relief.** "Further necessary or proper relief based on a declaratory judgment or decree may be granted, after reasonable notice and hearing, against any adverse party whose rights have been determined by such judgment."
16. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1513. Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant.** (a) Whoever knowingly engages in any conduct and thereby causes bodily injury to another person or damages the tangible property of another person, or threatens to do so, with intent to retaliate against any person for—(1) the attendance of a witness or party at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in an official proceeding; or (2) any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...
17. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 2. Principals.** (a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal. (b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

Note: The legislative intent to punish as a principal not only one who directly commits an offense and one who "aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures" another to commit an offense, but also anyone who causes the doing of an act which if done by him directly would render him guilty of an offense against the United States. Case law decisions: *Rothenburg v. United States*, 1918, 38 S.Ct. 18, 245 U.S. 480, 62 L.Ed. 414, and *United States v. Giles*, 1937, 57 S.Ct. 340, 300 U.S. 41, 81 L.Ed. 493.
18. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 3. Accessory after the fact.** Whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States had been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment, is an accessory after the fact.
19. **Title 18 U.S.C. ' 1341. Frauds and swindles.**

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, .... for

---

the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined ... or imprisoned .... or both.

20. **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1343. Fraud by wire, radio, or television.**

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

21. **Title 18 U.S.C. ' 245. Federally protected activities.**

(b) Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with:

(1) any person because he is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons [whistleblowers against corruption in government] from:

(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States;

(C) applying for or enjoying employment, or any perquisite thereof, by any agency of the United States;

**Title 18 U.S.C. § 246. Deprivation of relief benefits**

Whoever directly or indirectly deprives, attempts to deprive, or threatens to deprive any person of any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any Act of Congress appropriating funds for work relief or relief purposes, on account of political affiliation [whistleblower] ... shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Conspiracy against [civil] rights**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District 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; ... they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years.

**Title 42 USC § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights**

(1) **Preventing officer from performing duty.** If two or more persons ... conspire to prevent ... 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 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, presentment, 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 law, 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.** If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire, or go in disguise on the highway or on 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 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.

**Title 18 U.S.C. § 241 Conspiracy against rights**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District 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; they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

**Title 18 U.S.C. § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law**

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or ..., shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;