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3 Plaintiff in pro se  
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
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12 RODNEY F. STICH, ) No.  
13 Plaintiff, ) REPORTING FEDERAL CRIMES  
14 vs. ) TO FEDERAL COURT, AS REQUIRED  
15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ) BY FEDERAL CRIME REPORTING  
16 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ) STATUTES (including Title 18 USC § 4);  
JUSTICE; CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ) AND A CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO FORCE A FEDERAL  
17 AGENCY; DAVID BOREN, SAM NUNN ) EMPLOYEE TO HALT CRIMINAL ACTS (1st Amendment  
SAM NUNN, JESSE HELMS, ) and 28 USC § 1361); JUDICIAL DUTY TO RECEIVE  
18 JOSEPH BIDEN, JOHN SEYMOUR, ) EVIDENCE AND PROVIDE RELIEF; DAMAGES;  
US Senators; DAVID HAMILTON, ) (Title 28 USC §§ 1331, 1343, 2202.  
19 JACK BROOKS, HENRY GONZALEZ, )  
ROBERT MICHEL, US REPRESENTATIVE; UNKNOWN AND )  
20 UNNAMED PARTIES; )  
21 Defendants. ) REQUEST EMERGENCY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF  
22 )

23 **COMPLAINT**

24 1. This federal court filing includes multiple federal causes of actions, any one of which invokes  
25 mandatory federal court jurisdiction under the laws and Constitution of the United States. These federal  
26 causes of actions include the following:  
27

28 COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF, AND TITLE 18 USC § 4 REPORTING  
OF FEDERAL CRIMES TO FEDERAL COURT

1 A. Reporting federal crimes and criminal enterprises, to a federal court, as required to be  
2 reported, and required to be received, under federal crime reporting statutes.<sup>1</sup>

3 B. Right<sup>2</sup> to demand that federal officials perform their fiduciary duties in a lawful manner, and  
4 halt their unlawful conduct.

5 C. Declaratory judgment remedy, to declare Plaintiff's rights (a) to federal court access, (b) to  
6 report federal crimes, (c) to obtain relief from retaliatory persecution by renegade federal officials who  
7 seek to block and sequester the reporting of the federal crimes and criminal enterprises. All of these  
8 constitutional guaranteed rights and protections have been repeatedly violated, and denied to Plaintiff,  
9 by federal judges/justices and Justice Department prosecutors, as they block Plaintiff's reporting of the  
10 criminal cartel activities and block federal defenses against the retaliatory judicial persecution.

11 D. Injunctive relief remedy, to halt the pattern of hard-core civil, constitutional, and criminal  
12 violations inflicted upon Plaintiff in a scheme to block his reporting of the crimes, and inflicted upon  
13 him in retaliation for trying to make the reports; and to halt the great damages to the United States  
14 through the criminal cartel activities.

15 **FEDERAL CRIMES AND CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES**

16 2. The criminal activities Plaintiff reports to this court, for which he has evidence, which this court is  
17 required to receive, and duty-bound to provide relief, includes, inter alia:

18 A. CIA scheme known as "October Surprise." In this conspiracy persons in control of the Central  
19 Intelligence Agency,<sup>3</sup> corruptly conspired with enemies of the United States to undermine the lawful  
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21 <sup>1</sup> Federal crime reporting statutes, including Title 18 USC § 4, which makes it a crime for a person **not** to report federal  
22 crimes to a federal court. "Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United  
23 States, conceals and does not as soon as possible **make known the same to some judge** or other person in civil or military  
24 authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both." It is a  
25 crime for Plaintiff **not** to report these crimes to a federal court (or other federal tribunal). Further, Plaintiff has a right under Title  
26 28 USC § 1361, and under the First Amendment to the Constitution, to report the crimes to a federal court and to obtain a  
27 judicial order forcing the federal employee to comply with the law and halt their unlawful acts.

28 <sup>2</sup> **First Amendment right to petition government for redress of grievances**, including objecting to criminal activities by  
federal personnel. "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the [right] to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

**Title 28 U.S.C. § 1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty.** "The district courts  
shall have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States or  
any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff."

<sup>3</sup> Including former Nazi intelligence officers who held and now hold key positions within the various United States

1 efforts of the US government to obtain the release of 52 American prisoners held hostage by Iran. CIA  
2 personnel corruptly misused the power of their federal office, unlawfully removed military equipment  
3 and munitions from US military warehouses using falsified government documents bribed foreign  
4 citizens and enemies of the United States to continue the imprisonment of the hostages. This conspiracy  
5 corrupted the November 1980 presidential elections in the United States, enabling CIA factions to place  
6 selected personnel unlawfully into key federal positions. These positions include the President and vice-  
7 president of the United States; federal judges;<sup>4</sup> US Attorney Generals; Justice Department personnel;  
8 and others. In this way, exposure and prosecution of the guilty were blocked by having the highest law  
9 enforcement agency in the United States, and federal judges/justices, controlled by the parties  
10 committing the treasonous and subversive acts.

11 B. CIA role in looting America's financial institutions. This ongoing activities is carried out  
12 through covert CIA proprietaries that obtained sham loans from covert CIA and non-CIA lending  
13 institutions; looting the assets and laundering them into secret CIA bank accounts overseas; and then  
14 hiding the evidence of the scheme by placing the looted CIA proprietaries into Chapter 11/7 proceed-  
15 ings, in federal courts, where the CIA has CIA-affiliated federal judges,<sup>5</sup> federal trustees,<sup>6</sup> law firms,<sup>7</sup>  
16 (and CIA-affiliated US Trustees),<sup>8</sup> with aiding and abetting by various divisions of the U.S. Department  
17 of Justice, including the U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Trustees.

18 C. CIA role in drug smuggling into the United States, enlarging upon the long-established role of  
19 the CIA in drug trafficking in foreign countries. Including such major drug transshipment points as  
20 Homestead Airforce Base; Mena Airport, Arkansas; McMinnville Airport, Oregon.

21 D. Corrupt CIA use of Chapter 11 courts as a funding source, by unlawfully and unconstitu-  
22 tionally looting the assets of persons and small corporations exercising Chapter 11 "protections."  
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24 intelligence agencies, including the Office of Naval Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency.

25 <sup>4</sup> Such as Lawrence Silberman, William Jensen, and others.

26 <sup>5</sup> Including Chapter 11 judges Robert Jones (Las Vegas) and Edward Jellen (Oakland).

27 <sup>6</sup> Charles Duck.

28 <sup>7</sup> Goldberg, Stinnett and McDonald and Friedman, Sloan and Ross, both of San Francisco.

<sup>8</sup> Anthony Sousa.

1 E. Corrupt misuse of Chapter 11 courts to sequester evidence of CIA looting of covert CIA  
2 proprietaries. This scheme required the active and passive participation of CIA personnel, Justice  
3 Department personnel, law firms, federal judges/justices, and cover-up by every known government and  
4 non-government check and balance.

5 F. Corrupt activities by Chapter 11 judges and "officers of the court," who engage in the criminal  
6 acts to fund CIA and related criminal cartel activities, and to sequester evidence of CIA looting of  
7 America's financial institutions.

8 G. Criminal misuse of U.S. Department of Justice, aiding and abetting the CIA-related criminal  
9 activities, and persecuting protesting victims, informants, whistleblowers.

10 H. Judicial corruption by federal judges and justices, particularly in the Ninth Circuit, aiding and  
11 abetting these criminal and subversive activities. A fifteen-year pattern of felony cover-up/obstruction of  
12 justice; felony persecution of informants; massive and repeated violations of basic civil and  
13 constitutional rights and protections, by federal judges and justices, is documented, in a pattern of hard-  
14 core violations of civil and constitutional rights by federal judges/justices holding the responsibilities to  
15 uphold these safeguards.

16 I. Requirements to accept allegations as true. In addition to federal case law requiring that  
17 allegations in the complaint be accepted as true for opposing motions to dismiss, evidence supporting  
18 these charges arises from a combination of (a) his initial discovery of the criminal cartel activities while  
19 a federal investigator holding federal authority to make such determinations; (b) Plaintiff's investigative  
20 reporting of the criminal cartel activities in three prior exposé books<sup>9</sup> and another one nearing  
21 completion;<sup>10</sup> (c) 18 months of statements and declarations given to Plaintiff by CIA/ONI officer and  
22 operatives, describing the specifics of corrupt CIA/ONI activities; (c) several highly documented exposé  
23 books detailing other segments of the criminal activities. The gravity of the charges, the enormity of the  
24 harms and consequences upon the lives of American citizens, the enormity of the harms upon the United  
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26 <sup>9</sup> *Unfriendly Skies Saga of Corruption*, Third Edition.

27 <sup>10</sup> *Defrauding America*.

1 States and its form of government, requires receiving Plaintiff's evidence,

2 3. Constitutional and statutory right to federal court access forcing federal officials to comply with  
3 the law, as second federal cause of action: Action to require federal officers<sup>11</sup> to halt their criminal activities  
4 (as described in part in attached Exhibits "A" and "B") to perform the duty of enforcing the laws and  
5 Constitution of the United States (by receiving Plaintiff's evidence and provide Plaintiff with relief from the  
6 retaliatory persecution inflicted upon him through hard-core civil, constitutional, and criminal violations.  
7 The intent of these federal offenses was to block Plaintiff's reporting of federal crimes committed by federal  
8 officers, and to retaliate against him for attempting to report the crimes. It is this court's responsibility to  
9 provide a federal court forum and relief. Title 18 USC § 4, for instance, makes it a crime for Plaintiff, or any  
10 other person, not to report the crimes to a federal court or other federal tribunal. It is arguably, a worse  
11 crime, for a federal judge/justice or other federal official to block the reporting of these crimes.

12 4. Injunctive relief as Third Federal Cause of Action: To obtain injunctive relief from the great harms  
13 inflicted upon Plaintiff through the continuing and escalating pattern of hard-core civil, constitutional and  
14 criminal violations, as described in part in attached Exhibit "C." (Title 28 USC § 2202, 42 USC §§ 1983-  
15 1986.)

16 5. Financial damages as Fourth Federal Cause of Action. To obtain financial damages against parties  
17 who knew of the criminal activities and the related civil and constitutional violations. (Title 28 USC § 1343;  
18 42 USC § 1983-1986; 18 USC §§ 1961-1965; Federal Tort Claims Act; *Bivens* doctrine). Defendant  
19 members of Congress had a duty to halt the civil, constitutional, and criminal violations that were inflicting  
20 great harms upon Plaintiff. They refused to meet their fiduciary duties as members of Congress, and their  
21 duty as citizens. The other defendants caused and allowed federal offices to be used to commit the great  
22 criminal and constitutional violations, and permitted federal offices to be misused against Plaintiff, and  
23 thereby incur liability for financial damages.

24 6. Declaratory relief as Fifth Federal Cause of Action. (Title 28 USC § 2201), declaring Plaintiff's

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26 <sup>11</sup> Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. Attorney General; U.S. Department of Justice, including US Trustee, Federal Bureau of  
27 Investigation; federal judges and justices, especially in the Ninth Circuit.

1 right and responsibility to report the federal crimes; the right to federal court access; the right to the  
2 protections of the laws and Constitution of the United States, which have been violated in a Ponzi-like  
3 scheme by Ninth Circuit judges and justices as they seek to block the reporting of the crimes; protect the  
4 parties committing the crimes; and as they convert their judicial offices into racketeering enterprises.

### 5 **JURISDICTION**

6 7. This Court has mandatory jurisdiction and responsibility, and the duty:

7 A. To receive testimony and evidence of the federal crimes which Plaintiff has discovered.  
8 H(Title 18 USC § 4; 28 USC § 1331; First Amendment to the Constitution, the right to petition  
9 government).

10 B. To order federal officials to perform their duty in a lawful manner, and halt their unlawful  
11 conduct (Title 28 USC § 1361).<sup>12</sup>

12 C. To provide declaratory and injunctive relief, and damages, from the felony persecution that  
13 includes continuing violations of Plaintiff's civil and constitutional rights. (Title 28 USC §§ 1331, 1343,  
14 2201, 2202; 42 USC §§ 1983-1986; 18 USC §§ 1961-1965; Federal Tort Claims Act; *Bivens* doctrine;  
15 First and Fifth Amendments to the US Constitution.

16 D. To halt the pattern of judicial misconduct that has made possible the escalating pattern of  
17 civil, constitutional, criminal activities, and the felony persecution of Plaintiff in retaliation for reporting  
18 the federal crimes and in retaliation for exercising constitutional and statutory safeguards seeking relief  
19 from the onslaught of judicially inflicted harms.

20 E. To provide for jury trial.

### 21 **THE PARTIES**

#### 22 **PLAINTIFF RODNEY STICH.**

23 8. Plaintiff Rodney Stich is domiciled in Nevada, and has a residence in Nevada and California.  
24 Plaintiff had been a federal investigator for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) when he initially  
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26 <sup>12</sup> **Title 28 U.S.C. § 1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty.** The district courts shall  
27 have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States or any  
28 agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff.

1 discovered a pattern of hard-core air safety and criminal acts related to a series of fatal airline crashes.  
2 Plaintiff and other FAA inspectors were prevented from performing the federal government's air safety  
3 responsibilities, and prevented from reporting and correcting major air safety and criminal violations. These  
4 corrupt acts caused, and made possible, a series of fatal airline crashes in Plaintiff's area of air safety  
5 responsibilities and knowledge. Plaintiff attempted to circumvent the misconduct and related capital  
6 offenses by attempting to report the criminal activities to the Justice Department and its various divisions; to  
7 federal judges and justices via federal court filings (under Title 18 USC § 4, 1361, First Amendment).

8 Instead of meeting their responsibilities to receive testimony and evidence of the federal offenses,  
9 each of these parties engaged in felony cover-up and related obstruction of justice tactics. As Plaintiff  
10 persisted in seeking to expose and correct these federal crimes Justice Department prosecutors and federal  
11 judges persecuted Plaintiff for exercising these rights and obligations. Federal judges rendered unlawful and  
12 unconstitutional injunctive orders voiding, for Plaintiff, seeking to silence Plaintiff's reporting of these  
13 crimes. When Plaintiff exercised his constitutional and statutory rights and responsibilities, the same federal  
14 judges and Justice Department prosecutors implicated in felony cover-up of the crimes then charged Plaintiff  
15 with criminal contempt, and sentenced him to federal prison. Simultaneously, the same federal judges and  
16 Justice Department prosecutors used this charge and imprisonment with "justification" to seize and loot  
17 Plaintiff's Chapter 11 assets, after their prior felony persecution forced Plaintiff to seek refuge in Chapter 11.  
18 Plaintiff's continued investigation, and defenses against the felony persecution, caused him to discovered  
19 other criminal activities implicating high officials in the three branches of the federal government. These  
20 criminal activities were interrelated, and had at the center renegade personnel in the Central Intelligence  
21 Agency, the US Department of Justice, and federal judges. Plaintiff hereafter refers to this group as the  
22 "criminal cartel."

23 **DEFENDANTS NAMED AT THIS TIME**

24 9. Defendant United States of America, acting through federal personnel and federal offices,<sup>13</sup>

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26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>13</sup> Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. Department of Justice; federal judges/justices; covert Justice Department and CIA law firms.

1 unlawfully/criminally/unconstitutionally, misused the power of the United States and its offices, as a  
2 criminal cartel, to feloniously persecute Plaintiff for exercising federal crime reporting responsibilities, that  
3 implicated these two federal entities. The pattern of criminal activities by the criminal cartel defrauded the  
4 United States and the American public, and inflicted great harms upon the United States, upon Plaintiff, and  
5 upon other informants, whistleblowers, and protesting victims, through a pattern of civil, constitutional and  
6 criminal acts.

7           10. Defendant Senators of the United States, both in their official positions and as private citizens,  
8 include, inter alia, David Boren, Jesse Helms, Edward Kennedy, Orrin Hatch, Joseph Biden, John Seymour.  
9 They had the duty to receive evidence of these crimes that Plaintiff repeatedly offered to them. They had the  
10 power to prevent the great harms inflicted upon the United States and Upon Plaintiff, but choose to aid and  
11 abet the criminal, treasonous, and subversive activities by feloniously refusing to perform a duty owed to the  
12 United States and to Plaintiff. These criminal acts did not fall within the immunity provisions of the speech  
13 and debate clause of the US Constitution, and outside their immunity as United States Senators.

14           11. Defendants Representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives, both in their official positions  
15 and as private citizens, include Representatives Lee Hamilton, Jack Brooks, Henry Gonzalez, Robert  
16 Michel. They had a duty, as did the United States Senators, both in their official positions and as private  
17 citizens, to receive testimony and evidence of the federal crimes that were repeatedly offered to them by  
18 Plaintiff. They had the duty to halt the criminal misuse of the government agencies over which they had  
19 supervisory responsibilities. Instead of performing their fiduciary duties, they aided and abetted the pattern  
20 of civil, constitutional, and criminal violations inflicted upon Plaintiff, upon others, and the treasonous and  
21 subversive acts against the United States. Their refusal to perform their mandatory duties, their felony cover-  
22 up, misprision of felonies, caused and allowed to be inflicted upon the United States, and upon Plaintiff,  
23 great harms. Their felony acts fall outside the immunity provisions of the constitutional speech and debate  
24 clause.

25           12. The Central Intelligence Agency, including its present Director, Robert Gates; prior CIA  
26 directors, William Webster and William Casey, and other unknown parties, perpetrated, ordered, permitted,  
27



1 the various criminal activities to occur. They used former Nazi intelligence officers in the Office of Naval  
2 Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency, and other intelligence agencies, to order and carry out the  
3 pattern of criminal activities against the United States. With the help of former Nazi intelligence officers, the  
4 CIA and the criminal cartel participants inflicted great harms upon the United States.

5 13. United States Department of Justice, including United States Attorney Generals Edwin Meese,  
6 Richard Thornburgh, Richard Barr, and unknown parties, acted in concert with the CIA and other parties.  
7 These acts include felony persecution of Plaintiff and other protesting victims, informants, whistleblowers,  
8 intended to either silence them, or to discredit their exposure of the criminal cartel activities.

9 **OTHER PARTIES IMPLICATED IN THE CRIMINAL CARTEL ACTIVITIES**

10 14. Other parties implicated in the criminal cartel activities, who are not named as defendants in this  
11 action, include federal and non-federal officials, and private parties, who joined the schemes in one form or  
12 another, including felony cover-up, misprision of felonies, obstruction of justice and related federal offenses.  
13 Under federal criminal law, they joined the conspiracy, and are guilty of the crimes perpetrated by the  
14 principals and other members of the conspiracy, both before and after they joined the conspiracy, and  
15 whether they knew of the prior criminal acts or not. They are subject to criminal prosecution for the acts of  
16 the entire criminal cartel/conspiracy, whether they played a direct role or not in carrying out the specific acts,  
17 and whether they knew or did not know of the other aspects of the scheme. The acts of these persons have,  
18 and will continue, to inflict permanent harms upon the United States. Among the parties implicated are the  
19 following:

20 A. Central Intelligence Agency officials: Robert Gates, Robert McFarland, Robert Allen,  
21 William Casey, William Webster, George Bush, and others, including unknown and unnamed parties,  
22 and including former Nazi intelligence agency officers who were placed in key positions within the  
23 Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence agencies of the United States.

24 B. Federal judges and Justices,<sup>14</sup> including those directly implicated in the Chapter 11

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26 <sup>14</sup> Including, inter alia, Ninth Circuit judges Raul Ramirez (former judge), Milton Schwartz, Edward Garcia, Marilyn Petal,  
27 Samuel Conti, Robert Jones (Las Vegas), Edward Jellen (Oakland), Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals justices en banc, Justices of  
the US Supreme Court.

1 corruption; those who blocked Plaintiff's reporting of the federal crimes through a pattern of unlawful  
2 and unconstitutional dismissal of all federal filings;<sup>15</sup> the federal judges that have engaged in a Ponzi-  
3 like scheme of blocking Plaintiff's reports of the federal crimes; who have feloniously persecuted<sup>16</sup>  
4 Plaintiff<sup>17</sup> in retaliation for making such reports and in retaliation for exercising constitutional and  
5 statutory remedies to block the harms inflicted upon him. These judges, and the Justices who aided and  
6 abetted the judicial and criminal cartel crimes, aided and abetted the treasonous and subversive acts, and  
7 the great harms inflicted upon the United States, upon its citizens, and upon Plaintiff. These acts have  
8 been perpetrated by federal judges and Justices throughout the United States as judge-protected-judge,  
9 and have turned the judicial branch of the federal government into a criminal enterprise, supporting the  
10 treasonous and subversive acts of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Justice Department.

11 C. Justice Department personnel,<sup>18</sup> who aided and abetted the criminal activities described by  
12 Plaintiff in attached Exhibit "A;" who feloniously persecuted<sup>19</sup> Plaintiff in retaliation for having sought  
13 to report the crimes (as required to be reported by federal crime-reporting statutes); who aided and  
14 abetted the criminal cartel activities; who obstructed justice. They have blocked exposure of the covert  
15 CIA looting of savings and loans, and the cooperation between the corrupt CIA proprietaries and MDC  
16 holdings in Denver and the Keating and related activities, all of which looted the American treasury to  
17 fund covert CIA activities.

18 D. Members of United States Senate and House,<sup>20</sup> who have supervisory responsibilities over the  
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20 <sup>15</sup> By felony misstatement of the facts and the law, by unlawful and unconstitutional injunctive orders barring Plaintiff from  
filing federal actions and openly violating the basic constitutional right to federal court access.

21 <sup>16</sup> It is a crime to persecute a person for exercising rights and protections under the laws and Constitution of the United States.  
**Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Conspiracy against rights of citizens**

22 "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of  
23 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 ... or imprisoned ... or both."

24 <sup>17</sup> Charging and persecuting Plaintiff for having exercised the statutory requirement to report federal crimes to a federal  
tribunal, and for having exercising constitutional and statutory remedies to obtain relief from the great harms inflicted upon him  
through the judicial civil and constitutional violations inflicted upon him.

25 <sup>18</sup> Attorney Generals Edwin Meese, Richard Thornburgh, Richard Barr; David Levi (former US Attorney Sacramento, and  
federal judge); and other unknown and unnamed parties.

26 <sup>19</sup> USA v. Stich, E.D. Cal. Nr. CR 87-0124 RAR; N.D. Cal. No. CR 90-2396 VRW; N.D. Cal. No. Civ 86-6046 MHP.

27 <sup>20</sup> Included, but not limited to, Senators Joseph Biden, David Boren, John Danforth, Alan Cranston, Robert Dole, Edward  
Kennedy, Terry Sanford, Strom Thurmond; Representatives Jack Brooks, Thomas Foley, Newt Gingrich, Richard Gephardt, Lee

1 agencies and federal personnel committing the federal crimes; who have responsibilities under federal  
2 crime reporting statutes to receive testimony and evidence offered to them by Plaintiff (and other  
3 parties);<sup>21</sup> and responsibilities as citizens to prevent the civil and constitutional violations perpetrated  
4 upon Plaintiff. Plaintiff had notified every senator of the United States, one or more times in the prior  
5 two years, by certified mailings, of the criminal activities, through a petition filed under the First  
6 Amendment right and responsibility to petition Congress, including a request for relief. Over one-third  
7 of the members of the House of Representatives were also notified by mail, with the same request. Each  
8 of the Senators and Representatives engaged in a felony refusal to perform their duties, engaged in a  
9 felony cover-up, felony obstruction of justice. These federal crimes are not a part of the constitutional  
10 speech and debate clause, and are federal offenses for which they have no immunity.

11 E. Inspector Generals, in US Department of Transportation and Justice Department were  
12 repeatedly notified of the crimes within the last two years. Each engaged in a felony cover-up and felony  
13 refusal to perform their duties.

14 F. Various other government agencies were notified of the crimes, including the General Accounting  
15 Office. Each of them engaged in the felony cover-up and related crimes.

16 G. State officers in the State of California. These include California judges<sup>22</sup> and Justices who aided  
17 and abetted the criminal cartel activities to silence Plaintiff's reporting of the criminal activities through the  
18 filing of a sham California action that was barred by blocks of California and federal statutes, related case  
19 law, rules of court, and constitutional safeguards, while the California judges acted without jurisdiction  
20 under California law. Missouri judges and state officials are implicated, as they feloniously persecuted a  
21 high-ranking deep-cover ONI officer, Captain Gunther Russbacher, to silence and discredit his attempts to  
22 expose the criminal cartel activities that he discovered while a key CIA officer. The State of Missouri seeks  
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24 Hamilton; and others.

25 <sup>21</sup> Evidence offered under mandatory crime-reporting statutes, requiring that crimes be reported to a federal court or other  
26 federal tribunal, and especially Title 18 USC § 4; First Amendment right to petition government for redress of grievances/halting  
27 federal crimes occurring in the area of supervisory responsibilities of the parties electing to obstruct justice by refusing to receive  
28 the testimony and evidence.

<sup>22</sup> Judge Dwight Ely; Michael McInnis; William Peterson; William Randall; Justices Harry W. Low; Donald B. King; Zerne P.  
Haning.

1 to block Russbacher's exposure of the part played by Missouri officials in feloniously removing all traces of  
2 the covert CIA proprietaries<sup>23</sup> from Missouri records that had played a key role in the looting of savings and  
3 loans and other financial institutions.

4 H. Non-government parties, including covert CIA and Justice Department law firms, including  
5 the San Francisco law firms of Goldberg, Stinnett and McDonald and Friedman, Sloan and Ross, among  
6 others.<sup>24</sup>

7 **HARMS INFLICTED UPON THE UNITED STATES AND UPON PLAINTIFF**

8 15. Harms inflicted upon the United States. The combination of treasonous and subversive acts, the  
9 felony omission of a duty to act, have inflicted, and permitted to be inflicted, upon the United States, great  
10 harms. Air safety and criminal violations reported by Plaintiff were continued under corrupt obstruction of  
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12 <sup>23</sup> Including National Brokerage Companies, which were incorporated in the State of Missouri, including in 1981, and then all  
13 evidence of their incorporation and existence unlawfully removed from state records in 1986 to prevent exposure of the criminal  
14 cartel activities.

14 <sup>24</sup> A. People implicated:

15 B. Covert Justice Department law firm of Friedman, Sloan and Ross, of San Francisco, who carried out the initial  
16 scheme to silence Plaintiff's exposure of the criminal cartel activities by filing a sham law suit against Plaintiff that was  
17 barred by large numbers of California and federal statutes, related case law, rules of court, and constitutional protections.  
18 The details, and the civil and constitutional violations, are described in attached Exhibit "A." The law firm was Friedman,  
19 Sloan, and Ross, of San Francisco, and various attorneys representing the law firm, including, inter alia, Larry Gibbs, Ross.

17 C. California judges and Justices, who aided and abetted the scheme initiated in California courts. They knowingly and  
18 repeatedly acted without jurisdiction under California law, to knowingly and deliberately violated state and federal civil and  
19 constitutional protections. They feloniously persecuted Plaintiff when Plaintiff exercised constitutionally guaranteed rights  
20 to defend against the wrongful acts. The Justices included, Harry W. Low; Donald B. King; Zerme P. Haning. The judges  
21 includes Dwight Ely; Michael McInnis; J. Clinton Peterson; William Randall; DeRonde; Richard Harris; Dennis Bunting;

20 D. Ninth Circuit District Judges, including Judges Raul Ramirez; Milton Schwartz; Marilyn Patel; Samuel Conti; CIA-  
21 related judges Robert Jones and Edward Jellen; Ninth Circuit court of appeals justices. They blocked Plaintiff's reporting of  
22 the federal crimes; they protected those implicated in the criminal cartel; (b) they corruptly aided and abetted the massive  
23 violations of civil and constitutional rights and then compounded these acts by violation the constitutional and statutory  
24 remedies available to Plaintiff; (c) they feloniously punished Plaintiff for exercising the constitutional right to federal court  
25 access, for having reported the crimes of the criminal cartel and for exercising declaratory and injunctive relief remedies.

23 E. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals justices. They engaged in a Ponzi scheme of sanctioning (a) the violations of federal  
24 air safety and criminal acts related to a series of fatal airline crashes; (b) Chapter 11 corruption as inflicted upon plaintiff,  
25 and upon hundreds of other victims after Chapter 11 rights and protections were exercised; (c) inflicting grave harms upon  
26 Plaintiff by federal officials engaging in a conspiracy to block plaintiff's reporting of the crimes; retaliating against Plaintiff  
27 for trying to report the crimes; and harming Plaintiff for having exercised rights and protections under the laws and  
28 Constitution of the United States.

26 F. Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Courts. They engaged in a pattern of hard-core corruption, violating federally protected  
27 rights and protections, violating Chapter 11 rights and protections, and sanctioning the perpetrating of federal crimes upon  
28 those exercising Chapter 11 remedies. Embezzlement, looting, fraud, was a standard pattern, following the unlawful,  
unconstitutional, and corrupt seizure of assets after plaintiff, and other parties, exercised the protections in Chapter 11.

1 justice tactics by Justice Department personnel, members of Congress, federal judges/justices:

2 A. Causing and permitting to occur a series of fatal airline crashes with many deaths;

3 B. Permitted the continuation of looting of America's financial institutions by the CIA and non-  
4 government entities who acted with the CIA;

5 C. Looting Chapter 11 assets of people exercising Chapter 11 protections, unaware that federal  
6 judges, federal officers of the court, and the CIA, had turned Chapter 11 courts into racketeering  
7 enterprises;

8 D. Undermining the laws and constitution of the United States, as renegade federal judges and  
9 justices, in conjunctive with Justice Department prosecutors, persecute protesting victims in Chapter 11,  
10 persecute informants and whistleblowers seeking to expose segments of the criminal cartel activities.

11 E. Drug smuggling into the United States by the CIA, enlarging upon the decades of drug  
12 trafficking by the CIA overseas.

13 F. Instilling a criminal mindset into the federal government and throughout American society.

14 16. Inflicted great harms upon Plaintiff, as described in attached Exhibit "H." These harms have  
15 destroyed Plaintiff's life's assets, his business, his home, converted him from a multi-millionaire to a state of  
16 poverty; have caused him to suffer five continuing years of criminal contempt charges and federal prison;  
17 have destroyed his quality of life; have made him a man without a country.

### 18 THE FACTS

19 17. Plaintiff initially discovered the pattern of criminal activities, referred to hereafter as the  
20 "criminal cartel," while he was a federal investigator for the Federal Aviation Administration, and while  
21 holding the authority under federal law to make such determinations.<sup>25</sup> Thereafter, Plaintiff discovered  
22 additional criminal activities while he was a victim of the attempt to silence him; while acting as a private  
23 investigator; as an investigative author publishing exposé books;<sup>26</sup> and after becoming a confidante to a  
24 high-ranking deep-cover naval officer assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence, who was working under  
25

26 <sup>25</sup> From 1962 through 1967, while a federal investigator for the Federal Aviation Administration.

27 <sup>26</sup> Including *Unfriendly Skies—Saga of Corruption*, and upcoming book, *Defrauded America*.

1 the direct supervision of two-star Admiral Wilhelm Johann; under Admiral G. Raeder; Admiral L. Garrett  
2 Henderson.

3 18. Exercising responsibilities under federal crime reporting statutes, exercising responsibilities as a  
4 federal investigator, and exercising rights to halt government,<sup>27</sup> Plaintiff sought to report federal crimes,  
5 commencing in 1965, while a federal investigator. He encountered obstruction of justice and related federal  
6 crimes from personnel in various divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Aviation  
7 Administration, National Transportation Safety Board, General Accounting Office, members of Congress.  
8 Commencing in 1974, Plaintiff sought to circumvent the obstruction of justice in the executive branch of  
9 government by filing federal actions<sup>28</sup> in the U.S. District Court, raising progressively increasing numbers of  
10 federal causes of actions. Despite the gravity of the issues and despite the mandatory requirements for a  
11 federal judge to receive evidence and testimony relating to the federal crimes, every federal judge and  
12 justice unlawfully and unconstitutionally dismissed the actions without adjudicating the issues. These  
13 unlawful dismissals that blocked the reporting of the federal crimes often occurred after the federal  
14 judges/justices admitted the gravity of the allegations (which under federal law must be accepted as true at  
15 that stage of the proceedings). The dismissals were followed by continuing airline crashes resulting from the  
16 federal air safety and criminal offenses that Plaintiff had charged in his Complaint.

17 19. Seeking to circumvent the obstruction of justice by every check and balance in the three  
18 branches of the U.S. Government, Plaintiff published the first of three exposé books in 1978, which  
19 threatened each of the groups engaged in the obstruction of justice and early segments of the criminal cartel.  
20 Plaintiff's exposure activities were funded by his real estate assets.

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22 <sup>27</sup> Title 28 USC § 1361; First Amendment.

23 <sup>28</sup> *Stich v. United States, et al.*, 554 F.2d 1070 (9th Cir.) (table), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 920 (1977)(addressed hard-core air  
24 safety misconduct, violations of federal air safety laws, threats against government inspectors not to report safety violations and  
25 misconduct); *Stich v. National Transportation Safety Board*, 685 F.2d 446 (9th Cir.)(table), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 861  
26 (1982))(addressed repeated criminal falsification of official airline accident reports, omitting highly sensitive air safety  
27 misconduct, making possible repeated crashes from the same sequestered problems); Amicus curiae brief filed on July 17, 1975,  
in the Paris DC-10 multi-district litigation, *Flanagan v. McDonnell Douglas Corporation and United States of America*, Civil  
Action 74-808-PH, MDL 172, Central District California.(addressing the long standing FAA misconduct, of which the cover-up  
of the DC-10 cargo door problem was one of repeated instances of tragedy related misconduct); *U.S. v. Department of Justice*,  
District of Columbia, Nos. 86-2523, 87-2214, and other actions filed by claimant seeking to expose and correct the powerful and  
covert air disaster misconduct.

1           20. In 1982, a covert Justice Department law firm<sup>29</sup> initiated a sham law suit<sup>30</sup> against Plaintiff in the  
2 California courts that eventually stripped Plaintiff of his life's assets, including his various business, his  
3 home, his income. That California lawsuit was barred by blocks of California and federal statutes, related  
4 case law, rules of court, and constitutional protections.

5           21. California judges and justices then rendered orders for the next seven years that destroyed large  
6 amounts of Plaintiff's assets, while acting without jurisdiction under California law,<sup>31</sup> and violated numerous  
7 California statutes requiring recognition of each of the prior judgments, including the judgment entered and  
8 confirmed as a California judgment in the Superior Court, Contra Costa County, State of California. The  
9 California judges aided and abetted the scheme carried out by the covert Justice Department law firm.

10           22. California justices<sup>32</sup> repeatedly, from 1983 through 1990, ordered Plaintiff to pay financial  
11 sanctions for exercising constitutionally guaranteed rights specifically provided by California statutes, when  
12 Plaintiff filed petitions, objections, appeals, of the orders rendered without jurisdiction and in violation of  
13 blocks of state and federal laws. The California justices joined the conspiracy and the criminal cartel.

14           23. Commencing in 1984, Plaintiff exercised constitutionally guaranteed rights and protections to  
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16 <sup>29</sup> San Francisco law firm of Friedman, Sloan and Ross. Also believed to have covert relationships with the Central  
17 Intelligence Agency. The discovery that the law firm was a covert Justice Department law firm was made in approximately mid-  
1991.

18 <sup>30</sup> Superior Court, Solano County, No. 83472. The law suit was given a "dissolution of marriage" label, although five divorce  
19 judgments showed the parties to have been divorced for over two decades, with al personal and property rights adjudicated and  
20 final. The intent of placing a "dissolution of marriage" label on the sham action was to immediately strip Plaintiff of his assets on  
the sham excuse that the assets were community properties of the Texas resident (who had been declaring herself divorced from  
Plaintiff for the past 25 years, as further established by the five divorce judgments and recognized by the federal government  
through the Social Security Administration.

21 <sup>31</sup> Under the California Family Law Act there is no jurisdiction if there has been issued a prior divorce judgment. Rules of  
22 Court Rule 1201(c)(defines jurisdiction under Family Law Act, and limits jurisdiction to termination of an existing marriage,  
legal separation from an existing marriage, nullity of prior marriage, excluding attacks upon any of the five prior judgments);  
23 1211 (limits parties to existing wife and husband); 1212 (limits cause of action to those stated in the Rule 1281 petition form and  
1282 response form, which do not include attacks on prior judgments); 1215 (limits causes of action to those stated on the Rule  
24 1281 petition for dissolution of marriage form); 1222 (limiting jurisdiction to altering marital status as provided on form 1281);  
1229(a), which prohibits inserting any matter in the 1281 petition for dissolution of marriage form or the 1282 response form  
25 that is not printed on the face of the form, and which contains no provisions for attacking prior judgments); 1230(a)(2) (which  
deprives court of jurisdiction if there is a prior judgment); 1281 (petition for dissolution of marriage form, limiting causes of  
26 action to those stated on the form--which does not include attacks upon prior judgments); 1282 (response form, limiting response  
to the statements on the form, which provides no provision to answer cause of action attacking prior judgments); Civil Code §  
4351 (limits jurisdiction to causes of action stated in Rule 1201(c) and 1281), § 4503 (limits cause of action to those stated on  
27 Rule of Court form 1281 and 1282 (which excludes attacks upon prior judgments).

28 <sup>32</sup> Harry W. Low; Donald B. King; Zerne P. Haning.

1 federal court access and declaratory and injunctive relief, as further provided by federal statutes and related  
2 case law. The exercise of these federal rights threatened to expose the sham law suit, the covert Justice  
3 Department law firm's relationship to the Justice Department, Justice Department personnel, and federal  
4 judges/justices, all of whom were implicated in the crash and death-related federal offenses. Plaintiff's initial  
5 action exercised declaratory judgment remedies, to declare Plaintiff's rights and legal obligations  
6 commencing with a 1966 judgment, and further established in four judgments entered in the states of  
7 California, Nevada, Oklahoma and Texas.<sup>33</sup> These rights and legal obligations, and the validity of the five  
8 judgments, were being unlawfully and unconstitutional violated by renegade California judges/justices,  
9 acting without jurisdiction under California law, and violating blocks of California and federal statutes,  
10 related case law, Rules of Court, constitutional rights and protections. Plaintiff's initial Complaint also  
11 exercised injunctive relief remedies, based upon the rendering of orders by California judges/justices acting  
12 without jurisdiction, violating blocks of California and federal laws and constitutional safeguards, as they  
13 sought to relitigate personal and property rights litigated two decades earlier and established in five  
14 judgments.

15 24. In repeated, blatant violations of civil and constitutional rights and right to federal court access,  
16 federal judges and justices engaged in a continuing pattern of judicial lawlessness that protected the criminal  
17 cartel activities, that protected the sham California action filed by the covert Justice Department law firm,  
18 protected the California judges/justices inflicting great harms upon Plaintiff, and blocked every attempt by  
19 Plaintiff to report the escalating civil, constitutional, and criminal violations that were a key part of the  
20 cartel's activities, trying to silence Plaintiff. These renegade federal judges/justices, in culpable violation of  
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22 <sup>33</sup> **(List of divorce judgments showing divorced status and property rights final and conclusive as of January 31, 1966.**

23 (1) Initial 1966 divorce judgment following a bilateral consent divorce proceeding, rendered by jurisdiction of residence for five  
24 months, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, No. 189723, authenticated by U.S. Consul; (2) Registration and *confirmation* of the 1966  
25 divorce judgment in the Superior Court, Contra Costa County, action number 251773, under C.C.P. § 1699(b) and C.C. § 5164;  
26 (3) Registration of the Contra Costa divorce judgment confirmation in the Superior Court, Solano County, State of California,  
27 action 91929; (4) Judicial entry of the Contra Costa county confirmed judgment into the Nevada courts, Second Judicial District  
of Nevada, County of Washoe, case number 85-5391 and into foreign judgment registry, number 31; (5) Registration of the 1966  
divorce judgment in the District Court of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Case number FD-86-5870; (6)  
Registration of the Contra Costa confirmed judgment in the Civil Courts of Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, in Volume Two, Page  
78, Foreign Judgment Register.



1 their duties to uphold the laws and constitution of the United States, engaged in a pattern using, inter alia,  
2 the following tactics:

3 A. Unlawfully dismissed every federal Complaint raising multiple federal causes of actions filed  
4 by Plaintiff since 1984,<sup>34</sup> which exercised declaratory and injunctive relief remedies. The pattern of  
5 judicial voiding of constitutionally protected rights inflicted great harms upon Plaintiff. To this date  
6 Plaintiff's right and urgent need for a federal court to declare his personal and property rights have been  
7 lawlessly denied to him, and causing him to suffer great harms, as described in part in attached Exhibit  
8 "H."

9 B. Unlawfully dismissed every Complaint stating multiple federal causes of actions, including  
10 reporting federal crimes, since 1986.<sup>35</sup>

11 25. Tactics used to "justify" these unlawful dismissals included:

12 A. Placing a frivolous label on the complaints (even though the serious federal causes of actions  
13 could not possible meet the legal definition of a frivolous complaint;

14 B. The issues had been previously adjudicated (there had never been any adjudication. All com-  
15 plaints had been dismissed either *sua sponte*, without any hearing, or after a perfunctory hearing at  
16 which the bars against dismissal were openly violated;

17 C. Findings of fact and conclusions of law were either not rendered, or if they were rendered, did  
18 not address the issues raised, compounded by deliberate misstatement of the facts and the law.

19 26. As the judicial violations reached obscene proportions, and after Plaintiff discovered the  
20

21 <sup>34</sup> Starting with Judge Raul Ramirez, E.D. Cal. No. C 84-0048 RAR.

22 <sup>35</sup> Starting with the dismissal and felony retaliation by district judge Milton Schwartz, E.D. Cal. No. 86-0210 MLS. Actually,  
23 Ninth Circuit judges and justices blocked Plaintiff's reporting of earlier segments of the criminal cartel that Plaintiff discovered  
24 while he was a federal air safety investigator. They dismissed three actions reporting federal crimes related to a series of fatal  
25 airline crashes: *Stich v. United States, et al.*, 554 F.2d 1070 (9th Cir.) (table), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 920 (1977)(addressed hard-  
26 core air safety misconduct, violations of federal air safety laws, threats against government inspectors not to report safety  
27 violations and misconduct); *Stich v. National Transportation Safety Board*, 685 F.2d 446 (9th Cir.)(table), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S.  
861 (1982))(addressed repeated criminal falsification of official airline accident reports, omitting highly sensitive air safety  
misconduct, making possible repeated crashes from the same sequestered problems); Amicus curiae brief filed on July 17, 1975,  
in the Paris DC-10 multi-district litigation, *Flanagan v. McDonnell Douglas Corporation and United States of America*, Civil  
Action 74-808-PH, MDL 172, Central District California.(addressing the long standing FAA misconduct, of which the cover-up  
of the DC-10 cargo door problem was one of repeated instances of tragedy related misconduct).

1 relationship between the various segments of the criminal cartel, federal judges rendered unlawful and  
2 unconstitutional injunctive orders barring Plaintiff access to federal courts, and voiding for Plaintiff federal  
3 rights, protections, and remedies.

4 27. As the civil, constitutional, and criminal acts against Plaintiff increased in intensity, and Plaintiff  
5 suffered near-terminal destruction of his life's assets, his liberties, his freedoms, his quality of life, he filed  
6 federal Complaints addressing the violations that had never before been addressed. Federal judges, acting in  
7 unison with renegade Justice Department prosecutors, both groups implicated in the criminal cartel,  
8 commenced charging Plaintiff with criminal contempt<sup>36</sup> for reporting the escalating federal crimes, and for  
9 seeking relief from the great harms judicially inflicted upon him through the judicial violations of blocks of  
10 California and federal laws and constitutional safeguards. These renegade federal judges have corrupted  
11 their judicial office, making it a crime to exercise mandatory crime-reporting statutes, and to exercise one of  
12 the most basic of constitutional rights, access to federal court, to obtain relief from hard-core civil and  
13 constitutional violations. Each of the judicial outrages inflicted upon Plaintiff, commencing in 1983 and  
14 continuing to this date, were aided and abetted by federal judges in the Ninth Circuit. Their pattern of aiding  
15 and abetting and record-setting violations of the federal laws and constitutional safeguards that they held a  
16 duty to protect were then compounded by federal judges and justices in the Second Circuit (New York City);  
17 Tenth Circuit (Chicago); District of Columbia; and by the Justices of the US Supreme Court.

18 28. While these judicial and constitutional outrages were escalating, judicial colleagues in Chapter  
19 11 courts were compounding the harms inflicted upon Plaintiff.

20 In 1992 California justices, California Attorney General, and the State of California, attempted to have  
21 Plaintiff held in civil contempt for failure to pay financial sanctions ordered by Judge Edward Garcia, for  
22 having exercising multiple federal remedies addressing the long-continuing pattern of civil, constitutional,  
23 and criminal violations perpetrated by the California judges and justices in the sham California law suit filed  
24 by the covert Justice Department law firm, that had been aided and abetted by Ninth Circuit judges/justices.

25 29. Federal judges and justices then engaged in a Ponzi-like scheme of unlawfully and unconsti-  
26

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27 <sup>36</sup> E.D. Cal. No. CR 87-0124 RAR; N.D. Cal. No. CR 90-0636 VRW; N.D. Cal. Civ 86-6046 MHP.

1 tionally dismissing every action filed by Plaintiff since 1984, each of which stated multiple federal causes  
2 of actions. None of these cases were allowed to proceed to trial on their merits. None were ever adjudicated  
3 according to law. In this manner the federal judges/justices aided and abetted the pattern of hard-core civil  
4 and constitutional violations; protected the various arms of the criminal cartel, including, inter alia, the CIA  
5 related October Surprise conspiracy; CIA looting of America's financial institutions; CIA/Justice Depart-  
6 ment/federal judge misuse of Chapter 11 courts to cover up for the CIA looting of financial institutions and  
7 looting assets of Chapter 11 parties; CIA drug smuggling into the United States; and other segments of the  
8 criminal cartel. Further, federal judges and Justice Department prosecutors in the Ninth Circuit punished  
9 Plaintiff for exercising constitutionally and statutorily guaranteed rights to federal court access and to  
10 declaratory and injunctive relief protections under federal statutes<sup>37</sup> and under the constitution.<sup>38</sup>

11 30. Federal judges and Justice Department prosecutors, both of whom were implicated earlier in  
12 blocking Plaintiff's earlier reporting<sup>39</sup> of the federal crimes related to a series of fatal airline crashes, then  
13 repeatedly persecuted Plaintiff for exercising constitutionally guaranteed right to federal court access; for  
14 exercising declaratory and injunctive relief remedies; for reporting federal crimes to a federal court (as  
15 required by federal crime-reporting statutes). Federal judges engaged in felony persecution<sup>40</sup> of Plaintiff, (a)

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17 <sup>37</sup> Title 28 USC §§ 1331 (right to federal court access); § 1343 (damages against a party who fails to prevent violations of  
18 federally protected rights); § 2201 (declaratory judgment, to declare the validity of five judgments and the personal and property  
19 rights and obligations stated in those judgments; to declare the validity of the constitutional right to change residence without  
20 losing previously adjudicated personal and property rights; to declare the right to obtain a divorce and have it recognized two  
decades later by renegade judges and justices in California); § 2202 (injunctive relief to enforce the declaratory judgment); Title  
42 USC §§ 1983-1986 (injunctive relief and damages against state actors conspiring to violate civil and constitutional rights);  
Title 18 USC §§ 1961-1965 (injunctive relief and damages from the conspiracy); Full faith and credit statute (28 USC § 1738).

21 <sup>38</sup> Fourteenth Amendment due process and equal protections; property protections; Fifth Amendment right to federal court  
access; constitutional right to unabridged interstate travel, full faith and credit clause.

22 <sup>39</sup> *Stich v. United States, et al.*, 554 F.2d 1070 (9th Cir.) (table), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 920 (1977)(addressed hard-core air  
23 safety misconduct, violations of federal air safety laws, threats against government inspectors not to report safety violations and  
24 misconduct); *Stich v. National Transportation Safety Board*, 685 F.2d 446 (9th Cir.)(table), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 861  
(1982)(addressed repeated criminal falsification of official airline accident reports, omitting highly sensitive air safety  
25 misconduct, making possible repeated crashes from the same sequestered problems); Amicus curiae brief filed on July 17, 1975,  
26 in the Paris DC-10 multi-district litigation, *Flanagan v. McDonnell Douglas Corporation and United States of America*, Civil  
Action 74-808-PH, MDL 172, Central District California.(addressing the long standing FAA misconduct, of which the cover-up  
of the DC-10 cargo door problem was one of repeated instances of tragedy related misconduct); U.S. v. Department of Justice,  
District of Columbia, Nos. 86-2523, 87-2214, and other actions filed by claimant seeking to expose and correct the powerful and  
covert air disaster misconduct.

27 <sup>40</sup> **Title 18 U.S.C. § 241 (threatening/harming a citizen for having exercised rights and protections under the laws and  
Constitution of the United States; § 1512 (tampering with a witness or informant, and specifically, preventing Stich's**

1 repeatedly ordered Plaintiff to pay large financial sanctions to the Justice Department law firm who initiated  
2 the sham law suit, who initiated the pattern of hard-core civil and constitutional violations, and who inflicted  
3 great and irreparable harms upon Plaintiff; (b) repeatedly charged Plaintiff with criminal contempt for  
4 having exercised these federal rights for relief and exercising crime-reporting responsibilities, and  
5 repeatedly sentenced Plaintiff to federal prison.

6 31. The combination of hard-core civil, constitutional and criminal violations judicially inflicted  
7 upon Plaintiff, the corrupt judicial voiding of constitutionally and statutorily guaranteed substantive and  
8 procedural due process protections, the judicial aiding and abetting of the major federal offenses, forced  
9 Plaintiff to seek refuge in Chapter 11.<sup>41</sup>

10 32. After Plaintiff exercised this statutory protection, CIA-affiliated Judge Robert Jones<sup>42</sup> unlawfully,  
11 unconstitutionally, and corruptly, ordered Plaintiff's assets seized, without the corporate case on the calendar,  
12 without due process right to defend, without cause, and violating basic constitutional protections. Judge  
13 Jones then turned the seized assets over to CIA-affiliated trustee Charles Duck,<sup>43</sup> who promptly proceeded  
14 to loot the assets that were corruptly seized. These corrupt acts were aided and abetted by CIA-affiliated law  
15 firm of Goldberg, Stinnett, and McDonald.<sup>44</sup> Aiding and abetting these corrupt acts were other federal  
16 judges, and particularly Oakland Chapter 11 judge Edward Jellen, who rendered unlawful and  
17 unconstitutional orders barring Plaintiff from appealing or objecting to the corrupt seizure of Plaintiff's  
18 assets and the looting of the assets (by the CIA-affiliated judges, trustees and law firms). Carrying out the  
19

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20 communication to a federal court of the federal air safety and criminal offenses, using felonious means to block such federal  
21 proceedings); **1513 (retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant**, and specifically against Stich, to prevent his  
reporting of the federal crimes by federal officials); **1961** (RICO violations, by conspiring to harm an informant, and adversely  
affecting interstate and international commerce).

22 <sup>41</sup> Plaintiff's ten million in properties required periodic refinancing of mortgages, which were blocked by the sham California  
law suit and the concurrent judicial suspension of all substantive and procedural protections.

23 <sup>42</sup> Declaration of high-ranking deep-cover Office of Naval Intelligence/CIA officer Gunther Russbacher described the  
24 presence of this renegade federal judge at numerous secret CIA meetings, and the practice of using Chapter 11 courts as funding  
vehicles for corrupt CIA and criminal cartel activities, and to sequester evidence of CIA looting of covert CIA proprietaries,  
including savings and loans.

25 <sup>43</sup> Also identified by the deep-cover ONI/CIA officer, as being present at numerous secret CIA meetings in Central America,  
at secret arms and drugs transshipment points.

26 <sup>44</sup> This law firm was also identified, along with others, as being present at numerous secret CIA meetings in Central America,  
27 as part of the scheme to use Chapter 11 courts as a funding vehicle, and to sequester evidence of CIA looting of America's  
financial institutions.

1 corrupt practices of other federal judges in the Ninth Circuit, Judge Jellen charged Plaintiff with criminal  
2 contempt for exercising federally guaranteed remedies against the corrupt seizure and looting of Plaintiff's  
3 assets.

4 33. Every one of these corrupt and unconstitutional acts were repeatedly aided and abetted by U.S.  
5 District Court judges, the entire Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Justices. In addition, the Justices of the U.S.  
6 Supreme Court,<sup>45</sup> who held supervisory responsibilities over the conduct of the federal judges and justices  
7 and "officers of the court" implicated in the criminal cartel activities, then dismissed without hearing  
8 Plaintiff's attempts to report these crimes to the Justices, and sought relief from the judicially inflicted civil,  
9 constitutional, and criminal violations. Federal judges and justices engaged in prima facie hard-core criminal  
10 acts and criminal conspiracy, inflicting great harms upon Plaintiff, and aiding and abetting the harms  
11 inflicted upon the United States under the various tentacles of the criminal cartel. In effect, the federal  
12 judiciary aided and abetted the coup d'etat in the various criminal enterprises, the existence of which has  
13 been withheld from the American people by every known government and non-government check and  
14 balance, including the mass media.

### 15 **RELATED CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES**

16 34. The criminal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency, the personnel in control of the US  
17 Department of Justice, and the federal judges/justices, were inter-related, and frequently acted in unison to  
18 carry out corrupt activities, or to protect each others criminal activities. To silence Plaintiff, the Justice  
19 Department personnel, including the covert Justice Department law firm of Friedman, Sloan and Ross,  
20 initiated the sham California law suit, and obtained the cooperation of California judges/justices, who acted  
21 without jurisdiction and openly violated blocks of California and federal laws and constitutional safeguards.  
22 After Plaintiff exercised federal remedies to defend against the record-setting civil and constitutional  
23 violations, federal judges/justices enlarged upon the state court's violations, by aiding and abetting the earlier  
24 offenses and violating such defenses as access to federal court and constitutional and statutory protections

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25  
26 <sup>45</sup> Plaintiff repeatedly exercised constitutional and statutory remedies, bringing the judicial outrages to the attention of the  
27 higher courts, only to have them approve the criminal cartel activities implicating judges and attorneys over whom they had  
28 supervisory responsibilities and responsibilities to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States.

1 and remedies. They all acted in concert to insure the success of the scheme (by violating blocks of federal  
2 statutory and constitutional protections that would otherwise have halted the scheme and revealed the nature  
3 of the conspiracy).

#### 4 **FEDERAL CRIMES THAT PLAINTIFF CAN EXPOSE**

5 35. In accordance with federal crime-reporting responsibilities, including Title 18 USC § 4, Plaintiff  
6 can provide testimony and evidence related to a series of criminal enterprises, implicating federal personnel  
7 in all three branches of the federal government, and particularly within the Central Intelligence Agency, the  
8 US Department of Justice, and federal courts. These criminal enterprises include, *inter alia*:

9 A. Looting of America's financial institutions by the Central Intelligence Agency. This large-  
10 scale criminal enterprise involves covert CIA proprietaries, including National Brokerage Companies,  
11 Silverado Savings and Loan, Aurora Bank, Indian Springs State Bank. The primary function of this CIA  
12 scheme is for covert CIA proprietaries to receive funds from sham loans made by covert CIA or non-  
13 CIA lending institutions, loot the assets, place them into secret CIA bank accounts overseas, and then  
14 place the looted CIA proprietary into Chapter 11/7, in judicial districts where the CIA had control of  
15 federal judges, trustees, law firms. The Ninth Circuit courts were among these federal courts where the  
16 CIA had CIA-affiliated federal judges (including Judges Robert Jones, Las Vegas and Edward Jellen,  
17 Oakland), federal trustees (Charley Duck), covert CIA and Justice Department law firms (Goldberg,  
18 Stinnett and McDonald and Friedman, Sloan and Ross), and US Trustee (Anthony Sousa).

19 B. Criminal activities in Ninth Circuit Chapter 11 courts. Conversion of Chapter 11 courts in the  
20 Ninth Circuit into racketeering enterprises. These criminal activities include corruptly seizing and looting  
21 Chapter 11 assets by CIA-affiliated federal judges, federal trustees, and law firms; and sequestering  
22 evidence in Chapter 11/7 of the CIA looting of covert CIA financial institutions or proprietaries.

23 C. Using unlawfully seized Chapter 11 assets to fund corrupt CIA activities. The CIA, in unison  
24 with corrupt CIA-affiliated federal judges, federal trustees, covert Justice Department and CIA law  
25 firms, not only hid evidence of the CIA looting of covert CIA proprietaries, but also used Chapter 11 to  
26 fund their activities through unlawful and unconstitutional seizing of Chapter 11 assets. A classic  
27

1 example is found in Oakland Chapter 11 courts, cases 487-05974J and 05975J. With the aid and abetting  
2 of Justice Department officials and federal judges and justices, the assets of these two financially healthy  
3 cases were unlawfully and unconstitutionally seized and subsequently looted by CIA-affiliated federal  
4 judge Robert Jones (Las Vegas) Edward Jellen (Oakland); CIA-affiliated trustee Charles Duck; CIA-  
5 affiliated law firm of Goldberg, Stinnett and McDonald (and Friedman, Sloan and Ross. This seizure and  
6 looted had the protection of CIA-affiliated US Trustee Anthony Sousa. Each of these parties were identi-  
7 fied by a high-ranking, deep-cover, officer of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and Central  
8 Intelligence Agency (CIA). Further details are in attached Exhibits "A" and "B." This scheme constitutes  
9 a major racketeering enterprise implicating federal personnel in control of the CIA, Justice Department,  
10 and federal courts, and have converted these federal entities into criminal enterprises.

11 D. October Surprise. Scheme engineered and carried out by the CIA, to place selected people in  
12 key federal positions, through treasonous and subversive acts and conspiracies, and known as "October  
13 Surprise." Billions of dollars of US military equipment and munitions were stolen from warehouses in  
14 Germany and Italy, commencing in September 1980, and obtained through falsified government  
15 documents provided by the CIA.

16 E. Drug smuggling into the United States by the Central Intelligence Agency, including such  
17 drug transshipment points as McMinnville Airport, Oregon; Mena Airport, Arkansas; Homestead Air  
18 Force Base, Florida.

19 F. Obstruction of justice by Justice Department personnel. Aiding and abetting of these acts by  
20 persons in control of the U.S. Department of Justice and the office of Attorney General of the United  
21 States.

22 G. Obstruction of justice by federal judges/justices, and particularly in Ninth Circuit courts.  
23 Federal judges/justices have engaged in a Ponzi-like scheme to block Plaintiff's reporting of the criminal  
24 activities;<sup>46</sup> have engaged in repeated felony persecution<sup>47</sup> of Plaintiff by retaliating against him for  
25

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26 <sup>46</sup> *Stich v. United States, et al.*, 554 F.2d 1070 (9th Cir.) (table), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 920 (1977)(addressed hard-core air  
27 safety misconduct, violations of federal air safety laws, threats against government inspectors not to report safety violations and  
28 misconduct); *Stich v. National Transportation Safety Board*, 685 F.2d 446 (9th Cir.)(table), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 861

1 reporting the crimes and for seeking protection from the great harms inflicted upon him. In this way, the  
2 very same federal judges/justices who were paid and who held a fiduciary duty to receive evidence of  
3 the crimes, and to provide declaratory and injunctive relief protections against the federal offenses  
4 inflicted upon Plaintiff, joined the criminal cartel conspiracy.

5 H. Misusing Justice Department and judicial powers to persecute complaining victims,  
6 informants, whistleblowers. Persecuting and feloniously retaliating against complaining victims,  
7 informants, whistleblowers, as a standard practice, misusing the offices of the U.S. Department of  
8 Justice and federal courts.

9 I. Criminal misuse of federal courts by federal judges and Justice Department prosecutors in the  
10 Ninth Circuit, including (a) retaliatory persecution of citizens who exercise their constitutional right to  
11 federal court access, who exercise constitutional and statutory protections; (b) converting Chapter 11  
12 courts into major funding source for the CIA and related segments of the criminal cartel; (c) converting  
13 Chapter 11 courts to sequester evidence of CIA looting of America's financial institutions.

14 J. Pattern of air safety and criminal violations related to a series of fatal airline crashes.  
15 Plaintiff initially discovered these crimes as a government air safety investigator, which he was  
16

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17 (1982))(addressed repeated criminal falsification of official airline accident reports, omitting highly sensitive air safety  
18 misconduct, making possible repeated crashes from the same sequestered problems); Amicus curiae brief filed on July 17, 1975,  
19 in the Paris DC-10 multi-district litigation, *Flanagan v. McDonnell Douglas Corporation and United States of America*, Civil  
20 Action 74-808-PH, MDL 172, Central District California.(addressing the long standing FAA misconduct, of which the cover-up  
21 of the DC-10 cargo door problem was one of repeated instances of tragedy related misconduct); Filed in U.S. District Court,  
22 District of Columbia: *Stich v. Kennedy, et al*, No. C 89-0170 SS; *Stich v. Department of Justice, et al*, No. C 86-2523; *Stich v.*  
23 *Department of Justice, et al*, No. 87-2214; Filed in U.S. District Court, Reno: *Stich v. Cranston, et al*, No. C 89-85 ECR; Filed in  
24 U.S. District Court, Sacramento: *Stich v. Schwartz, et al*, No. C 86-0210; S.D. N.Y. Nos. 90-CIV 3164, 90 CIV 4957, 91 CIV  
25 5118, 81 CIV 4958; District Columbia, No. 91 CIV 1242, Court of Appeals 91-5234. Every federal action stated numerous  
26 federal causes of actions of great constitutional magnitude, and reported federal crimes under Title 18 USC § 4. Any single one  
27 of these causes of actions invoked mandatory federal court jurisdiction, which were openly violated by a Ponzi-like scheme of  
28 violations by federal judges and justices throughout the federal judiciary.

<sup>47</sup> Federal judges have continuously, since 1987, and continuing to this date, feloniously persecuted Plaintiff for exercising  
constitutionally guaranteed court access (filing federal actions seeking to report the escalating criminal and subversive activities,  
and for exercising statutory and constitutional remedies to halt the great harms judicially inflicted upon him by the judicial  
segment of the criminal cartel. (E.D. Cal. No. CR 87-0124 RAR; N.D. Cal. No. CR 90-0636 VRW; N.D. Cal. No. Civ 86-6046  
MHP). The present criminal contempt seeks to put Plaintiff in prison in retaliation for filing a federal action (N.D. Ill No. 90-C-  
2396) which reported the criminal acts by CIA-affiliated Judges (Robert Jones and Edward Jellen), CIA-affiliated trustee  
(Charley Duck), CIA-affiliated law firms (Goldberg, Stinnett and McDonald and Friedman, Sloan and Ross), and for seeking to  
halt the looting of Plaintiff's Chapter 11 assets to fund covert CIA activities and personnel.



1 authorized to law to determine existed.

2 K. Pattern of wide-spread Chapter 11 corruption by federal judges, officers of the court, cooperating  
3 law firms, and Justice Department officials. Pattern of Chapter 11 corruption and felonies committed by  
4 federal judges, federal officers of the court, as typified by trustee Charles Duck, cooperating law firms, and  
5 sanctioned by every level of the federal judiciary and others.

6 L. Subversive and treasonous acts of criminal cartel, consisting of corrupt federal personnel in  
7 control of the Central Intelligence Agency, US Department of Justice, and federal judges and justices.

8 M. Felony cover-up/misprision of felonies/and related crimes, by every known government and non-  
9 government check and balance. It is a federal crime to know of a crime and not report it to a federal court or  
10 other federal tribunal.<sup>48</sup> It is a requirement under the First Amendment for newspapers to report government  
11 crimes. It is a federal offense for a person who knows of the civil and constitutional violations associated  
12 with the crimes, not to prevent or aid in their prevention,<sup>49</sup> if they have the power to do so.

13 N. Key role played by former Nazi intelligence officers in these crimes against the United States.  
14 The CIA was and is a key element of the criminal cartel defrauding America. Many key deep-cover  
15 personnel within the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other US  
16 intelligence agencies, who played a key role in the criminal activities defrauding the United States, were  
17 former Nazi intelligence officers.<sup>50</sup> These former Nazi intelligence officers, holding high rank in the US  
18 military agencies, and others, directed CIA personnel in various relationships to the CIA, to incorporate  
19 and operate covert CIA proprietaries that deliberately looted America's financial institutions, including  
20

21 <sup>48</sup> Federal crime-reporting statutes, including Title 18 USC § 4.

22 <sup>49</sup> **Federal judges** commit the federal offenses when they dismiss federal actions seeking to report the crimes, seeking relief,  
23 that are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; **federal justices**, including the Justices of the US Supreme  
24 Court, commit the federal offenses when they aid and abet the lower court's unlawful and unconstitutional acts, and do not  
25 provide the relief that they have a duty to provide; **Justice Department personnel** commit federal offenses when they persecute  
26 complaining victims or informants, when they fail to prosecute those committing the offenses, and particularly the members of  
27 the criminal cartel (corrupt Chapter 11 judges, trustees, law firms); **members of Congress** that have a fiduciary and supervisory  
28 duty over the federal entities and personnel committing the crimes, in addition to their crime-reporting duties and duties to  
prevent civil, constitutional, and criminal violations; the media, who have the additional responsibilities under the First  
Amendment to report government corruption, when they know of the criminal activities and fail to report them, which would  
have prevented their continuation.

<sup>50</sup> Including Admirals Wilhelm Johann, G. Raeder, L. Garrett Henderson.

1 savings and loans, insurance companies, pension funds.

2 O. Key role played by defendants and members of the US Senate and House. None of these  
3 criminal activities and criminal enterprises could have inflicted the great harms upon the United States,  
4 and upon Plaintiff, without the felony aiding and abetting, the felony cover-up, by other government and  
5 non-government checks and balances, and especially, US Senators and Representatives. By a pattern of  
6 misprision of felonies, cover-up, blocking reporting of the crimes, refusal to perform their duties in  
7 relation to exposing and/or halting the criminal misuse of federal offices, they became accessories after  
8 the fact and joined the conspirators as principals. They repeatedly blocked Plaintiff's reporting of the  
9 crimes, as well as the reports attempted to be made by other informants, whistleblowers, victims, many  
10 of whom had inside knowledge of the activities of the criminal cartel. By their felony refusal to perform  
11 a duty, by their felony cover-ups, they repeatedly became accessory after the fact/before the fact, and are  
12 criminally and financially liable as are the other members of the conspiracy for the acts perpetrated  
13 before and after the members of Congress joined the conspiracy.

14 36. Plaintiff repeatedly notified, via certified mailings, the defendant Senators and Representatives  
15 during the past decade, including more than two during the last ten months. During the Senate confirmation  
16 hearing for the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the nominee Robert Gates, Plaintiff offered  
17 to provide testimony and evidence identifying, for instance, the treasonous and subversive role played by  
18 Gates in the crimes against the United States, and especially the treasonous and subversive role played by  
19 Gates in the CIA conspiracy known as "October Surprise."

20 **FELONY PERSECUTION OF PLAINTIFF**

21 37. Felony persecution of Plaintiff. Members of the criminal cartel, and those aiding and abetting the  
22 treasonous and subversive cartel activities, have feloniously persecuted and inflicted great harms upon  
23 Plaintiff (and other protesting victims, informants, and whistleblowers). They persecuted Plaintiff when he  
24 attempted to comply with his federal air safety responsibilities while he was a federal air safety investigator.  
25 They concocted and carried out the sham California lawsuit scheme. They forced Plaintiff to seek refuge in  
26 Chapter 11, and then continued the judicial persecution by corruptly stripping him of his life's assets. They  
27

1 repeatedly, since 1987, subjected Plaintiff to criminal prosecution and repeated prison sentences, in  
2 retaliation for having reported to a federal court the criminal acts and for exercising federal remedies to halt  
3 the great harms they inflicted upon him. The judicial persecution constitutes felonious misconduct. (Title 18  
4 USC § 241,<sup>51</sup> § 1512,<sup>52</sup> § 1513,<sup>53</sup> 1961-1965; 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983-1986; 28 USC § 1343; constitutional pro-  
5 visions; and others. The harms are more fully described in attached Exhibit "H."

6 38. During the relevant times, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing the scheme and  
7 artifice to defraud, Defendants repeatedly used, and caused to be used, mail depositories of the United States  
8 Postal Service. They placed, and caused to be placed, mailable matter in the depositories, and removed and  
9 caused to be removed, mailable matter from these depositories. The misuse of the mails in connection with  
10 the scheme and artifice to defraud constituted the offense of mail fraud as proscribed and prohibited by 18  
11 U.S.C. § 1341. The mail was used from 1983 to 1990 in the sham California law suit; in the federal courts to  
12 sentence Plaintiff to prison, to violate federally protected rights following plaintiff's filing of federal law  
13 suits seeking relief; in Chapter 11, where plaintiff's life's assets were corruptly, unlawfully, and  
14 unconstitutionally seized, as part of the scheme.

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<sup>51</sup> **Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Conspiracy against rights of citizens**

17 "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of  
18 any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so  
19 exercised the same; ... They shall be fined ... or imprisoned ... or both." This crime becomes a greater offense when it is  
committed by a federal judge, or Justice Department prosecutor, who have fiduciary duties to uphold the laws and  
Constitution of the United States.

20 <sup>52</sup> **Title 18 USC § 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant—**

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

21 (1) influence, delay or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;  
shall be fined ... or imprisoned ... or both. [1988 amended reading]

22  
23 Federal judges/justices and Justice Department prosecutors in the Ninth Circuit, under direction from Washington,  
inflicted ten years of persecution upon Plaintiff, seeking to silence his reporting of the federal crimes.

24 <sup>53</sup> **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  
25 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 ...

26  
27 Federal judges and justices, and Justice Department prosecutors, repeatedly retaliated against Plaintiff for trying to report federal  
crimes in which Justice Department and judicial personnel were implicated, along with CIA and other personnel.

1 39. During the relevant times, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing the scheme and  
2 artifice to defraud, Defendants used on numerous occasions, and caused to be used, wire communications in  
3 interstate and foreign commerce. Phone calls were made, and caused to be made, in support of the scheme.  
4 These wrongful acts were prohibited by 18 U.S.C. § 1343.

5 **CRIMINAL ACTS AFFECTING INTERSTATE/INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE**

6 40. During the relevant times, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing the scheme and  
7 artifice to defraud, the Defendants and the scheme affected interstate and foreign commerce. Their acts:

8 A. Aided and abetted the pattern of air safety and criminal violations associated with numerous  
9 airline crashes. Over 2,000 people were killed in airline crashes in which the direct causes of the crashes  
10 and deaths were caused or made possible by the federal offenses reported by Plaintiff, solely in Plaintiff's  
11 area of federal responsibilities and/or knowledge.

12 B. Carried out, and aided and abetted, drug smuggling into the United States.

13 C. Affected the shipment of US military equipment and munitions to Iran, aided and abetted by  
14 the nation of Israel.

15 D. Affected, and aided and abetted, the stealing of large amounts of money and valuables across  
16 state lines, from the looted corporations in the United States to secret CIA and other bank accounts in  
17 foreign countries.

18 **PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORIAL NATURE OF THE CRIMES**

19 41. These acts far exceed federal case law criteria for establishing the existence of a conspiracy. The  
20 conspiracy to violate large blocks of personal and property rights protected by California and federal laws  
21 and Constitutional safeguards is unquestioned.

22 A. The pattern of violations committed in the sham California lawsuit establishes an unprec-  
23 edented record of civil, constitutional, and RICO violations, and a state judiciary engaging in a shocking  
24 pattern of racketeering.

25 B. The pattern of violations committed by judges and justices in the Ninth Circuit has shown this  
26 branch of government:  
27

- 1 a. Blocking every attempt by Plaintiff to report the federal crimes;
- 2 b. Blocking every attempt by Plaintiff to obtain court access and relief from the great harms
- 3 inflicted upon him by various segments of the criminal cartel;
- 4 c. Repeatedly violating the rights and protections in the laws and Constitution of the United
- 5 States, when victims or informants have exercised their constitutional and statutory rights;
- 6 d. Repeatedly stripping victims of their right to defend, including CIA-related personnel who
- 7 try to report the crimes committed by CIA personnel, including the former Nazi intelligence officers
- 8 holding high rank in the Office of Naval Intelligence or other intelligence organization affiliated with
- 9 the Central Intelligence Agency. These informants and victims of persecution are denied the right to
- 10 establish their CIA connections, denied the right to show that they were ordered by CIA officials to
- 11 commit the acts that they were subsequently charged (after expressing their intent to expose the
- 12 crimes). Using the sham argument of "security" to block the defenses and to block exposure of the
- 13 treasonous and subversive activities.

14 C. Officials in control of the U.S. Department of Justice have engaged in a long pattern of

15 criminal obstruction of justice that has made possible over 2,000 deaths arising from the air safety

16 corruption within plaintiff's former area of official air safety responsibilities and knowledge. They have

17 repeatedly persecuted informants and protesting victims by charging them with crimes, including the

18 repeated charges of criminal contempt against Plaintiff when he exercised crime-reporting

19 responsibilities (reporting federal crimes to a federal court), and when Plaintiff exercised constitutional

20 and statutory protections to federal court access and declaratory and injunctive relief. Through their

21 various divisions (US Trustee, US Attorney) they carried out the multiple criminal activities described

22 herein.

23 D. The federal crimes committed by federal officials have a common thread and inter-

24 relationship.

25 **HARMS SUFFERED AS RESULT OF THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

26 42. Harms suffered by Plaintiff. As a result of the civil, constitutional, and criminal violations of the

27

1 defendants, and their failure to perform their duties, as federal employees, as members of Congress, and as  
2 private citizens, Plaintiff suffered great and irreparable harm. The activities of the Defendants and the  
3 Participants in the formation and execution of the scheme to inflict great harms upon Plaintiff. These include  
4 a decade of felony persecution, destruction of Plaintiff's life's assets, destruction of his business, destruction  
5 of the quality of life, repeated prison sentences, humiliation. There is no other known instance of any citizen,  
6 in any country operating under a system of laws and Constitution, that has been subjected to such  
7 outrageous persecution and harm as the Defendants inflicted and caused to be inflicted upon Plaintiff. A  
8 partial list of these harms is shown in attached Exhibit "H."

9 43. Harms suffered by the United States and its citizens. As a result of these criminal enterprises, the  
10 felony omission of a duty to act, misprision of felonies, and related federal offenses, the United States and its  
11 citizens suffered and continue to suffer great harms, including:

12 A. They suffered the nation's worst financial debacle in the savings and loan scandal, which is  
13 still continuing to threaten and harm other financial institutions.

14 B. Tens of thousands of American citizens have been financially destroyed after they exercised  
15 the "protections" in Chapter 11, and then became victims of the vicious conspiracy of the CIA, federal  
16 judges, trustees, law firms.

17 C. Drug smuggling into the United States by the CIA, enlarging upon the years of drug  
18 trafficking by the CIA in foreign countries.

19 D. Conversion of federal courts into a criminal enterprise.

20 E. Corrupting the presidential process in 1980 through the October Surprise scheme.

21 F. Killings, mysterious deaths, persecution, of informants, whistleblowers, protesting victims,  
22 including Plaintiff.

23 44. In connection with the activities giving rise to this action, the Defendants acted with malice, a  
24 wanton and reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights, as well as of the rights of others affected by the federal  
25 crimes reported in this Complaint.

26 45. During the relevant times, in connection with the activities giving rise to this action, Defendants  
27

1 and Participants conspired with each other, and with enemies of the United States. They aided and abetted  
2 the various activities described herein, and aided and abetted one another in these activities.

3 46. Defendants and participants, either as individuals, as California government entities, and as  
4 federal government entities, are "persons" within the meaning of Title 18 U.S.C §§ 1961(3) and 1964(c); 42  
5 U.S.C. §§ 1983-1986; *Bivens*.

6 **FIRST FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Reporting Federal Crimes to A Federal Court, 18 U.S.C. § 4)**

8 47. Plaintiff has knowledge of, and evidence of, federal crimes committed by federal officials, whose  
9 treasonous and subversive activities are part of a criminal cartel inflicting great harms upon the United  
10 States, its citizens, and upon Plaintiff. These crimes are further described in attached Exhibit "A." Under  
11 federal crime reporting statutes, it is a crime if Plaintiff, or any other party who knows of a federal crime,  
12 fails to report it to a federal court or other federal tribunal. It is also a crime if a federal judge/justice or other  
13 federal official blocks the reporting of the crime, and refuses to receive testimony and evidence in support of  
14 the charge. This court is required to receive Plaintiff's testimony and evidence, and to act upon it in  
15 accordance with law and in the interest of justice.

16 48. These violations commenced in 1965 when Plaintiff sought to report a pattern of air disaster  
17 related federal offenses to federal agencies, including the US Department of Justice, members of Congress.

18 **SECOND FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Violation of Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, and**

20 **Conspiracy to Violate the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1986)**

21 49. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

22 50. Defendants' wrongful and conspiratorial acts violated 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985. Rights and  
23 protections under the laws and Constitution of the State of California, and of the United States, were  
24 repeatedly violated by the parties acting under color of state law. Defendants and co-conspirators violated  
25 plaintiff's civil rights, civil liberties, and constitutional rights.

26 51. These acts occurred within the last ten years, and especially in 1982, and continue to this date.

1 **THIRD FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 (Violation of *Bivens* doctrine)

3 52. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

4 53. The acts of the Defendants while acting under color of federal law violated the Civil Rights Act  
5 through its application the *Bivens*<sup>54</sup> doctrine.

6  
7 <sup>54</sup> In *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Federal Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), the Supreme Court held that constitutional  
8 violations by federal agents acting under color of federal authority supported a cause of action for damages consequent upon the  
9 unconstitutional conduct. *Bivens* was a case in federal district court alleging a cause of action under section 1983 of the Civil  
10 Rights act. The Supreme Court held:

11 An agent acting--albeit unconstitutionally--in the name of the United States possesses a far greater capacity for harm than an  
12 individual trespasser exercising no authority other than his own. Accordingly, as our cases make clear, the Fourth  
13 Amendment operates as a limitation upon the exercise of federal power regardless of whether the State in whose  
14 jurisdiction that power is exercised would prohibit or penalize the identical act if engaged in by a private citizen. It  
15 guarantees to citizens of the United States the absolute right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures carried  
16 out by virtue of federal authority. And "where federally protected rights have been invaded, it has been the rule from the  
17 beginning that courts will be alert to adjust their remedies so as to grant the necessary relief.

18 [h]istorically, damages have been regarded as the ordinary remedy for an invasion of personal interests in liberty," and while  
19 the fourth amendment did not provide for damage remedies, it was within the power of the federal courts to use any  
20 available remedy, such as money damages, "to make good the wrong done."

21 The Court held that the damage remedy arose also from the Constitution, and found the damage remedy not only the  
22 appropriate remedy, but the only possible remedy. *Id.* at 410. Justice Harlen noted that for people in *Bivens* shoes it is damages  
23 or nothing.

24 The Court held that federal agents had no absolute immunity to protect them from damage suits for alleged violations of  
25 constitutional rights (*Id.* at 1341), federal agents could assert a valid defense that they "acted ... in good faith and with a  
26 reasonable belief in the validity of the arrest and search in the way the arrest was made and the search was conducted."(*Id.* at  
27 1341.)

28 In *Butz v. Economou*, 438 U.S. 478 (1978), the plaintiff sought to recover damages against the Department of  
Agriculture and several of its officials. The defendants were the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the judicial  
officer and chief hearing examiner, several officials of the Commodity Exchange Authority, the attorney for the Agriculture  
Department and several auditors.

The Court of Appeals held that the defendants were not protected by the doctrine of absolute immunity, but entitled  
only to the defense of "qualified 'good faith, reasonable grounds' immunity." The Supreme Court limited its review to the issue  
of official immunity which had been expressly reserved in *Bivens*. The *Bivens* Court held that while  
qualified immunity from damages liability should be the general rule for executive officials charged with constitutional  
violations, ... there are some officials whose special functions require a full exemption from liability.

In *Davis v. Passman*, 442 U.S. 228 (1979), the plaintiff brought suit against the congressman alleging an unlawful discharge  
from her employment on the basis of sex in violation of the fifth amendment due process clause. She sought damages in the form  
of back pay and asserted jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331(a). The Supreme Court adopted a three-part analysis of the  
applicability of the *Bivens* doctrine to other constitutional claims: first, whether a plaintiff asserted a constitutionally protected  
rights; (*Id.* at 234-35.) second, whether the plaintiff stated a cause of action which asserted that right; (*Id.* at 236-44.) and third,  
whether relief in the form of damages was an appropriate remedy. (*Id.* at 245-248.)

In *Sunshine v. United States District Court for the Central District of California* (9th Cir. Apr. 6, 1989) the court held:



1 54. These acts occurred within the last ten years, and especially in 1982, and continue to this date.

2 **FOURTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 (Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))

4 55. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

5 56. Defendants and co-conspirators, are an enterprise within the meaning of Title 18 U.S.C. Sections  
6 1961(4) and 1962(c). By their acts they affected interstate and international commerce. They engaged in,  
7 and aided and abetted, the corruption described in this complaint and the attached exhibits. State and federal  
8 government entities, including state and federal courts, can meet the title of enterprise.

9 57. Defendants were employed by, or associated with, an enterprise, and did conduct or participate,  
10 directly or indirectly, in the pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. Sections  
11 1961(1)(B) and 1961 (E) and 1961(5) and 1962(c), as follows:

12 A. Multiple instances of obstructing plaintiff's reporting and exposure of federal crimes, within  
13 the last ten years, including the last four years, committed by federal officials/personnel. Justice  
14 Department personnel/defendants repeatedly blocked Plaintiff's reporting of the crimes, and feloniously  
15 persecuted Plaintiff through criminal contempt charges leading to imprisonment and loss of Plaintiff's  
16

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17 [plaintiff's] allegations of the defendants' failure to comply with the notice and hearing requirements of 7 U.S.C. § 1981 and  
18 the *Coleman* injunction constitutes a claim for denial of due process of law. The [plaintiff's] claim that the individual  
19 defendants deprived them of property without due process states a valid claim for damages under the Constitution.  
20 *Carlson v. Green*, 446 U.S. 14, 18-19 (1980); *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971); *Merritt v.*  
21 *Mackey*, 827 F.2d 1368, 1371 & n.2 (9th Cir. 1987). The [plaintiffs] are entitled to plead the *Bivens* claim along with  
22 the FTCA claim as an alternative basis for recovery. *See Arevalo v. Woods*, 811 F.2d 487, 490 (9th Cir. 1987).

20 We have consistently held that no jurisdiction-conferring provision need be specifically pleaded, as long as the  
21 complaint sets forth facts giving the court jurisdiction. *Aguirre v. Automotive Teamsters*, 633 F.2d 168, 174 (9th Cir.  
22 1980). Such is the case here. The ... complaint alleges facts showing a violation of due process by the individual  
23 defendants and **expressly states that due process was violated**. The district court has subject matter jurisdiction to  
24 hear that claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

23 The Supreme Court addressed the availability of a cause of action directly under the Constitution in *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678  
24 (1946), in which damages were sought against Federal Bureau of Investigation agents for violation of fourth and fifth amend-  
25 ment rights. The Supreme Court held that "where the complaint, as here, is so drawn as to seek recovery directly under the  
26 Constitution or laws of the United States, the federal court, but for two possible exceptions later noted, must entertain the suit. *Id.*  
27 at 681-82.

26 The *Bell* court stated: "[W]here federally protected rights have been invaded, it has been the rule from the beginning  
27 that courts will be alert to adjust their remedies so as to grant the necessary relief." *Id.* at 684.

1 life's assets in Chapter 11 proceedings. These acts were to block Plaintiff's reporting of the crimes, and in  
2 retaliation for trying to make such reports. Federal judges/justices corruptly seized Plaintiff's assets,  
3 corruptly charged Plaintiff with criminal contempt, and repeatedly sentenced him to federal prison, since  
4 1987, in retaliation for reporting the crimes. US Senators and US Representatives repeatedly refused to  
5 perform a duty owed to Plaintiff, when they refused to receive evidence of the crimes, and refused to  
6 provide Plaintiff with relief from the civil, constitutional, and criminal violations inflicted upon him by  
7 federal officials over whom members of Congress have supervisory and impeachment responsibilities.

8 B. Multiple instances of inflicting civil, constitutional, and criminal violations and great harms  
9 upon Plaintiff, in a corrupt scheme to block Plaintiff's reporting of the federal crimes, and to block  
10 constitutional and statutory defenses upon which Plaintiff, and any other citizen, relied.

11 C. Multiple instances of mail fraud in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1341.

12 D. Multiple instances of wire fraud in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1343.

13 E. Multiple instances of wrongful acts invoking the Federal Tort Claims Act, as government  
14 employees committed torts against Plaintiff to silence his attempts to expose the deeply ingrained air  
15 safety corruption.

16 58. By their wrongful acts the Defendants and other parties named in the complaint, among others,  
17 caused Plaintiff to suffer great and irreparable harm.

18 59. These acts occurred within the last ten years, and especially in 1982, and continue to this date.

19 **FIFTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) by  
21 Conspiracy to Violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))**

22 60. Plaintiff repeats all of the foregoing allegations.

23 61. The Defendants and co-conspirators are employed by or associated with an enterprise, including  
24 state and federal government units, and conspired, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) to violate §  
25 1962(c). Defendants conspired to conduct or participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the  
26 enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(a)(B)  
27 and 1961(1)(E) and 1961(5) and 1962(c), as follows:

1 A. Multiple violations of the Civil Rights Act.

2 B. Multiple violations of the RICO Act.

3 C. Multiple violations of criminal statutes, including obstruction of justice, misprision of  
4 felonies, accessory before and after the fact.

5 62. These acts occurred within the last ten years, and especially in 1982, and continue to this date.

6 63. By reason of violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) committed by defendants, Plaintiff was injured in  
7 an as yet undetermined amount, believed to be not less than twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00), within  
8 the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1964(d).

9 **SIXTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
10 **(Violation and Destruction of First Amendment Rights)**

11 64. Plaintiff repeats all of the foregoing allegations and realleges them herein.

12 65. The wrongful and conspiratorial acts of Defendants and co-conspirators caused Plaintiff to be  
13 deprived of his First Amendment rights, including the right to petition government for redress of record-  
14 setting constitutional violations and the harms arising from the violations.

15 66. These acts commenced in 1965 when Plaintiff sought to report to federal entities, including  
16 members of Congress, the US Department of Justice, Federal Aviation Administration, National  
17 Transportation Safety Board, General Accounting Office, the federal crimes that he discovered, including  
18 those crimes he discovered while he was a federal investigator holding federal authority to make such  
19 determinations. These violations continue at this time.

20 **SEVENTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
21 **(Violation and Destruction of Fifth Amendment Rights)**

22 67. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

23 68. The wrongful and conspiratorial acts of the Defendants and co-conspirators caused Plaintiff to be  
24 deprived of the rights and protections under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. These  
25 violations deprived Plaintiff, and caused him to suffer, the loss of freedoms, liberties, properties, quality of  
26 life, due process, equal protection of the law, due process.

27 69. These acts commenced in 1982 and continue to this date.

28 **EIGHTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

1 **(Violation and Destruction of Fourteenth Amendment Rights)**

2 70. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

3 71. The wrongful and conspiratorial acts of the Defendants and co-conspirators caused Plaintiff to be  
4 deprived of the rights and protections under the Fourteenth Amendment, including due process, equal  
5 protection, deprivation of liberty and property, quality of life, property, privileges and immunities.

6 72. Defendants' wrongful and conspiratorial acts violated the rights and protections under the  
7 Privileges and Immunities Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendments, and under Article IV, § 2, cl. 1.

8 73. These acts commenced in 1982 and especially in 1982, and continue to this date.

9 **NINTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(False Imprisonment In Felony Retaliation For Reporting Federal Crimes)**

11 74. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

12 75. The wrongful and conspiratorial acts by Defendants and co-conspirators caused Plaintiff to be  
13 falsely charged with criminal contempt and imprisoned, in felony retaliation for exercising rights and  
14 protections under the laws and constitution of the United States; in felony retaliation for reporting federal  
15 crimes that Plaintiff was required to report under federal crime-reporting statutes and which he had a right to  
16 report under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

17 76. These acts commenced in 1987, and continue to this date.

18 **TENTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Cruel and Unusual Punishment for Exercising Constitutional Rights and Responsibilities)**

20 77. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

21 78. Defendants subjected Plaintiff to cruel and unusual punishment in retaliation for exercising  
22 statutory and constitutional rights and responsibilities, and therefore violated the Eight Amendment to the  
23 United States Constitution. They subjected Plaintiff to eight years of persecution through a sham California  
24 law suit filed by the covert Justice Department law firm of Friedman, Sloan and Ross; they subjected him to  
25 loss of his life's assets through a combination of the sham California law suit, the violation and suspension  
26 of all federal rights and protections, by forcing Plaintiff to seek refuge in Chapter 11; by corruptly seizing  
27 Plaintiff's assets after he exercised the protections of Chapter 11; by repeated false charges of criminal  
28 contempt and imprisonment from 1987 to the present date; with the concurrent mental, physical, personal,

1 and financial trauma associated with these punishments. They violated the Eight Amendment to the  
2 Constitution by the form of retaliatory punishment inflicted upon Plaintiff for having exercised basic  
3 constitutional rights and protections and those provided by federal statutes.

4 79. This cruel and unusual punishment commenced in 1987 and continues to this date.

5 **ELEVENTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
6 **(Violation and Destruction Of Other Constitutionally Protected Rights)**

7 80. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

8 81. Defendants' wrongful and conspiratorial acts destroyed the rights and protections under the  
9 Constitution of the United States. These include the right to obtain a divorce; the right to exercise personal  
10 jurisdiction on the same basis as available to millions of other people; the right to change residence without  
11 losing personal and property rights adjudicated by prior courts and acquired under the laws and Constitution  
12 of the United States and of prior jurisdictions of residence.

13 82. These violations commenced in 1982 with the sham California action, and continue to this date  
14 as the criminal cartel, the defendants, sought to block Plaintiff's reporting of the criminal activities.

15 **TWELFTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
16 **(Federal Tort Claims act)**

17 83. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

18 84. Defendants' and co-conspirators' wrongful and conspiratorial acts violated rights and protections  
19 under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The Defendants were, or are, employees of the United States of America.  
20 They include personnel within the U.S. Department of Justice and its various divisions; the Central  
21 Intelligence Agency; Office of Naval Intelligence; covert CIA and Justice Department law firms; federal  
22 judges and officers of the court; and unknown and unnamed federal employees.

23 85. Federal employees committing the torts against Plaintiff acted under color of federal law. Their  
24 actions did not constitute due care, and instead, were criminal in nature, and intended to defraud plaintiff, as  
25 well as the United States. These acts are not within the discretionary duties of the Defendants and  
26 participants.

27 86. These violations commenced while Plaintiff was a federal air safety investigator. He did not  
28 discover the conspiracy and fraud of the criminal cartel, in 1991. These violations escalated with the 1982

1 California action filed by the covert Justice Department law firm, and the aiding and abetting of the scheme  
2 by California judges/justices, federal judges/justices, Justice Department law firms, and every known  
3 government and non-government check and balance.

4 **THIRTEENTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
5 **(Declaratory Judgment To Declare Federally Protected Rights)**

6 87. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

7 88. Defendants' and co-conspirators wrongful and conspiratorial acts violated federal question rights  
8 for which relief is available under the declaratory judgment statutes. The federal rights that are violated, and  
9 for which Plaintiff seeks a declaration of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States,  
10 including:

11 A. The right to exercise federal crime-reporting responsibilities, including the requirement to  
12 report federal crimes to a federal court (18 USC § 4), without federal judges/justices and Justice  
13 Department prosecutors retaliation against Plaintiff with repeated charges of criminal contempt; repeated  
14 imprisonment; and using that reporting of federal crimes as a basis to seize Plaintiff's life's assets after he  
15 was forced to seek refuge in Chapter 11 from the pattern of felony persecution judicially inflicted. In this  
16 manner the Defendants who were implicated in the federal crimes sought to block all constitutional and  
17 statutory protections and thereby hold themselves immune from exposure and prosecution.

18 B. Declare the requirement of federal judges receiving testimony and evidence to support the  
19 reporting of federal crimes being made by Plaintiff or any other citizen exercising their crime-reporting  
20 responsibilities.

21 C. Declare the requirement of defendant members of Congress to receive testimony and  
22 evidence relating to the crimes being reporting to that federal tribunal, under the requirements of federal  
23 crime reporting statutes and under the right to report crimes under the First Amendment.

24 D. Declare the order seizing Plaintiff's assets as void, and all subsequent orders void, and return  
25 to Plaintiff the assets that were corruptly seized, and which thereafter funded CIA and related criminal  
26 cartel activities and personnel.

27 E. Declare Plaintiff's rights and legal obligations established in five judgments since 1966, and

1 which were violated and destroyed by renegade California judges/justices between 1982 and 1990, in  
2 the sham California action that was part of the scheme to block Plaintiff's reporting of the federal crimes.

3 F. Declare Plaintiff's right to the record-setting violations of constitutionally guaranteed due  
4 process, equal protection, right to court access, the protection of federal statutes and constitutional  
5 safeguards, all of which have been denied to Plaintiff as the criminal cartel seeks to block Plaintiff's  
6 reports of the criminal cartel activities.

7 **FOURTEENTH FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION**  
8 **(Injunctive Relief)**

9 89. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged herein.

10 90. Injunctive order providing Plaintiff relief from:

11 A. Persecution by Department of Justice for exercising constitutionally protected rights to report  
12 criminal acts.

13 B. Order the United States of America, and the Department of Justice, to vacate the previous  
14 orders of criminal contempt and prison sentences. Dismiss the present criminal contempt action that  
15 seeks to imprison Plaintiff for having exercised constitutionally guaranteed rights and responsibilities.

16 C. Vacate orders barring Plaintiff from court access, voiding for Plaintiff the rights and  
17 protections under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

18 D. Order the California courts to immediately halt, now and forever, all attempts to void the  
19 rights and legal obligations established for the past 25 years in five prior divorce judgments; to halt any  
20 attempt to enforce the prior orders/judgments; hold such orders/judgments void; and to negotiate with  
21 Plaintiff for damages.

22 E. Order the United States to return to Plaintiff the assets that were seized when Plaintiff sought  
23 refuge in Chapter 11, including (a) voiding of all trustee and other property sales or foreclosures; (b)  
24 void all mortgages placed upon the properties after plaintiff's assets were seized in 1987; (c) order all  
25 parties who received funds in any way or form relating to the seizure of plaintiff's assets to return the  
26 funds to plaintiff, within 60 days, and pay interest on the amounts; (d) pay for all costs to return Plaintiff  
27 promptly to the position that he held when he sought refuge in Chapter 11 in 1987.

1 91. Provide for multiple investigations, and open and public hearings, into plaintiff's charges of  
2 criminal activities by corrupt federal officials. This investigation includes:

3 A. The conspiracy known as October Surprise.

4 B. Looting of America's financial institutions by the CIA.

5 C. CIA drug smuggling into the United States.

6 D. Conversion of Chapter 11 courts into racketeering enterprises.

7 E. Corrupt misuse of the US Department of Justice, federal courts, and other federal entities.

8 F. Corruption related to a series of fatal airline crashes, as reported by Plaintiff.

9 G. Investigate the corrupt acts by Ninth Circuit Chapter 11 judges, trustees, law firms, US  
10 Trustee, and Justice Department.

11 **DAMAGES**

12 92. Plaintiff demands judgment for damages as follows:

13 That judgment be entered against the defendants, individually, and in their official capacities, each of  
14 them jointly and severally:

15 A. In an undetermined amount not less than thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.00) upon the  
16 violation of the RICO Act.

17 B. In an undetermined amount not less than thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.00), arising from  
18 violations of the Civil Rights Act and the federal equivalent in the Biven claim.

19 C. In an undetermined amount not less than Thirty-Million-Dollars for violations of Bivens  
20 doctrine.

21 D. Award of treble damages under RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) and F.S.A. § 895.07, based  
22 upon defendants' racketeering activities.

23 E. In an undetermined amount not less than thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.00), based upon  
24 violations of the other causes of actions.

25 F. Punitive damages.

26 G. Costs of this litigation, in an amount to be determined.



1 H. Equitable relief against Defendants in the form of such injunctive and related relief after  
2 Defendants and Participants as might be appropriate.

3 I. Provide Plaintiff with competent and loyal legal counsel and assistants, to present evidence in  
4 the most satisfactory manner, and to continue with this action.

5 J. Other remedies that are proper.

6 **Demand For Jury Trial**

7 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues triable as such. Plaintiff also makes reference to the  
8 highly sensitive and extraordinary nature of the misconduct, and the pattern of rampant judicial misconduct  
9 in the federal courts.

10 Dated: March 24, 1992.

11 \_\_\_\_\_  
12 RODNEY F. STICH  
13 Plaintiff in pro se

14 **DECLARATION**

15 I, Rodney Stich, declare:

16 The allegations stated herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Executed this twenty-  
17 fourth day of March 1992, in the City of Walnut Creek, State of California.

18 \_\_\_\_\_  
19 Rodney F. Stich  
20 Plaintiff in pro se

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Attachments:

Exhibit A: Transcript and declaration describing segments of the criminal cartel.

Exhibit B: List of civil, constitutional, and criminal violations inflicted upon Plaintiff by, and with the aiding and abetting, of Defendants.

Exhibit C: Harms inflicted upon Plaintiff.