

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

No. 03-6244

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
For the Southern District of New York

---

RODNEY F. STICH, Plaintiff—Appellant

v.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, Defendant--Appellee

---

APPELLANT’S REPLY BRIEF

---

Rodney Stich, Pro Se  
POB 5  
Alamo, CA 94507  
Tel: 925-944-1930

1 Appellant responds to Appellee’s brief , and summarizes the facts and issues raised in this  
2 case.

3 **Issues Not Addressed by Appellee Brief**

4 **Sua Sponte Dismissal Blocked Reports of Criminal Activities Being**  
5 **Reported Under Federal Crime Reporting Statute, Title 18 U.S.C. § 4**

6 The Appellee brief did not address the obstruction of justice tactic resulting from the sua  
7 sponte dismissal. Appellant, a former federal agent in a key position responsible for aviation  
8 safety matters sought to report to a federal court—as required by 18 U.S.C. § 4--the corrupt and  
9 criminal conditions<sup>1</sup> that he and a group of other government agents had initially discovered as  
10 part of their official duties.

11 Appellant had exercised his mandatory duty under 18 U. S.C. § 4—and his right under 28  
12 U.S.C. § 1361—that requires *any* federal judge to receive reports of federal crimes from any  
13 person who offers it, as part of the judge’s non-discretionary administrative duties to receive  
14 such reports and evidence.

15 The block to making these reports, and the retaliation against him for seeking to defend  
16 U.S. interests, enabled years of catastrophic consequences to occur in several areas adversely  
17 affecting national security. Among the long list such harm to national interests were the catas-  
18 trophic events of September 11, 2001.

19 **History of Documented Violations of Substantive and Procedural**  
20 **Due Process Were Among the Tactics Used To Block These Reports**

21 Part of the heavily documented actions taken to block Appellant from reporting the criminal  
22 activities were the misuse of the courts against Appellant that included years of massive viola-  
23 tions of state and federal substantive and procedural due process and the infliction of great and  
24 irreparable personal and financial harm.

25 Some of these major violations of federally-protected rights were stated in Appellant’s  
26 complaint, in which Judge Mukasey continued the civil rights violations while concurrently

---

27  
28 <sup>1</sup> Related criminal activities including those perpetrated by people in key positions within the  
government’s aviation safety offices, drug smuggling, and other areas detailed in Appellant’s  
complaint.

1 blocking the reports of crimes against the United States.

2 The history of aggressive civil rights violations commenced with a sham lawsuit filed  
3 against Appellant by a CIA-front law firm that required violating large numbers of state and  
4 federal laws and constitutional protections, and the repeated violations of multiple federal sub-  
5 stantive and procedural due process defenses by federal judges—the latest such instance being  
6 perpetrated by Judge Mukasey.

7 A partial history of the unlawful and unconstitutional tactics that blocked the reports of  
8 criminal and subversive activities, including those perpetrated by Judge Mukasey, included:

9 (a) Sua sponte dismissal of Appellant’s filing, which blocked the reporting of the crimi-  
10 nal and subversive activities, and violated the federal defenses against the massive vio-  
11 lations of federally protected rights. In the latest instance by Judge Mukasey, the sua  
12 sponte dismissal violating major legal and constitutional substantive and procedural due  
13 process included the highly irregular filing of Appellant’s complaint. The complaint  
14 was denied filing for 13 months, while Judge Mukasey prepared a five-page dismissal  
15 order that was filed concurrent with the delayed filing of Appellant’s complaint.

16 (b) Mislabeling attempts to report criminal activities against the United States and the  
17 related catastrophic consequences to be “without merit.”

18 (c) Reversing the legal definition of a frivolous filing. Judge Mukasey placed a frivo-  
19 lous label on Appellant’s attempts to report criminal activities and the exercise of fed-  
20 eral defenses against record-setting violations of federally protected rights.

21 (d) Reversing the legal definition of vexatious litigant, by accusing Appellant of being a  
22 vexatious litigant for attempting to report criminal and subversive activities and for ex-  
23 ercising legal and constitutional defenses against the massive violations of federally  
24 protected rights that were an integral part of efforts to halt Appellant’s exposure activi-  
25 ties.

26 (e) In response to the multiple federal claims stated in Appellant’s complaint Judge  
27 Mukasey used the “failure to state a claim” tactic to block the reporting of the deadly  
28 criminal activities and to violate the numerous federal defenses that were specific for

1 the violations of federal laws and constitutional protections.

2 (f) Delusional label tactic was an other tactic used by Judge Mukasey to block Appel-  
3 lant's reporting of the criminal and subversive activities associated with the catastrophic  
4 harm inflicted upon national security and the lives of many victims, including those of  
5 September 11, 2001.

6 (g) Threatening a former federal agent and witness to halt his patriotic duty to defend  
7 the United States against the criminal and subversive activities that Appellant and his  
8 group of other former government agents had discovered and sought to report. In his  
9 sua sponte dismissal order, Judge Mukasey threatened Appellant if Appellant should  
10 continue his attempts to report criminal activities against the United States, or continue  
11 exercising federal defenses against massive violations of federally protected rights. It is  
12 a federal crime to threaten a former federal agent or witness<sup>2</sup> who seeks to report  
13 criminal activities against the United States, or attempts to exercise constitutional  
14 rights.<sup>3</sup>

---

17 <sup>2</sup> Title 18 U.S.C. § 111. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or employees. (a) In general.—Whoever—  
18 (1) forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any person designated in section 114  
19 of this title [federal agent] while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties; or (2) forcibly  
20 assaults or intimidates any person who formerly served as a person designated in section 1114 on account of the  
21 performance of official duties during such person's term of service, shall, where the acts in violation of this section  
22 constitute only simple assault, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, and in all  
23 other cases, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

24 Title 18 U.S.C. § 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant—(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimi-  
25 dation or physical force, or threatens another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct to-  
26 ward another person, with intent to — (1) influence, delay or prevent the testimony of any person in an official  
27 proceeding; shall be fined ... or imprisoned ... or both. [1988 amended reading]

28 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 per-  
son, or threatens to do so, with intent to retaliate against any person for—(1) the attendance of a witness or party  
at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in  
an official proceeding; or (2) any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal of-  
fense ...

<sup>3</sup> **Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Conspiracy against rights of citizens**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or en-  
joyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his  
having so exercised the same; ... They shall be fined ... or imprisoned ... or both;

1                   **Criminal Statutes Violated by Blocking Reports of Federal Crimes**

2                   By blocking Appellant and his group of other former government agents from reporting  
3 federal offenses, criminal statutes were violated. These include:

- 4                   • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 2. Principals.** (a) Whoever commits an offense against the United  
5 States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is  
6 punishable as a principal. (b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if  
7 directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States,  
8 is punishable as a principal.
  - 9                   ○ [Crimes against the United States were perpetrated by (a) the people engaging  
10 in the underlying federal offenses that Appellant sought to report; (b) by those  
11 who aided and abetted the crimes and protected the perpetrators by blocking  
12 Appellant from reporting these offenses; (c) by those who misused the courts to  
13 unlawfully, unconstitutionally, and criminally, seize and destroy the \$10 million  
14 in assets that funded Appellant’s exposure activities.
- 15                   • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 3. Accessory after the fact.** Whoever, knowing that an offense  
16 against the United States had been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists  
17 the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment, is an  
18 accessory after the fact.
  - 19                   ○ [These offenses were perpetrated by federal judges, by lawyers for the CIA-front  
20 law firm, and those lawyers who assisted in various ways, as stated in prior fed-  
21 eral actions filed by Appellant.]
- 22                   • **Title 18 USC § 4. Misprision of felony.** Whoever, having knowledge of the actual  
23 commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and  
24 does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in  
25 civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or  
26 imprisoned not more than three years, or both.
  - 27                   ○ [These offenses were perpetrated by many people, including every federal judge  
28 who was aware of Appellant’s attempts to report the federal offences and the  
misuse of the courts to block these reports.]
- **Title 18 U.S.C. § 111. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or em-  
ployees.** (a) In general.—Whoever— (1) forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes,  
intimidates, or interferes with any person designated in section 114 of this title [fed-  
eral agent] while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties; or

1 (2) forcibly assaults or intimidates any person who formerly served as a person des-  
2 ignated in section 1114 on account of the performance of official duties during such  
3 person's term of service, shall, where the acts in violation of this section constitute  
4 only simply assault, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year,  
or both, and in all other cases, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than  
three years, or both.

5 ○ [These offenses were perpetrated by while Appellant was a federal agent hold-  
6 ing a highly sensitive aviation safety position, and perpetrated by lawyers and  
7 judges who knowingly acted to block Appellant's exposure activities through  
8 various tactics, including blocking the reports, terminating his civil and constitu-  
9 tional rights, and inflicting great personal and financial harm upon Appellant.  
10 All of these actions, and participants, enabled catastrophic events to occur.]

11  
12 • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 153. Embezzlement by trustee or officer.** Whoever knowingly  
13 and fraudulently appropriates to his own use, embezzles, spends, or transfers any  
14 property or secretes or destroys any document belonging to the estate of a debtor  
which came into his charge as trustee ... shall be fined ... or imprisoned ... or both.

15 • [This statute applies to the trustees, lawyers, and judges, who unlawfully and  
16 unconstitutionally seized and liquidated Appellant's assets.]

17 • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 241. Conspiracy against rights of citizens**

18 If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate  
19 any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured  
20 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;

21 • [These offenses were perpetrated by federal judges and others, named in  
22 Appellant's prior lawsuits, who threatened and who inflicted great harm  
23 upon Appellant for exercising legal and constitutional defenses against  
24 the record-setting hardcore violations of state and federal laws and con-  
25 stitutional protections. Included in these offenses were the unlawful and  
26 unconstitutional orders permanently depriving Appellant the due process  
27 and equal protection rights to court access and the protections guaranteed  
28 by the laws and Constitution of the United States.]

- 1 • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 245. Federally protected activities.** ((b) Whoever,  
2 whether or not acting under color of law, by force or threat of force willfully  
3 injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or in-  
4 terfere with—(1) Any person because he is or has been, or in order to intimi-  
5 date such person or any other person or any class of persons [whistleblower,  
6 witness, informant] from—(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, ser-  
7 vice, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the  
8 United States;
- 9 • [These federal offenses were repeatedly perpetrated as judges and law-  
10 yers acted in unison to destroy Appellant’s liberties and freedom, destroy  
11 the assets that funded his exposure attempts to protect national interests,  
12 to prevent him from exercising his right and responsibility to report fed-  
13 eral crimes, and to exercise federal defenses against the repeated viola-  
14 tions of state and federal substantive and procedural due process as part  
15 of the multiple efforts to block the reports of federal crimes.]
- 16 • **Title 18 U.S.C. § 371.** Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United  
17 States. If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against  
18 the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof, in  
19 any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act  
20 to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined ... or imprisoned ...
- 21 • [The United States was repeatedly defrauded by the actions of the judges  
22 and others by blocking the reports of criminal activities; by felony re-  
23 taliation against a former federal agent and witness for attempting to re-  
24 port criminal acts; by subverting the laws and constitution of the United  
25 States; by converting the courts into a racketeering enterprise; and by  
26 misconduct that enabled catastrophic consequences to occur against na-  
27 tional interests, including national security, and the deaths of many peo-  
28 ple, including those on 9-11.]
- **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant—**  
(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, or threatens an-  
other person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct to-  
ward another person, with intent to — (1) influence, delay or prevent  
the testimony of any person in an official proceeding: shall be fined ... or  
imprisoned ... or both. [1988 amended reading]

- [These offenses were repeatedly perpetrated by the numerous actions taken to block Appellant from reporting the federal offenses, preventing him from testifying to these matters.]

- **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1513. Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant.** (a) Whoever knowingly engages in any conduct and thereby causes bodily injury to another person or damages the tangible property of another person, or threatens to do so, with intent to retaliate against any person for—(1) the attendance of a witness or party at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in an official proceeding; or (2) any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense ...

- [These offenses were repeatedly perpetrated by federal judges and Justice Department lawyers who repeatedly retaliated against Appellant for attempting to report the criminal activities, including (a) charging him with criminal contempt of court; (b) sentencing him to federal prison; (c) by orders issued by district and appellate judges permanently denying Appellant access to federal courts, which blocked him from reporting the criminal and subversive activities that he and his group of other former government agents had discovered and blocking the exercise of federal defenses against the massive and repeated violations of federally protected rights.]

**Criminal Statutes Violated by Inflicting Great Harm and Depriving Him of Constitutionally-Protected Rights for Exercising Constitutional Defenses Against Massive Violations of Federally-Protected Rights Associated with Obstruction of Justice Scheme**

- **Title 18 U.S.C. § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law.** Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person ... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

- [These offenses were perpetrated by federal judges and others named in Appellant's prior complaints, and were directed against a former government agent seeking to defend national interests by exposing corrupt and criminal activities of people in key government positions.]

1           **Massive Civil Rights Violations As Part of Actions to Block Reports of Criminal**  
2           **Activities**

3           Included in the tactics to block Appellant’s reports of criminal activities were a continu-  
4           ing series of hardcore civil and constitutional violations. These violations of federally pro-  
5           tected rights were followed by violations of every relevant procedural due process rights  
6           under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

7           This pattern commenced with the filing of a sham lawsuit by a CIA-front law firm that  
8           violated dozens of state and federal laws and constitutional safeguards for which federal  
9           protections and defenses existed under the laws and Constitution of the United States. To  
10          insure the success of this scheme, and to protect the people perpetrating the federal of-  
11          fences, federal judges repeatedly violated every relevant substantive and procedural due  
12          process right. The substantive due process violations of federally protected rights for which  
13          federal remedies existed under the following:

- 14          • Under the Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 1983-1986), and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, and re-  
15          lated law. These violations arose under color of state law in California and Nevada that  
16          commenced with a sham lawsuit filed by a CIA-front law firm, that acted to block  
17          Appellant’s reporting of criminal and subversive activities that he initially discovered as  
18          a federal investigator.
- 19          • Under Bivens on the basis of civil rights violations occurring under color of federal law,  
20          in the federal district and appellate courts.
- 21          • Under RICO (42 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1965), on the basis of multiple predicate acts, in a  
22          conspiracy, that inflicted great harm upon interstate commerce, and upon Appellant.
- 23          • Under the Federal Tort Claims Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2274), on the basis of torts per-  
24          petrated against Appellant by government employees in the states of California and Ne-  
25          vada.
- 26          • Under the Supreme Court’s void judgment doctrine on the basis of unlawful and uncon-  
27          stitutional seizure and liquidation of the assets that funded Appellant’s exposure activi-  
28          ties and which then financially blocked Appellant from attempts to expose the crimes  
                against the United States that continue to inflict great harm upon national security and

1 ot5her vital national interests.

- 2 • Under the Supreme Court’s void judgment doctrine on the basis of unlawful and uncon-  
3 stitutional judicial orders terminating Appellant’s due process and equal protection right  
4 to federal court access. These orders knowingly blocked Appellant’s efforts to protect  
5 the United States from criminal and subversive activities, and blocked Appellant’s fed-  
6 eral defenses against the massive violations of federally protected rights that played key  
7 roles in the obstruction of justice tactics.
- 8 • Under the Declaratory Judgment Act (28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, and FRCivP 57), on the  
9 basis of violations of legal rights and obligations adjudicated and established in five  
10 judgments and which continue to be in controversy.

11 **Compounding the Obstruction of Justice and *Substantive* Due Process Violations**  
12 **With Repeated *Procedural* Due Process Violations**

13 Judge Mukasey continued the non-ending pattern of procedural due process violations that  
14 blocked the reporting of federal crimes, that protected the guilty, that violated the legal and  
15 constitutional protections and defenses against the massive violations of civil and constitutional  
16 protections. These federal offenses included:

- 17 • Violated bar against sua sponte dismissals, which blocked Appellant from reporting the  
18 federal crimes and blocked Appellant from defending against the civil rights violations.
- 19 • Violated the bar against dismissal when Appellant’s Complaint stated multiple federal  
20 causes of action for which federal remedies exist.
- 21 • Violated the bar against Rule 12 and Rule 56 dismissals by denying Appellant the due  
22 process right to file oppositions, to obtain discovery, and to provide affidavits. These  
23 violations were further expanded when Judge Mukasey made reference to matters out-  
24 side of the pleading in his sua sponte dismissal order, which was prepared weeks before  
25 Appellant’s complaint was filed 13 months past the time of required filing.
- 26 • Violated the requirement that the charges in the complaint be accepted as true for op-  
27 posing dismissal. This violation also affected national security by preventing the re-  
28 porting of criminal activities related to the events of September 11, 2001.
- Violated the right to a jury trial on factual matters. These factual matters provided by

1 law related to (a) declaratory judgment act matters; (b) determination of whether a con-  
2 spiracy existed to block Appellant’s reporting of crimes against the United States; (c)  
3 whether a conspiracy existed to violated Appellant’s civil rights; (d) whether a conspir-  
4 acy existed under the RICO cause of action; (e) whether the facts states a claim under  
5 the Federal Tort Claims Act.

- 6 • Violated due process by reversing the legal definition of frivolous. Judge Mukasey  
7 placed a frivolous label on matters in the Complaint that sought to report crimes against  
8 the United States; and calling it frivolous to seek relief from great personal and financial  
9 harm arising from massive violations of federal and constitutional rights.
- 10 • Violated due process (and obstructed justice) by claiming lack of meritorious issues,  
11 when the Complaint stated major violations of federally protected rights for which nu-  
12 merous federal laws and constitutional provisions guarantee a defense, and criminal  
13 statutes require reporting the federal crimes. Included in the alleged “lack of meritori-  
14 ous issues” were attempts to report the corrupt and criminal activities responsible for  
15 the conditions enabling hijackers to kill 3,000 people on 9-11.
- 16 • Violated due process and obstructed justice by misstating facts, by omissions, by false  
17 conclusionary statements, and outright deception in the dismissal order.
- 18 • Violated civil and constitutional rights by upholding the unlawful and unconstitutional  
19 orders barring Appellant the right to federal court access, which also knowingly ob-  
20 structed justice, thereby aiding and abetting the deadly criminal activities.
- 21 • Violated due process rights under Title 28 U.S.C. § 1331 on basis of denying to Appel-  
22 lant the right to the protections of the laws and Constitution of the United States while  
23 simultaneously inflicting great harm upon Appellant through violations of these rights.
- 24 • Violated due process rights under 28 U.S.C. § 1343, on the basis of denying Appellant  
25 the protection and defenses against the massive civil rights violations occurring in the  
26 California and federal courts.

27 The repeated violations of these rights were an integral part of the efforts to block the re-  
28 ports by former government agents of tragedy-related criminal and subversive activities, as de-

1 scribed in Appellant’s various judicial filings. The blowback effect of these tactics enabled a  
2 series of catastrophic consequences to occur, including the catastrophic effects of the airliner  
3 hijackings on September 11, 2001, and the enormous peripheral reactions.

4 Combined with the long series of documented massive violations of state and federal laws  
5 and constitutional protections there is a long series of violations of federal criminal statutes,  
6 repeated by Judge Mukasey in the present action.

7 Further, and one-day’s consequences in only one of the areas suffering the catastrophic ef-  
8 fects—9-11—there is a clear conspiracy, heavily documented in judicial records, to block fed-  
9 eral investigations of deadly criminal and subversive misconduct, judicially documented ac-  
10 tions to hinder an exposure of these crimes against the United States, lying in judicial dismissal  
11 orders, and unprecedented personal and financial harm upon a former government agent who  
12 sought to defend and protect the United States against the catastrophic consequences of corrupt  
13 acts by people in key government positions.

14 An interesting comparison can be made of the charges Justice Department prosecutors in an-  
15 other action filed in the same district court and the criminal acts of the prosecutors in this case.

#### 16 SUMMARY

17 The legal responsibilities of the court of appeal judges in these matters include:

- 18 • Examine every issue de novo, as if the judges of this appellate court are acting as the  
19 district court carrying out its responsibilities under the laws and Constitution of the  
20 United States.
- 21 • Address, and provide for a proper forum, for Appellant and his group of other former  
22 government agents to provide information and evidence of criminal and subversive ac-  
23 tivities and their related catastrophic effects upon national security, as required of all  
24 federal judges under 18 U.S.C. § 4.
- 25 • Correct and provide for long-denied and violated due process, to address the defenses  
26 and remedies against the massive violations of state and federal laws and constitutional  
27 provisions, which constitute federal causes of actions under the Civil Rights Act,  
28 Bivens, Declaratory Judgment Act, RICO, Federal Tort Claims Act, and the other fed-

1 eral remedies stated in Appellant's complaint.

2 **Consequences for the United States if the Obstruction of Justice**  
3 **And Other Federal Offenses are Continued by This Court:**

4 Appellant has recorded the catastrophic consequences, including many deaths, caused or  
5 enabled to occur by the underlying federal offenses and the coverups by federal judges and  
6 other defendants named in prior federal filings. The 3,000 deaths on 9-11 were only one-day's  
7 consequences in one of the multiple areas affected by the misconduct. A coverup will insure  
8 the continuation of these deadly consequences.

9 **Harm Faced by the Guilty That Will Result From Finally Addressing**  
10 **The Federal Offenses Raised in Appellant's Federal Filings**

11 If the decision by the judges of this court are to finally allow these egregious federal of-  
12 fenses to be exposed, harm will be threatened to the culture in the federal courts, the felonious  
13 acts by federal judges, and those lawyers and others who aided and abetted these crimes, often  
14 for self-serving interests. In the past, these same people have knowingly sacrificed the lives of  
15 those who would perish, and knowingly subjected national interests to continuing the history  
16 of great harm.

17 Federal judges had several decades of awareness of these charges, and the catastrophic con-  
18 sequences, making the consequences of further judicial coverups and judicial chicanery  
19 gravely obvious.

20 Dated: February 29, 2004.

21  
22  
23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 Rodney F. Stich  
25  
26  
27  
28