



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**POSSE COMITATUS
(CROSS REFERENCES)
(REFERRALS)**

(RESPONSE RECEIVED FROM U.S. MARSHALL SERVICE)

PART 13 OF 13

BUFILE:157-33487

SUBJECT: Passé Comitatif

CROSS REFERENCE(S)

1985 10 10077

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT
19 JAN 85 12 59 z
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Exec. AD Adm.	
Exec. AD Inv.	
Exec. AD LES	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Servs.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

19 1227Z JAN 85

FM OMAHA (100A-NEW)
TO DIRECTOR, FBI ROUTINE
BT
UNCLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-3-86 BY SP2149/CK
KSK

ATTN: CIE, TERRORISM SECTION
MUSSES, MEMBERS OF THE THREE COMBATANTS; DOMESTIC SECURITY
INVESTIGATION; OO: OMAHA..

RE OMAHA TELCALL TO THE BUREAU INSTANT DATE.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS TO ADVISE FBIHQ OF
INFORMATION RECEIVED INDICATING THAT CAPTIONED GROUP

[REDACTED]

ON 1/10/85, DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL [REDACTED] DISTRICT
OF NEBRASKA, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, ADVISED THAT HE HAS INFORMATION FROM
THREAT ANALYSIS GROUP, U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, 12 FEB 4 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT CAPTIONED
GROUP [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MAK 12 1985 AD

U.S. Marshal
conclusion

FBIHQ 100-487031-93

PAGE TWO

OM (187A-NEW)

UNCLAS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, THE STATES OF NEBRASKA AND IOWA BOTH HAVE HEAVY NUMBERS OF POSSE COMITATUS MEMBERS.

[REDACTED] BY

THE [REDACTED]

TD

BASED ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION, AND BASED ON THE LARGE NUMBER OF POSSE COMITATUS POSSIBLY FEELING IN THE OMAHA DIVISION, OMAHA IS COMMENCING A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU, TERRORISM SECTION. DETERMINE THROUGH THE THREAT ANALYSIS GROUP, U. S. MARSHALS HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., EXISTENCE OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY

[REDACTED]

CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION.

Done
1/28/8
D
1/24

TD

ANY MORE

100

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

[Handwritten initials]

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE FEBRUARY 5, 1985

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

FM DIRECTOR FBI

FM

TO FBI OMAHA ROUTINE

TO

BT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-3-86 BY SP2TAP/USG

14

UNCLAS

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS; DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM;

12

OO: OMAHA

REFERENCE OMAHA TELETYPE TO FBIHQ DATED JANUARY 19, 1985;

10

BUTELCALL TO OMAHA ON JANUARY 29, 1985.

ON JANUARY 28, 1985, [REDACTED] THREAT

ANALYSIS GROUP, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, MCLEAN, VIRGINIA,

ADVISED THAT HIS GROUP HAD NO INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT

THE SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS [REDACTED]

8

HE ADVISED HE CONTACTED [REDACTED]

DEPUTY U.S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] WHO STATED THAT [REDACTED]

6

4

2

OMAHA SHOULD RECONTACT [REDACTED] FOR ANY FURTHER SUBSTANTIATION

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY

DRAFTED BY

DATE

ROOM

TELE EXT.

TIB:BAR (4)

2/5/85

4257

4650

NOTE: SEE PAGE THREE

1 - MR. KLEIN

1 - MR. SEDDON

1 - MR. COX

12 FEB 7 1985

14532 2/5/85

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBIHQ 100-487031-94

FBI/DOJ

4

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE 2

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE TWO DE HQ DIBB UNL*CLAS
OF THIS INFORMATION.

20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

150

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE: JULY 12, 1985 CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

*F1508PP MP OM KCDE HQ H0150 19323000YU3P 121937Z JUL 85

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI
TO FBI OMAHA (100A-9706) PRIORITY
FBI KANSAS CITY PRIORITY
FBI MINNEAPOLIS PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

SHERIFFS POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM

DS/T; 00: OMAHA

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, INSPECTOR [REDACTED] UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SERVICE (USMS) HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., ADVISED THAT THE USMS HAS A PROPERTY SALE OF SOME [REDACTED] SCHEDULED FOR [REDACTED] OF THE SPC IN THE [REDACTED] AREA AND THE USMS FEARS SOME TYPE OF CONFRONTATION WITH SPC AT THE TIME OF THE SALE. THE SALE IS BEING CONDUCTED TO SATISFY TAX LIENS. 10 JUL 29 1985

00R [REDACTED] T [REDACTED] (4) 7/12/85 4257 4650

- 1 - MR. KLEIN
- 1 - MR. SEDDON
- 1 - MR. COX

53 JAN 11 1986 FBIHQ 100-487031-116

M
TE
24 MAY 85 10 10z
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Routing slip with multiple empty boxes for distribution.

OMO 001 144 1835Z
RR HQ
DE OM
R 24 1835Z MAY 85

FM OMAHA (103A-9726) (P)
TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ROUTINE)
BT

W. S. ...
[Signature]
[Signature]

UNCLAS
UNSUBS; MEMBERS OF THE POSSE COMITATUS; DOMESTIC SECURITY/
TERRORISM; CC: OMAHA.

NR

RE OMAHA AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DATED 4/23/85, CAPTIONED AS
ABOVE.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS TO:

1. RECOMMEND THE CONVERSION OF CAPTIONED INVESTIGATION FROM A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY STATUS TO A FULL INVESTIGATION
2. GIVE THE BUREAU BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING OMAHA DIVISION INVESTIGATION TO DATE OF CAPTIONED GROUP.
3. SET FORTH OMAHA DIVISION'S INVESTIGATIVE PLAN REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER.

487038-

16 JUN 13 1985

BACKGROUND: A CHECK OF OMAHA DIVISION'S INDICES AND A REVIEW OF APPLICABLE FILES SHOWS THAT THE POSSE COMITATUS

1-4259

53 AUG 21 1985
[Signature]

FBIHQ 100-487038-18

PAGE SEVEN ON (100A-9706) UNCLAS

WAS SHOT AND KILLED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE PATROL SWAT TEAM AFTER HE FIRED UPON THE SWAT TEAM WITH A FULLY AUTOMATIC WEAPON.

CURRENT INVESTIGATION: OMAHA DIVISION'S CURRENT INVESTIGATION REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER WAS OPENED WHEN OMAHA RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, THAT THE SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC) [REDACTED] TD

[REDACTED] THE SPC AND RELATED GROUPS ARE QUITE ACTIVE IN OMAHA DIVISION TERRITORY, WITH [REDACTED] TD

CONTACT WITH THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SERVICE (USMS) LOCALLY AND AT HEADQUARTERS LEVEL [REDACTED] TD

[REDACTED] THE USMS THREAT ANALYSIS GROUP (TAG) ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] TD

[REDACTED] INVESTIGATION IN NEBRASKA HAS DETERMINED THAT A GROUP USING THE NAME

Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

~~URGENT~~
 Priority
 Routine

SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

Date 5/3/85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT - CID
DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT - CID

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO

BARRY G. JACKSON,
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS;
UNKNOWN POLICE OFFICERS,
WESLACO POLICE DEPARTMENT
WESLACO, TEXAS;
AND OTHERS;
MARK LINGENFELTER,
KATHY LINGENFELTER - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS
(SA 44A-5792) (C)
(OO: SAN ANTONIO)

BASIC BIBLE CHURCH OF AMERICA, aka;
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM (DS/T)
(Bufile 100-487413)
(SA 100A-14410) (P)
(OO: SAN ANTONIO)

BASIC BIBLE CHURCH OF AMERICA, aka;
U. S. MAGISTRATE FIDENCIO GARZA,
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS - VICTIM;
AFO
(SA 89B-392) (P)
(OO: SAN ANTONIO)

4-Bureau (Enc. 4)
2-Civil Rights Unit - CID
(2-Domestic Terrorism Unit - CID)
5-San Antonio
(1-44A-5792)
(2-100A-14410)
(2-89B-392)

CPW:sdh
(9)

BASED ON CAPTIONED GROUP'S PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE, THEIR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, AND THEIR DISDAIN FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, THEY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

NOT RECORDED
162 JUN 27 1985

Approved: _____

Transmitted ¹ _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

FBIHQ 100-487413-NR

SA 44A-5792
SA 100A-14410
SA 89B-392

Certain members of the group were issued Writs to Show Cause for the Grand Jury which was to meet on 4/23/85. These Writs to Show Cause were backed by Arrest Warrants provided to the U. S. Marshal's Service.

Because of the propensity for violence and past activities, the U. S. Marshal's Service has moved its Special Operations Groups (SOG) into the Brownsville-McAllen-Weslaco area to assist in these arrests. The SOG is comparable to the FBI's field SWAT teams.

For the additional information of FBIHQ, when the search warrants were served on the residence of [REDACTED] a male individual, believed to be [REDACTED] appeared in the front yard of the residence, pacing back and forth and holding a shotgun in one hand pointed at a 45 degree angle to the ground, yet in the direction of the ATF Agents serving the warrant. No further altercation developed. X

[REDACTED] is currently in custody of the U. S. Marshal's Service, SDT, Brownsville, in lieu of bond, on charges of contempt of court for failure to appear before a Federal Grand Jury, SDT. TC

FBIHQ should also be aware that the following items have been sent to the McAllen RA and ATF, Brownsville, Texas, as well as other law enforcement and Government officials:

1. Memo dated 2/25/85, from BBKA to the "Bloodsucking gangsters occupying City Hall of (ultimate Sodom) Weslaco" concerning a "foursquare judgement" served on city officials there.
2. "Affidavit" Statement of Facts, signed and witnessed on 3/23/85.
3. List of individuals, businesses, newspapers, and Government agencies to whom the Affidavit was mailed (#2 above and enclosed with this airtel).
4. Copy of search warrants issued by U. S. Magistrate FIDENCIO GARZA on 3/15/85, for case number B-85-315M.
5. List of seven items seized pursuant to the 3/15/85, search warrant.

SUBJECT POSSE COMITATUS

FOIPA # 403,942

FILE # 157-33487

Referral response received from Executive Office of the United States Attorney.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PORTLAND	DATE 10/4/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/22/74 - 10/1/74
TITLE OF CASE SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS, aka Posse Comitatus		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY [REDACTED] b7C
MI LA, LE, PD, 4084 JEH 10/25/74 b7C		CHARACTER OF CASE EM	

Large reliability statement omitted on page 1 of re-ppl. Same added to FBI HQ copies. Requests addressed to respective copies.

REFERENCES

- Portland report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/6/74 **b7C**
- Portland teletype to Bureau captioned [REDACTED] **b7C**
- [REDACTED] LM - SPC, " dated 9/19/74. **b7C**
- Kansas City teletype to Bureau dated 9/23/74. **b7C**
- Milwaukee teletype to Bureau dated 9/24/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copy being furnished Portland and Little Rock for their interest in captioned matter. Information copy being furnished Los Angeles due to interest in Identity Group from which Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC) was developed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	None		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED *H/R* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE
8 - Bureau
(COPIES ON COVER PAGE B)
2cc - CD (265-2-4)
1cc - CRD
1cc - SS
1cc - IAS
1cc - M084 JEH
10/25/74

157-33487-16
OCT 11 1974
REC-5
ST-101
b7C

Agency	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
Request Recd.	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
Date Fwd.	DATE 6/24/83 BY SP8BJM/mw
How Fwd.	CLASS 15
By	b7C

MI 157-2768

COPIES:

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- 1 - USA, Madison
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- 1 - ATF, Milwaukee
- 1 - IRS, Milwaukee
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Little Rock (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Portland (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - 157-1432
 - 1 - 157-1413
- 12- Milwaukee
 - 2 - 157-2768
 - 1 - 157-2817 (MANITOWOC COUNTY SPC)
 - 2 - 157-2819 (MARATHON COUNTY SPC)
 - 1 - 157-2821 (GRANT COUNTY SPC)
 - 1 - 157-2823 (TAYLOR COUNTY SPC)
 - 1 - 157-2825 (WINNEBAGO COUNTY SPC)
 - 1 - 157-2827 (SHAWANO COUNTY SPC)
 - 1 - 157-2803 [REDACTED]
 - 2 - 157-NEW [REDACTED] b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont.)

b7C Separate copy being furnished Portland for (PD 157-1413) [REDACTED] EM - SPC." FD-376 attached.

EOUSA

[U.S. Attorney supplying information in report in the Western District of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, is Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) STEVEN C. UNDERWOOD.

Special Agent of the FBI referred to in report is Special Agent [REDACTED] as reviewing Marathon b7C County court records. Special Agent of the FBI referred to in report as conducting investigation of the Manitowoc County Chapter of SPC is Special Agent [REDACTED] b7C

The Milwaukee Division will report results of the Midwest National Tax and Posse Comitatus Convention in form suitable for dissemination.

COVER PAGE

- B -

MI 157-2768

b7c
b7D
(IRS)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
(EOUSA)

[REDACTED]

According to news articles that appeared in the "Eau Claire Leader Telegram" dated September 20, 1974; September 21, 1974; and September 23, 1974, approximately 100 supporters of GERALD MC FARREN, the American Party candidate for the United States Senate, appeared at the State Office Building in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on September 20, 1974. MC FARREN was to appear at a public hearing conducted by the Department of Natural Resources on a 1968 charge whereby he illegally dumped fill into a lake in another county.

Among the supporters that appeared at the State Office Building was THOMAS STOCKHEIMER, head of the "Posse Comitatus" or "people's posse."

FBI

Date: 4/22/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-NEW) (P)
SUBJECT: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS, aka
EM - WHG
OO: PORTLAND

REC-28 - 11



The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] b7c
AT LUBBOCK, TEXAS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/80 BY SP8 BIT/mw

ROGER MC ROBERTS, AUSA, advised the following information on 4/14/75:

Judge RENALDO GARZA, USDJ, San Antonio, Texas, will be in Lubbock, Texas, 5/5/75, to begin pre-trial hearings on all motions filed by individuals who oppose paying income tax and have refused to do so. These suits, estimated from 6 to 10, will be heard in Lubbock, although some of the original suits were filed in other divisions. These people are alternately known as members of The Tax Rebels, or Sheriff's Posse Comitatus.

All of these tax objectors have filed writs of prejudice against all Federal Judges, except RENALDO GARZA, San Antonio, and against all members of the U. S. 5th Circuit, and the Supreme Court, therefore, GARZA has chosen to hear all their suits.

- 2 - Bureau
- 5 - El Paso
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - Phoenix
- 2 - Portland
- 2 - San Antonio
- 3 - Dallas

12 APR 24 1975

[redacted] b7c

70 MAY 12 1975

(18) 1 copy RM 4077-V&H



Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

0-7 DL (See attached)
EOUSA

[REDACTED] now living in [REDACTED] has acted as a moderator on several TV shows, [REDACTED]. He brags that he has not paid any tax in five years; however, he is under indictment at Lubbock, Texas, for failure to pay his tax. [REDACTED] filed a suit against HALBERT O. WOODWARD, USDJ, Lubbock, Texas, claiming his rights have been violated as he cannot pick the person to represent him, although he is not an attorney.

b6
b7C
(EOUSA)

[REDACTED] and others boast that in addition to being a member of the Tax Rebels, they are members of the Posse Comitatus, who have the right to hang anyone that denies them their constitutional rights. They claim they will pick the busiest intersection, at high noon, to hang that person, and allow his body to hang there as a warning to others.

MC ROBERTS is concerned over the welfare of Judge GARZA, and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He requested that Agents of the FBI be available in the event this occurs.

On 4/15/75 [REDACTED] advised the following:

b7C
b7D
(IRS)

[REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO SAC OMAHA (157-2120)

MAY 15, 1975

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (157-33487)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS, aka
KJ - WHITE HATE

REXTEL MAY 14, 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THIS DATE, ADVISED THAT U. S.

MARSHAL'S SERVICE WILL PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MANPOWER IN U. S.

DISTRICT COURT (USDC), NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA (NDI), CEDAR
RAPIDS, IOWA, TO MAINTAIN DIGNITY OF COURT AND THAT NO NEED
EXISTED FOR BUREAU AGENTS TO ACT IN THIS CAPACITY.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (USA), NDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, HAS
BEEN SO ADVISED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

OMAHA DISCONTINUE USE OF BUREAU AGENTS IN THIS CAPACITY.

b7c
[REDACTED]
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/80 BY SP8BJI/mw

MAY 15 1975

NOTE:

Referenced teletype advised that USA, City, Iowa, had requested that unarmed FBI Agents act as observers in USDC during the trials of 14 alleged Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC) members. This request was precipitated by confrontation which occurred between alleged SPC members and U. S. Marshals on 5/13/75, following the conviction and sentencing of an SPC member for income tax evasion. John Dion, General Crimes Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, furnished above advice after consultation with the U. S. Marshal's Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

TELETYPE

EOUSA

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Crim. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

ST 104
REC-75

157-33487-7A

19 MAY 16 1975

54 11110 1975 TELETYPE UNIT

[REDACTED]

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 14 1975
TELETYPE

Class. Dir.	
Dep. A.D. Adm.	
Dep. A.D. Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 883 ON PLAIN

1:10PM URGENT 5/14/75 RRH
 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33487)
 MILWAUKEE (157-2768)
 FROM: OMAHA (157-2129) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/80 BY SP8BJ/lnw

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); EM - WHITE HATE.

OO: PORTLAND.

ON MAY 14, 1975, U.S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] MDI, CEDAR
RAPIDS, IOWA, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO:

ON [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] ALLEGED MEMBER SPC, WENT ON TRIAL FOR INCOME
 TAX EVASION IN USDC, MDI, CEDAR RAPIDS [REDACTED] ADDITIONAL
 SEPARATE TRIALS ALSO SCHEDULED CEDAR RAPIDS INVOLVING
 OTHER ALLEGED MEMBERS OF SPC [REDACTED] FOUND GUILTY AND
 HONORABLE JUDGE [REDACTED] SENTENCED [REDACTED] TO

36 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT. IN COURTROOM, AT TIME OF SENTENCING, WERE OTHER DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.

ALONG WITH DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS, PROTESTED THE VERDICT AND SENTENCING; AND OBSCENITIES WERE CHOUTED

AND U.S. MARSHALS WERE SPIT UPON. JUDGE [REDACTED] LAW
WERE VA [REDACTED] SHOVED SEVERAL TIMES BY ONE OF THE GROUP.
IDENTITY UNKNOWN. NO INJURIES RECEIVED AND NO ARRESTS

56 MAY 30 1975

10-75 AMERICAN...
AA G. CIVIL RIGHTS...
COPY TO IRS...

REC-28 157-33487-85

MAY 21 1975

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c

PAGE TWO OM 157-2129

MADE BY U.S. MARSHALS PRESENT. CONFRONTATION DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE AFOREMENTIONED GROUP NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 37 AND U.S. MARSHALS NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 8. THE MARSHALS, AFTER PROLONGED DISCUSSION, ABLE TO REMOVE GROUP FROM U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING WITH NO ARRESTS. JUDGE [REDACTED] U.S. ATTORNEY, AND MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS WERE ESCORTED TO THEIR RESIDENCES BY U.S. MARSHALS.

b7c

A SECOND TRIAL INVOLVING [REDACTED] COMMENCED [REDACTED] AT CEDAR RAPIDS AND U.S. MARSHALS ANTICIPATE ADDITIONAL CONFRONTATIONS WITH DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.

USA EVAN L. HULTMAN, MOI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, INSTANT DATE REQUESTED FBI AGENTS TO OBSERVE REMAINDER OF TRIALS. HULTMAN PROVIDED IDENTITIES OF AFOREMENTIONED DEFENDANTS, SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, DURING NEXT TWO WEEKS:

EDUSA

~~THOMAS VANTON, JR., 2539 HANOVER DRIVE, DUBUQUE, IOWA;~~
~~MARK WILKINSON, RR 1, CIBA CITY, WISCONSIN; BERNARD HINDERMAN,~~
~~RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA; DUANE YSTER, 119 WEST CLAY STREET,~~

Ciba City, Wis

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

b6
b7C
(EUUSA)

[REDACTED] and others boast that in addition to being a member of the Tax Rebels, they are members of the Posse Comitatus, who have the right to hang anyone that denies them their constitutional rights. They claim they will pick the busiest intersection, at high noon, to hang that person, and allow his body to hang there as a warning to others.

McRoberts is concerned over the welfare of Judge Garza, and [REDACTED]

He requested that Agents of the FBI be available in the event this occurs.

On April 15, 1975, [REDACTED] advised the following:

b7C
b7D
(IRS)

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO ON 157-2128

THE SPC CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSSE IN EACH COUNTY TO ASSIST THE ONLY LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, THE COUNTY SHERIFF, IN COMBATING THE UNLAWFUL ACTS OF OTHERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

SOME MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE SPC HAVE VOICED HATRED FOR JEWS AND NEGROES, ADVOCATED THE ASSASSINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS, AND HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTS OF PROVOCATION AND ASSAULT AGAINST FEDERAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI, WHO SAT IN COURTROOM UNARMED DURING TRIAL, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO RE TRIAL OF JOHN

~~MC AILIFFE.~~

MC AILIFFE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS INSTANT DATE AND SENTENCED TO TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING TODAY'S TRIAL.

Nebraska

PAGE THREE OM 157-2128

USA EVAN L. HILTMAN, MDI, SIOUX CITY, ~~IOWA~~ ADVISED INSTANT DATE HE RECEIVED A THREAT FROM WIFE OF DEFENDANT MARK ~~MILVEHILL~~ TO THE EXTENT, "HE SHOULD BE KILLED."

EOUSA

AUSA GARY E. VENELL, MDI, SIOUX CITY, ADVISED INSTANT DATE HE WAS THREATENED PHYSICAL HARM BY MARK MILVEHILL FOLLOWING TRIAL OF ROBERT EMMET WALSH, JR., ON MAY 13, 1975.

THE TRIAL OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE A PE REAU A14, 1975.

SEPARATE CASES BEING OPENED IN THE OMAHA DIVISION RE THREATS TO USA HILTMAN; AUSA VENELL; AND ASSAULT ON TOM HERRITY, LAW CLERK, USDC, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, (SET FORTH IN RE COMMUNICATION) [REDACTED]

EOUSA

[REDACTED]

b7c

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 5/14/75

Transmit in Plaintext Code Via Teletype the Attached Immediate Urgent Nitel Message

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/80 BY SP8BJJ/mw

b7c

- To: RUEADWW/ The President The Vice President White House Situation Room Attn:
- RUEBWJA/ Attorney General Deputy Attorney General Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division Attn: Internal Security Section Attn: General Crimes Section
- RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration
- RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service
- RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service
- RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- RUEACSI/ Department of the Army
- RUEAIA/ Director, CIA
- RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
- RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
- RHEGGTN/ Energy Research and Development Administration
- RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration
- RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.
- RUEOLAA/ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))
- RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Service
- RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified) (Use RUEVDPS if Unclassified)
- RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- RUEHOC/ Secretary of State
- RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation Attn: Director of Security
- Internal Revenue Service
- BY R/S 5/15/75 (BY MAIL)

b7c FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Classification: Top Secret Secret Confidential Unclassified

ST 104

MAY 14 1975 b7c
1005
TELETYPE 57-33487-90

Foreign Night Unit
 Route through for review
 Cleared May 22 1975

Subject (Text begins next page):
SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)

58 MAY 13 1975 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

NDIA
Doc 9
49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Director's Sec'y	

REPORT OF PLAIN

1:18PM URGENT 5/14/75 PRM
 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33497)
 MILWAUKEE (157-2700)
 FROM: OMAHA (157-2122) (P)
 SHERIFF'S POSSE COMMITTEE (SPC) - UNIT MATF.
 OO: PORTLAND.

b6 b7c (USM)

ON MAY 14, 1975, U.S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] NDI, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO:

ON MAY 13, 1975, ROBERT E. WALSH, BOX 338, BENTON, WISCONSIN, ALLEGED MEMBER SPC, WENT ON TRIAL FOR INCOME TAX EVASION IN USDC, NDI, CEDAR RAPIDS. 14 ADDITIONAL SEPARATE TRIALS ALSO SCHEDULED CEDAR RAPIDS INVOLVING OTHER ALLEGED MEMBERS OF SPC. WALSH FOUND GUILTY AND HONORABLE JUDGE EDWARD J. MC MANIS, SENTENCED WALSH TO 39 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT. IN COURTROOM, AT TIME OF SENTENCING, WERE OTHER 14 DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS. WALSH, ALONG WITH 14 DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS, PROTESTED THE VERDICT AND SENTENCING; AND OBSCENITIES WERE SPOKEN AND U.S. MARSHALS WERE SPIT UPON. JUDGE MC MANIS'S LAW CLERK WAS SHOVED SEVERAL TIMES BY ONE OF THE GROUP, IDENTITY UNKNOWN. NO INJURIES RECEIVED AND NO ARRESTS

PAGE TWO

MADE BY U.S. MARSHALS PRESENT. CONFRONTATION DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE AFOREMENTIONED GROUP NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 30 AND U.S. MARSHALS NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 8. THE MARSHALS, AFTER PROLONGED DISCUSSION, ABLE TO REMOVE GROUP FROM U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING WITH NO ARRESTS. JUDGE MC MANUS, U.S. ATTORNEY, AND MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS WERE ESCORTED TO THEIR RESIDENCES BY U.S. MARSHALS.

A SECOND TRIAL INVOLVING JOHN MC AULIFFE, 1323 GARFIELD AVENUE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, COMMENCED ~~IN COURT ROOM~~ ^{MAY 14, 1975,} AT CEDAR RAPIDS AND U.S. MARSHALS ANTICIPATE ADDITIONAL CONFRONTATIONS WITH DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.

USA EVA L. HILTMAN, MDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ^{MAY 14, 1975,} ~~REQUEST~~ REQUESTED FBI AGENTS TO OBSERVE REMAINDER OF TRIALS. HILTMAN PROVIDED IDENTITIES OF AFOREMENTIONED DEFENDANTS, SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, DURING NEXT TWO WEEKS:

THOMAS WALTON, JR., 2539 HANOVER DRIVE, DUBUQUE, IOWA;
MARK MILVEHILL, RR 1, CIRIA CITY, WISCONSIN; BERNARD HINDERMAN,
RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA; DUANE LYSTER, 119 WEST CLAY STREET,

PAGE THREE

~~CH 15-11~~

CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; KENNETH HARRIS, RR 2, DUBUQUE,
IOWA; RONALD R. LUDWIG, RR 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN;
VERNON VAN NATTA, BOX 104, BLOOMINGTON, WISCONSIN; DANIEL
USA SCHAEFER, POTOSI, WISCONSIN; CHARLES HOPSTENJAN, RR 1,
CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; DENNIS STORLIE, 1802 LAWN COURT,
DUBUQUE, IOWA; GARALD WITTER, RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA;
ROBERT HINDERMAN, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; VENNETH F.
BECKER, 560 ENGLISH LANE, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

THE SPC IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN
PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973. IT CLAIMS THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND
THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE NOT LAWFUL. SOME MEMBERS OF THE SPC
HAVE VOICED HATRED FOR JEWS AND NEGROES AND HAVE ADVOCATED THE
ASSASSINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS AND THE HANGING OF
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IF THEY DO NOT PERFORM AS THE SPC BELIEVES THEY
SHOULD.

END.

~~JAN 18 1974~~

~~cc - Holzman~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[Handwritten signature]
MAY 14 1975

TELETYPE

FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO RUEBWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTN: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION UNIT

RUEBWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

RUEBWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

ATTN: GENERAL CRIMES SECTION

RUEHSE/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

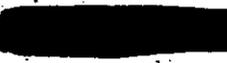
ZEN/INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE *by els 5/14/75 spclat*

BT

UNCLAS

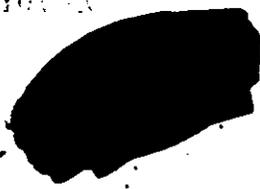
SHERIFF'S POSSEE COMITATUS (SPC).

b6 b7C (USM)

ON MAY 14, 1975, U.S. MARSHAL  NDI, CEDAR
RAPIDS, IOWA, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO:

ON MAY 13, 1975, ROBERT E. WALSH, BOX 338, BENTON,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/80 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

 *b7C*
5-

157-33487-NR₈

PAGE TWO DE RUEHFB #0984 UNCLAS

WISCONSIN, ALLEGED MEMBER SPC, WENT ON TRIAL FOR INCOME TAX EVASION IN USDC, NDI, CEDAR RAPIDS. 14 ADDITIONAL SEPARATE TRIALS ALSO SCHEDULED CEDAR RAPIDS INVOLVING OTHER ALLEGED MEMBERS OF SPC. WALSH FOUND GUILTY AND HONORABLE JUDGE EDWARD J. MC MANUS, SENTENCED WALSH TO 30 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT. IN COURTROOM, AT TIME OF SENTENCING, WERE OTHER 14 DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS. WALSH, ALONG WITH 14 DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS, PROTESTED THE VERDICT AND SENTENCING; AND OBSCENITIES WERE SHOUTED AND U.S. MARSHALS WERE SPIT UPON. JUDGE MC MANUS'S LAW CLERK WAS SHOVED SEVERAL TIMES BY ONE OF THE GROUP, IDENTITY UNKNOWN. NO INJURIES RECEIVED AND NO ARRESTS MADE BY U.S. MARSHALS PRESENT. CONFRONTATION DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE AFOREMENTIONED GROUP NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 30 AND U.S. MARSHALS NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 8. THE MARSHALS, AFTER PROLONGED DISCUSSION, ABLE TO REMOVE GROUP FROM U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING WITH NO ARRESTS. JUDGE MC MANUS, U.S. ATTORNEY, AND MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS WERE ESCORTED TO THEIR RESIDENCES BY U.S. MARSHALS.

A SECOND TRIAL INVOLVING JOHN MC AULIFFE, 1323 GARFIELD

PAGE THREE DE RUEHFB #0984 UNCLAS

AVENUE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, COMMENCED MAY 14, 1975 AT CEDAR RAPIDS AND U.S. MARSHALS ANTICIPATE ADDITIONAL CONFRONTATIONS WITH DEFENDANTS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.

USA EVAN L. HILTMAN, NDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, MAY 14, 1975 REQUESTED FBI AGENTS TO OBSERVE REMAINDER OF TRIALS. HILTMAN PROVIDED IDENTITIES OF AFOREMENTIONED DEFENDANTS, SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, DURING NEXT TWO WEEKS:

THOMAS WALTON, JR., 2539 HANOVER DRIVE, DUBUQUE, IOWA; MARK MULVEHILL, RR 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; BERNARD HINDERMAN, RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA; DUANE LYSTER, 119 WEST CLAY STREET, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; KENNETH HARRIS, RR 2, DUBUQUE, IOWA; RONALD R. LUDWIG, RR 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; VERNON VAN NATTA, BOX 184, BLOOMINGTON, WISCONSIN; DANIEL SCHAEFER, POTOSI, WISCONSIN; CHARLES HOPPENJAN, RR 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; DENNIS STORLIE, 1002 LAVON COURT, DUBUQUE, IOWA; GERALD WITIER, RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA; ROBERT HINDERMAN, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; KENNETH F. BECHEN, 560 ENGLISH LANE, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

THE SPC IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-3360) (RUC)

DATE: 5/19/75

SUBJECT: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS, aka
EM - WHG

OO: PORTLAND

REC-10

b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM with two copies of FD-376 stapled thereto. Enclosed for Portland and El Paso are two copies each of the LHM and one copy each of LHM for Los Angeles, Phoenix and San Antonio. Two copies of LHM furnished USSS, Dallas, and one copy to IRS, Dallas, Texas.

For the information of the Bureau, the Tax Rebels operate solely in the El Paso Division.

Investigation at Lubbock, Texas, was conducted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/80 BY SP8 BTJ/maw

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - El Paso (1 - 157-329 - [redacted] (Enc. 2)
(1 - Tax Rebels)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Phoenix (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Portland (157-1432) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - San Antonio (157-2106) (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 4 - Dallas (157-3360)

(13)

b7C

1 Let + 4 LHM's destroyed

MAY 27 1975

b7C

*1cc CD-155
1cc Secret Service / INFO
1cc IRS
6/11/75*

*0-17-DL
(See attached.)*





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

May 19, 1975

Dallas, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/83 BY SP8BJJ/mw

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

Roger McRoberts, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Northern District of Texas, Lubbock, Texas, on April 14, 1975, advised the following information:

Judge Renaldo Garza, United States District Judge, San Antonio, Texas, will be in Lubbock, Texas, May 5, 1975, to begin pre-trial hearings on all motions filed by individuals who oppose paying income tax and have refused to do so. These suits, estimated from 6 to 10, will be heard in Lubbock, although some of the original suits were filed in other divisions. These people are alternately known as members of The Tax Rebels, or Sheriff's Posse Comitatus.

b6
b7C
(EOUSA)

All of these tax objectors have filed writs of prejudice against all Federal Judges, except Renaldo Garza, San Antonio, and against all members of the U. S. 5th Circuit, and the Supreme Court, therefore, Garza has chosen to hear all their suits.

living in [redacted] has acted as a moderator on several TV shows [redacted] He brags that he has not paid any tax in five years; however, he is under indictment at Lubbock, Texas, for failure to pay his tax. [redacted] has filed a suit against Halbert O. Woodward, U. S. District Judge, Lubbock, Texas, claiming his rights have been violated as he cannot pick the person to represent him, although he is not an attorney. *now*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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ENCLOSURE

PAGE THREE OM 157-2129

CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; ~~KENNETH HARRIS, RR 2, DUBUCIE,~~

IOWA; ~~RONALD E. IDWIG, RR 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN;~~

~~VERNON VAN NATA, BOX 180, BLOOMINGTON, WISCONSIN; DANIEL~~

~~SCHAEFER, POTOSI, WISCONSIN; CHARLES OPPENJAN, RR 1,~~

CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; ~~DENNIS TORLIF, 1272 LAVON COURT,~~

DUBUCIE, IOWA; ~~GARALD XITTER, RR 3, BELLEVUE, IOWA;~~

~~ROBERT HINDERMAN, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN; KENNETH F.~~

~~BECHEN, 562 ENGLISH LANE, DUBUCIE, IOWA.~~

MILWAUKEE WILL REVIEW INDICES AND PROVIDE ANY
POSITIVE INFO RE ABOVE LISTED INDIVIDUALS WHO RESIDE
WISCONSIN.

OMAHA AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT
RESULTS OF ABOVE TRIALS WITH AGENTS ATTENDING IN CAPACITY
OF OBSERVERS, UACB. LHM FOLLOWS.

AIRMAIL COPY FORWARDED PORTLAND AND SPRINGFIELD
FOR INFO.

END.

JMT FBING CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1975

TELETYPE

2-1
9-1

Pal

FM DIRECTOR, FBI
TO RUEBWJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ATTENTION: AEU

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/82 BY SP8BTJ/mw

RUEBWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
RUEBWJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION
AND INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION
AND GENERAL CRIMES SECTION

RUEHSE/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)

ZEN/D INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

by R/S 5/15/75



b7c
9/15/75
(b)(7)(c)

BT

EX-101

UNCLAS

CH 40

MAY 18 1975

157-33487-86

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)

REC-59

MAY 19 1975

THE SPC, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CITIZEN'S LAW

ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), IS

A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTAB-



(b)(7)(c)

See 2-9

PAGE TWO DE RUEHFB #0001 UNCLAS

LISHED IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973 BY
PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT (MIKE) BEACH.
THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFF-SHOOT OF
THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG), A CALIFORNIA BASED
TAX REBELLION ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS
THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE
GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND
NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY
HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP
OF THE COURTS OVER THE CITIZENS OF THE
REPUBLIC."

THE SPC CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A POSSE IN EACH COUNTY TO ASSIST THE ONLY
LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, THE
COUNTY SHERIFF, IN COMBATING E LAWFUL
ACTS OF OTHERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF
FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

SOME MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE SPC
HAVE VOICED HATRED FOR JEWS AND NEGROES,

PAGE THREE DE RUEHFB #0001 UNCLAS

ADVOCATED THE ASSASSINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS, AND HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTS OF PROVOCATION AND ASSAULT AGAINST FEDERAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI, WHO SAT IN COURTROOM UNARMED DURING TRIAL, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO RE TRIAL OF JOHN MC AULIFFE:

MC AULIFFE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS MAY 14, 1975, AND SENTENCED TO TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING TODAY'S TRIAL.

USA EVAN L. HULTMAN, NDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ADVISED MAY 14, 1975, HE RECEIVED A THREAT FROM WIFE OF DEFENDANT MARK MULVEHILL TO THE EXTENT, "HE SHOULD BE KILLED."

AUSA GARY E. WENELL, NDI, SIOUX CITY, ADVISED MAY 14, 1975, HE WAS THREATENED PHYSICAL HARM BY MARK MULVEHILL FOLLOWING TRIAL OF ROBERT EMMET WALSH, JR., ON MAY 13,

PAGE FOUR DE RUEHFB #0001 UNCLAS

703P [1975.

THE TRIAL OF [REDACTED]

b7c

BT

#0001

NNNN

Dep. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Crim. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. Liaison	

NR 06 OM PLAIN
 7:02 PM CST NITEL MAY 14 1975 SKH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33487)
 FROM: OMAHA (157-2120) (P)
 SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); EM - WHITE HATE.
 OO: PORTLAND.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

THE SPC, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CITIZEN'S LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973 BY PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT (NIVE) BEACH. THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFF-SHOOT OF THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG), A CALIFORNIA BASED TAX REBELLION ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COURTS OVER THE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC."

[Handwritten notes in left margin]

157-33487-NR_A

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 DATE 6/25/82 BY SP5BIT/lmw



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PAGE TWO

THE SPC CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A POSSE IN EACH COUNTY TO ASSIST THE ONLY
LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, THE
COUNTY SHERIFF, IN COMBATING THE UNLAWFUL
ACTS OF OTHERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF
FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

SOME MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE SPC
HAVE VOICED INTENSE RESSENTMENT AGAINST
ADVOCATED THE ASSAULTATION OF FEDERAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTS
OF PROVOCATION AND HOSTILITY AGAINST FEDERAL
AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI, WHO SAT IN COURTROOM UNARMED
DURING TRIAL, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO RE TRIAL OF JOHN
MC ALLIFFE:

MC ALLIFFE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL INCOME
TAX LAWS ~~IN 1975~~ **MAY 14, 1975** AND SENTENCED TO TWELVE MONTHS
IMPRISONMENT.

NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OCCURRED
DURING TODAY'S TRIAL.

~~ON 15 1974~~

USA EVAN L. HILTMAN, MDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA. ADVISED
MAY 14, 1974
DATE HE RECEIVED A THREAT FROM WIFE OF DEFENDANT
MARY MULVEHILL TO THE EXTENT, "HE SHOULD BE KILLED."

USA

AUSA GARY E. WENELL, MDI, SIOUX CITY, ADVISED
MAY 14, 1974
DATE HE WAS THREATENED PHYSICAL HARM BY MARY MULVEHILL
FOLLOWING TRIAL OF ROBERT ERNEST WALSH, JR., ON MAY 13,
1975.

THE TRIAL OF [REDACTED]

b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE A FE REAM 114, 1975.

USA

SEPARATE CASES BEING OPENED IN THE CIVIL DIVISION RE
THREATS TO USA HILTMAN; AUSA WENELL; AND [REDACTED] ON TIA
HERRITY, LAW CLERK, USDC, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA (AST FORTH
IN RE COMMUNICATIONS). [REDACTED]

b7C

7:02 PM CST EL MAY 14, 1975 SKH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 14 1975
TELETYPE

- Assoc.
- Dep.
- Dep.
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin.
- Comp.
- Ext. Aff.
- Files & Com. Serv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell. & Lab.
- Lab.
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director's Sec'y

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33487)
FROM: OMAHA - (157-2120) (P)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); EM - WHITE HATE.
OO: PORTLAND.

THE SPC, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CITIZEN'S LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973 BY PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT (MIKE) BEACH. THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFF-SHOOT OF THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG), A CALIFORNIA BASED TAX REBELLION ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COURTS OVER THE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/80 BY SP8BTJ/IMW

51 JUN 03 1975

copy to STS by R/S 5/14/75
copy to STS by R/S 5/14/75

b7c

REC 98/57-33487-81

MAY 21 1975

b7c

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affs.	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 005 ON CODE

9:55 PM NITEL 5/23/75 PF

TO: DIRECTOR (157-33487)

FROM: OMAHA (157-2128) (P)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); EM - WHITE HATE. OO:

PORTLAND.

ON MAY 23, 1975, USA EVAN L. MULLMAN, BDI, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ADVISED MARK MULVEHILL, RURAL ROUTE 1, CUBA CITY, WISCONSIN, VERNON VAN MATTA, BOX 184, BLOOMINGTON, WISCONSIN, AND DANIEL SCHAEFER, POTOSI, WISCONSIN, ALL PLEADED GUILTY MAY 23, 1975, TO INCOME TAX EVASION IN USDC, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. ALL RECEIVED \$200 FINE AND TWO YEARS PROBATION.

USA

b6 b7c (usm)

USM [REDACTED] ADVISED NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE [REDACTED] AFOREMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS.. VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING ENTRY OF PAS RE [REDACTED] ARENED.

END PAGE ONE

REC-28

157-33487-126

b7c

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JUN 4 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/28/80 BY SP8 BTJ/MN

b7c

PAGE TWO .X. C. 157-2128

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE OMAHA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY 22, 1975.

OMAHA WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW PROSECUTION OF ALLEGED
SPC MEMBERS, U.S. DISTRICT COURT, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA,
AND SUBMIT COMPOSITE LHM TO BUREAU.

SPC CHARACTERIZED IN PREVIOUS OMAHA TELETYPES;
THEREFORE, NOT BEING RESET THIS COMMUNICATION.

AIRMAIL COPIES SENT TO MILWAUKEE, PORTLAND, AND
SPRINGFIELD.

END.

LSG FBIHQ CLR FOR ONE AND TKS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6/3/75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/28/82 BY SP8BJJ/mw

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33487)

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (157-2120) (P)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
EM - WHITE HATE

OO: PORTLAND

Re Omaha nitel to Bureau dated 5/23/75.

On 5/27/75, USA EVAN L. HULTMAN, NDI, Sioux City, Iowa, advised the remaining trials of CHARLES HOPPENJAN, Rural Route 1, Cuba City, Wisconsin; BERNARD HINDERMAN, Rural Route 3, Bellevue, Iowa; and DENNIS STORLIE, 1002 Lavon Court, Dubuque, Iowa, have been held in abeyance at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, due to the pending Wounded Knee Leadership Trials currently in session, U. S. District Court, Cedar Rapids. USA HULTMAN stated he will advise the FBI when trials of aforementioned individuals are resumed.

LEADS

REC-23

EX-101 157-33487-41

OMAHA

JUN 6 1975

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Will maintain contact with USA HULTMAN, and upon conclusion of trials of above-listed individuals, composite LHM will be furnished Bureau.

INASMUCH AS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT MEMBERS OF THE SPC ARE REQUIRED TO OWN FIREARMS, AND SINCE THEY HAVE ADVOCATED FIREARMS, SPC MEMBERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Omaha

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted]

70 JU. [redacted]

b7c

EOUSA

EOUSA

RE: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kermit, Texas, Chapter

By communication dated May 19, 1975, the Dallas, Texas, Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation set out that on April 14, 1975, Roger McRoberts, Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Texas, Lubbock, Texas, had advised that Judge Reynaldo Garza, United States District Judge, San Antonio, Texas, would be in Lubbock, Texas, May 5, 1975, to begin pre-trial hearings on all motions filed by individuals who opposed paying income tax and had refused to do so. These suits, estimated from 6 to 10, will be heard in Lubbock, although some of the original suits were filed in other divisions. These people are alternately known as members of The Tax Rebels, or Sheriff's Posse Comitatus.

EOUSA

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

One of the individuals was identified as [REDACTED] formerly of [REDACTED] now living in [REDACTED] who has acted as a moderator on several TV shows, Midland, Texas. He brags that he

b7C

NR 012 PD CODE

10:11PM NITEL JUNE 9, 1976 JHB

TO: DIRECTOR (157-33487)

FROM: PORTLAND (157-1432) (P)

ATTN: INTD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1976

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	✓
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), AKA CITIZENS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), EM - WHITE HATE GROUP, OO:PORTLAND.

ON JUNE 8, 1976, U.S. MARSHAL (USM) [REDACTED] PORTLAND, OREGON, ADVISED THAT U.S. JUDGE [REDACTED] SECRETARY, [REDACTED] HAD RECEIVED A LETTER AND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A WANTED POSTER FROM THE SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC) DIRECTED TO JUDGE [REDACTED] ON JUNE 8, 1976.

THE SPC, AKA CLERC, IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973 BY PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT (MIKE) BEACH. THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFF-SHOOT OF THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG), A CALIFORNIA BASED TAX REBELLION ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COURTS."

157-33487-349

157-33487-2

3 JUN 16 1976

EX-112 REC-42

0-73 to
- AAG, CRD
- AAG ATTN ISS
- AAG ATTN GCD
- SS 6-10-76

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/89 BY SP8BJD/mw

[REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] b7c

CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF OATH OF OFFICE UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE-THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS IN PURSUANCE THEREOF SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND AND JUDGES IN EVERY STATE SHALL BE BOUND THEREBY (THE NECK) ARTICAL VI ARTICLE 1, SEC. 9- NO BILL OF ATTAINDER NOR EX-POSTFACTO LAW SHALL BE PASSED SO OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION CAN NEVER BE CHANGED, ALTERED NOR SUBSTITUTED. JUDGES DO NOT HOLD OFFICE FOR LIFE BUT ONLY DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR, DISREGARD FOR THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT GOOD BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF ANY JUDGE, IT IS A CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF THEIR OATH OF OFFICE TO, UPHOLD, PRESERVE, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION, AGAINST ALL ENEMIES. JUDGES AND LAWYERS (ATTORNEYS) MUST HAVE A DEGREE IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-OTHERWISE THEY ARE SHOWING THE DEEPEST DISREGARD AND CONTEMPT FOR THE U.S. CONSTITUTION."

ON JUNE 9, 1976, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY (AUSA) MARC D. BLACKMAN, PORTLAND, OREGON, ADVISED USA SIDNEY I. LEZAK RECEIVED A LETTER CONTAINING THE SAME INFORMATION

ADDRESSED TO LEZAK FROM THE SPC AS HAD JUDGE [REDACTED] SECRETARY. BLACKMAN ADVISED THAT THE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO JUDGE [REDACTED] AND USA LEZAK, AND THEIR CONTENTS DO NOT APPEAR TO BE IN VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL LAWS. BLACKMAN ADVISED THAT NO OTHER LETTERS OF THIS TYPE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE USA'S OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, AUSA BLACKMAN AND JUDGE [REDACTED] HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE PAST IN NUMEROUS CIVIL ACTIONS CONCERNING SPC MEMBERS AND INCOME TAX VIOLATIONS. THE ABOVE IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND IN THE EVENT SIMILAR LETTERS ARE RECEIVED BY JUDGES OR USAS.

b7c

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED, AND NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED IN THIS MATTER.

USA'S OFFICE ADVISED OF ABOVE. USM [REDACTED] WILL ADVISE JUDGE [REDACTED] WHEN [REDACTED] RETURNS FROM OUT OF TOWN.

b6 b7c (USM)

PORTLAND INDICES REVEAL THAT ON APRIL 8, 1975,

SUBJECT POSSE COMITATUS

FOIPA # 403,942

FILE # 157-33487

Response received from the United States Marshall Service.

SHERIFF'S POSE COMITATUS

On May 7, 1975, [REDACTED] Deputy U. S. Marshal, Lubbock, Texas, advised there had been no problems concerning hearings held at Lubbock, Texas. He said that one individual had tried to take a tape recorder into the court room, but had surrendered it when told recorders were not allowed in the court room. He said that the hearings had been completed on the afternoon of May 6, 1975, and Judge [REDACTED] had returned to Brownsville on May 6, 1975. He continued that a trial date had not been set for the criminal case against [REDACTED] as one of the motions filed in behalf of [REDACTED] was for dismissal of the case against him. He said that Judge [REDACTED] did not rule on this motion.

b7c
USM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1975

TELETYPE

b7c [REDACTED]

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Sys.	_____
Ext. Affs.	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 005 OM CODE

9:55 PM NITEL 5/23/75 PF

TO: DIRECTOR (157-33487)

FROM: OMAHA (157-2120) (P)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC); EM - WHITE HATE. OO:

PORTLAND.

[REDACTED]

Refer EDUSA

10

US ARSNAL [REDACTED] ADVISED NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AT FOREMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS.. VIOLENCE OCCURRED DURING ENTRY OF PAS RE ARENEED

END PAGE ONE

REC-28 108/57-33477-126

[REDACTED]

5 JUN 11 1975

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/28/80 BY SP8 BDI/JMW

[REDACTED]

7 3

OK 157-2120

b6/b7c
On May 12, 1975, United States Marshal (USM) [REDACTED] Northern District of Iowa (NDI), Dubuque, advised that 15 separate trials involving alleged members of the SPC charged with income tax evasion were to be held in United States District Court (USDC), Cedar Rapids, Iowa, commencing May 13, 1975.

US MARSHAL
On May 13, 1975, [REDACTED] advised ROBERT E. WALSH, Benton, Wisconsin, an alleged member of the SPC, was tried at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for income tax evasion. He was found guilty and sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment. In the courtroom at the time of his sentencing were the other defendants along with many family members who shouted obscenities in protest to the verdict and sentence. Federal U. S. Marshals present at the time were spat upon and a Federal law clerk was shoved several times by one unidentified member of the group. A confrontation developed between the aforementioned group, numbering about 30, and the United States Marshals, numbering about 8. Only after prolonged discussion were the United States Marshals able to remove the group from the Federal Building without any arrests being made. U. S. District Court Judge EDWARD J. MC MANUS; United States Attorney EVAN L. HULTMAN and members of their staffs were escorted to their residences by United States Marshals.

b6/b7c
On May 14, 1975, U.S. Marshal [REDACTED] provided a copy of two pamphlets entitled "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors" and "To All Potential Jurors For The People Of Snohomish County". [REDACTED] explained these two pamphlets were mailed to each of the jury members following the first trial at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, involving ROBERT E. WALSH, JR. One of the members of the jury subsequently turned over these pamphlets to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that although there was no

OM 157-2120

UJM

return address on the envelop enclosing the pamphlets
juror, he feels the mailing of these pamphlets could be
logically attributed to SPC.

Handbook of
Information for
Trial Jurors

usm

HAIL TO THE JURY—OUR ONLY DEFENSE
AGAINST THE USURPATIONS OF
AN OPPRESSIVE AND TYRANNICAL GOVERNMENT

Magna Carta, the Great Charter of our liberties, wrung from a frightened would-be dictator-king at the point of a sword 755 years ago, and by far the most important legal document supporting our federal and state institutions, is still, sad to say, pretty much of a dead letter in English County.

But you—as a juror—armed merely with the knowledge of what a Common Law Jury really is, and what your common law rights, powers, and duties really are, can do more to re-establish liberty and justice in the State of Washington and, ultimately, throughout all of the United States, than all of our Senators and Representatives put together. Why? Because even without the concurrence of any of your fellow-jurors in a criminal trial, you can—with your single vote of "Not guilty"—nullify or invalidate any man-made law involved in the case that, in your opinion, for one reason or another, ought not to be enforced.

If you feel that the statute involved in any criminal case being tried by you is unfair, or that it infringes upon the defendant's natural or constitutional rights, then you must affirm that the offending statute is really no law at all, and that the violation of it is no crime at all—for no man is bound to obey an unjust command. Which means, in other words, that if the defendant has disobeyed some man-made criminal statute, and the statute itself, in your opinion, is unjust, he has committed no crime. And you—having ruled on the justice of the law involved (as you have a perfect right to do), and finding it opposed in whole or in part to your own natural concept of what is basically right or proper—are bound to hold for the acquittal of said defendant. And your vote of "Not guilty" must be respected by all other members of

the jury—for you are not there as a fool, merely to agree with the majority, but as an officer of the court and a qualified judge in your own right. And, regardless of the pressures, or even abuse, that may be heaped on you by any or all other members of the jury, you can walk back, into the courtroom (for the reading of the Verdict) with your head held high, and with your dignity and self-respect still intact, if, but only if, you have voted your own conscience—and not somebody else's.

And therein lies your opportunity for the accomplishment of more good than any person can possibly measure, or even estimate. For if you, and numerous other jurors throughout the state and nation, begin and continue to bring in verdicts of "Not guilty" in every case where a man-made statute, in your opinion, is defective, or in any way opposed to the common good (as, for example, many of our tax laws, in your opinion, may very well be), these statutes will become as ineffective as if they had never been written. And it only takes one juror to effect a verdict of "Not guilty" in any so-called criminal trial—a fact that could prove to be of more than passing interest to you, should you, yourself, be the defendant, and your accuser happen to be the State of Washington, or the once powerful, but now rapidly disintegrating, Internal Revenue Service.

THE JURY'S "UNREMARKABLE" RIGHTS, POWERS, AND DUTIES

As the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has clearly acknowledged, there can be no doubt that the jury has "an unreviewable and irreversible power...to acquit in disregard of the instructions on the law given by the trial judge..." U.S. vs; Dougherty, 473 F 2d 1113, 1139 (1972).

Or, as this same truth was stated in an earlier decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Maryland: "We recognize, as appellants urge, the undisputed power of the jury to acquit, even if its verdict is contrary to the law as given by the judge, and contrary to the evidence: This is a power that must exist as long as we adhere to the general verdict in criminal cases, for the courts cannot search the minds of the jurors to find the basis upon which they judge. If the jury feels that the law under which the defendant is accused is unjust, or that exigent circumstances justified the actions of the accused, or for any reason which appeals to their logic or passion, the jury has the power to acquit, and the courts must abide by that decision." U.S. vs. Moylan, 417 F 2d 1002, 1006 (1969).

USM
The law as written, and invoked by prosecutors, "demands conviction of persons whom local or even general opinion does not desire to punish." See "Law in Books and Law in Action," Dean Roscoe Pound, 11 American Law Review, 12, 16 (1910). Hence, jury disregard of the limited and generally conviction-oriented evidence presented for its consideration, and jury disregard for what the gentleman in the flowing black robes wants them to believe is the controlling law in any particular case—sometimes facetiously referred to as jury lawlessness—is not something to be scrupulously avoided but, rather,

The person we have reference to here is normally spoken of as the judge, but this he logically cannot be in a trial by jury—for in every such trial, the judges, preferably twelve in number, are all seated in the jury box. And they are the only judges in any case being tried by them (and that's what they're there for—to try the case in themselves, as they see it, and not as somebody else sees it). Which means, in plain English, that the gentleman behind the big wooden bench, in flowing black robes, is neither the judge, nor even one of thirteen judges, nor even any kind of a judge at all. For he is a judge (or, rather, the judge) only in a nonjury trial; but in a trial by a jury of twelve juror-judges, he is merely the headmaster in charge of procedure, and the giver of advice—particularly when asked for it by the litigants, or by their counsel, or by any member of the jury.

encouraged; as witness the following quotation from the eminent legal authority above-mentioned: "Jury lawlessness is the greatest corrective of law in its actual administration. The will of the state at large imposed on a reluctant community, the will of a majority imposed on a vigorous and determined minority, find the same obstacle in the local jury that formerly confronted kings and ministers." Dougherty, cited above, note 32, at 1130.

"The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard uncontradicted evidence and instructions of the judge. Most often commended are the 18th century acquittal of Peter Zenger of seditious libel, on the plea of Andrew Hamilton, and the 19th century acquittals in prosecutions under the fugitive slave law. The values involved drop a notch* (but are worthy of note, nonetheless) "when the liberty vindicated by the verdict relates to the defendant's shooting of his wife's paramour, or purchase during Prohibition of alcoholic beverages." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1130.) But rather than referring to the above as instances of "jury lawlessness," we would say, what appears to be far more likely, that they are examples of courageous adherence, by one or more jurors in each case, to the natural law of justice—as tempered, perhaps, by the radiant glow of a little kindness, understanding, or mercy.

THE JURY'S RIGHT TO BE TOLD OF ITS POWER

Every jury in Snohomish County has the right (carefully concealed from it by our District and Superior Court "judges") to bring in a verdict based on—not whether the defendant's act or omission was merely contrary to a "dictionary interpretation" of the words or phrases used in some man-made statute recited

to it by the government's agent in flowing black notes—but whether or not the defendant's act or omission was truly blameworthy according to the jury's (and, representatively, according to the community's) natural sense of morality and justice; for it is a well-established principle in criminal jurisprudence that an act or omission does not make a man guilty unless he be so by intention.

The right of the jury to disregard either the law (as laid down by the trial "judge," so-called) or the facts (as permitted by him to be placed in evidence) is referred to in legal terminology as the jury's prerogative of nullification—which means in ordinary language, as does the expression, "jury lawlessness," that where the jurors cannot in conscience impose blame, they cannot in conscience allow punishment.

USM

Now, the prerogative of nullification is not merely a legitimate, but also a praiseworthy, option of the jury. It is a mechanism that permits it, as spokesman for the community's conscience, to disregard the strict requirements of man-made law (and the "judge's" instructions in regard to same) where it finds that those requirements cannot justly be applied in a particular case. The doctrine or prerogative of nullification, in brief, "permits the jury to bring to bear on the criminal process a sense of fairness and particularized justice." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1142.) These, obviously, are worthy objectives. But in the courts of Snohomish County this unassailable doctrine is not merely concealed from the jury by our fair-minded "judges," but is effectively condemned by them in the jury's presence.

"The way the jury operates may be radically altered if there is alteration in the way it is told to operate." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1135) And its options are by no means limited to the choices presented to it in the courtroom. "The jury gets its understanding as to the arrangements in the legal system from more than one voice. There is the formal communication

from the judge. There is the informal communication from the total culture—literature; current comment; conversation; and, of course, history and tradition." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1135) The totality of input from the above-mentioned informal sources (which latter term certainly includes your present correspondent) should be such as to convey adequately enough to the jurors the idea of prerogative, of their freedom to decide the guilt or innocence of a defendant according to their own consciences—regardless of the facts permitted by the "judge" to be placed in evidence, and regardless of his so-called "Charge to the Jury," which final set of unmasked-for and generally biased instructions will contain, among other things, what he considers to be the controlling law, or what he wants the jurors to think is the controlling law, in the particular case being tried by them.

USM

But the jurors in Snohomish County have never been told, either formally or informally, that they have the right to judge for themselves what the controlling law is, or ought to be, in any particular case, and, furthermore, that each individual juror has the right to decide for himself what things (even though not admitted into evidence by the "judge") are to be accounted as fact, and what things (even though accepted as fact by the "judge") are not worthy to be so accounted.

Hence it devolves upon the members of the POSSE COMITATUS—sworn to uphold the natural, constitutional, and common law rights of any person who has been or is about to be victimized by any branch of federal, state, or local government—to inform every juror in Snohomish County that (regardless of any weasel-worded "juror's oath," so-called, binding him to decide the particular case being tried by him according to the law, as given to him by the trial "judge," and the facts, as permitted by said "judge" to be placed in evidence) his paramount and abiding duty—which takes precedence over any

subsequent agreement with the gentleman behind the bench to forge or renounce it—is to decide the particular case being tried by him, and every legal and evidentiary aspect of it, according to his own conscience; and to accept no dictation whatsoever, either as to law or fact, from the so-called trial "judge," who, in a trial by jury, is merely the chief assistant of the 12 juror-judges sworn to hear and try the case.

And if there be anyone who might properly be referred to as the presiding officer in any such trial, it is the foreman of the jury—and not the so-called trial "judge," who, in every legal contest between a private party and the government, is the representative and advocate of the latter, hence not even qualified to sit in judgment between the two parties; for no man ought to be a judge in his own cause. And if such a "judge" had any decency about him at all, or had any regard for the elementary rules of justice, he would disqualify himself, and openly admit that the twelve judges in the jury box are the only qualified and lawful judges that may be had in any legal dispute between a private citizen, or a private corporation, and any branch of federal, state, or local government.

And such a fictitious or presumed "judge" ought to admit further, as we allege, that any member of the above-indicated jury of twelve bona fide judges has, in a criminal trial, not only the power but also the right to effect a verdict of "Not guilty"—if such be the verdict most agreeable to his conscience—whether affirmed by all or none of the other eleven jurors, whether in line with the program of an over-zealous or vindictive prosecuting attorney or not, and whether or not in conformity with the final jury-tampering monologue (or so-called "Charge to the jury") of an ignorant, arbitrary, prejudiced, case-hardened, or corrupt trial "judge."

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

For a full 759 years now—that is, since the 15th day of June, in the year of 1215, when the embattled barons of England met King John on the meadow at Runnymede and there forced him to sign the Great Charter of our liberties—there has been no clearer principle of constitutional law than that it is not only the right and duty of jurors to judge what are the facts; what is the controlling law; and what was the moral intent of the accused; but that it is also their right, and their primary and paramount duty, to judge of the justice of the law; and to hold all laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive; and all persons guiltless in violating, or resisting the execution of, such laws.

Unless such be the right and duty of jurors, it is plain that, instead of juries being a "palladium of liberty"—a barrier against the tyranny and oppression of the government—they are really mere tools in its hands, for carrying into execution any injustice and oppression it may desire to have executed.

But for each juror's right to rule on the interpretation of the law, and the justice of the law, juries would be no protection to an accused person, even as to matters of fact; for, if the government can dictate to the jurors any law whatever, it can certainly dictate to them the laws of evidence. That is, it can decide, all on its own, what evidence is admissible, and what inadmissible, and also what importance, if any, is to be given to the evidence admitted. And if the government can thus manipulate and control the evidence that the jurors are allowed to consider, and then require them to decide according to that evidence and none other, it can also manipulate and control their deliberations in the jury room. In which case the trial is, in reality,

a trial by the government (and a rigged one at that), and not a trial by the jury at all.

But jurors—who are the only lawful judges in any case being tried by them—are under no obligation to accept or even to be guided by the law, as given to them by the government through its agent, the "judge;"—and there is no rule of common justice or common right by which the twelve juror-judges can be held to consider only the evidence that has met with the government's approval, or by which they can be prevented from taking other facts or circumstances into consideration. And they should do, or refuse to do, whatever in their opinion is the best thing to do, from the standpoint of preventing or averting injustice. For, unless the jurors—who represent the people, and who alone are in a legal position to effectively shelter them from official abuse—begin and continue to fend off the blows of an increasingly hostile and aggressive government, we will, like many another legally unsheltered people, succumb little by little to its enveloping tyranny.

And that is why it is absolutely necessary that jurors, throughout the State of Washington, and throughout the United States, begin and continue to disregard the law as laid down to them by the trial "judge," whenever, in their opinion, the law is vindictive of any of the defendant's natural or constitutional rights, or is in any way opposed to the peace and happiness of mankind. For, in this way—and only in this way—can the trend toward centralized government and a socialistic one-world dictatorship be halted and reversed.

For example, is it not true that whenever any rule or regulation (however oppressive or tyrannical it may be) is placed in the statute books, and the "judge" imposes this newly adopted "law" upon the jury as being authoritative and binding (when, in fact, its binding force has never been ascertained,

certainly not finally or conclusively); and the jurors, through fear of offending the "judge," bring in a verdict in accordance therewith, the authority and presumed binding force of the untested statute is thereby established (by case law or precedent—as the spineless attorneys and their black-robed razzodding manipulator are quick to point out); and the whole people are thus brought under the yoke of the new "law," and a wide-sweeping tyranny at once put into operation; because the people will then understand that the "law," having been upheld in one or more previous cases, will be enforced against them in future, should they refuse to comply with its unjust prescriptions or exactions.

That this is not an exaggerated statement of the case is evident, when it is recalled that there are literally tens of thousands of so-called "bread-and-butter" statutes placed in the law books every year throughout the United States, for no other reason than to create jobs for the members and hangers-on of the legal fraternity—as attorneys for both sides in every legal battle, as legal researchers for plaintiff and defendant alike, as appeal bondsmen for cases carried into the higher courts, as "judges," bailiffs, court reporters, and so on...and so on...ad infinitum—all paid for by an everly pliant and thoroughly victimized general public.

USM

But you—as jurors—can halt and reverse this disgraceful plunge into servitude under an all-encompassing, all-devouring bureaucratic dictatorship. For you have it within your power—as occupiers of the most important decision-making office in the land—to nullify every rule or regulation that, in your opinion, is not in accordance with the principles of natural, common, or constitutional law. And it is precisely this power of nullification that makes the trial by jury our most important right—for it is the one and only right that can protect and preserve all of our other rights. Hence, the jury—formerly treated as a pet by the legal fraternity—will now begin to feel its claws.

It should be abundantly clear from the foregoing that our best, most readily available, and, ultimately, our only real legal protection against the criminal activities of our elected and appointed officials, and against the ever-increasing usurpations of federal, state, and local government, lies in the Common Law or Magna Carta Jury as set forth, at least in part, herein.

USM

The Constitution of the United States—designed (especially as regards the Bill of Rights) to hold the national government in check—as such as we may admire it, is of no real or practical value as a safeguard to our liberties, should it stand in the way of a government that has either the cunning to evade its requirements, or the force to overcome those who attempt its defence. Consequently, if there exists no tribunal separate from, uncontrolled by, and above, the government—with power to nullify its unjust enactments as fast as they can be written up and entered in our statute books—we are slaves, pure and simple; and wholly at the mercy of the few unproportionately powerful socialists, communists, one-worlders, and other assorted collectivists whom we have elected, or who have been appointed, to key positions of authority within our various organs of government.

But there does exist, fortunately for us, just such a tribunal—and, as previously indicated, it is none other than the long-familiar, but so long overlooked 12-man, 12-judge, Common Law Jury; which was first accurately described in Magna Carta, back in 1215; which was put into effect, with all its powers, by the people of the United States on March 4th, 1789; and which—had we only the good sense to use its immense power—would make it unnecessary for us to even be concerned about such an unimportant thing as a bill of rights.

The honorable Theo. Parsons, in the Massachusetts convention of 1789, answering the objection that the Constitution of the United States, as sub-

mitted to the people for adoption, contained no Bill of Rights, said: "If
people themselves have it in their power effectually to resist usurpation,
without being driven to an appeal to arms. An act of usurpation is not a leg-
slatory; it is not law; and any man may be justified in his resistance. If
him be considered as a criminal by the general government, yet only his fellow-
citizens can convict him; they are his jury, and if they pronounce him guilty,
not all the powers of Congress can hurt him; and innocent they necessarily
will pronounce him, if the supposed law he resisted was an act of usurpation."
2 Elliot's Debates, 51; 2 Bancroft, History of the Constitution, 217.

Long live the United States of America,
one nation, under God,
with liberty and justice for all.

.....AND.....

Long live the 12-man, 12-judge,
Common Law Magna Carta Jury—
our one last hope for survival
as a free and Christian nation;
in a world gone mad.....with materialism.....
atheism.....debauchery.....and arrogance.....
under the corrupt and debilitating leadership
of our so-called "modern-day respectables,"
but, in terms somewhat more prosaic, also known as,
the bankers, the politicians, the lawyers, and the
little would-be Caesars in their flowing black robes.

If interested in furthering
this needed program of education,
address your cards and letters,
and other contributions, to:

Jerry Hurd
7210 Beverly Lane
Everett, WA. 98203
WASH.
Telephone, 353-5084

TO ALL POTENTIAL JURORS FOR THE PEOPLE OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Do not be led astray by the Superior Court judges' 20-page pamphlet, called "A Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," which was given to you by the Snohomish County Clerk. This Handbook—which has the approval of no higher authority than the so-called "Judicial Conference" held at Tacoma, Washington, on September 8th, 1961—was designed to weaken the constitutional powers of the jury, to puppetize it, and to convert it into a rubber stamp of approval for all of the mistakes, mandates, and arbitrary rulings of our so-called trial "judges." And, especially, do not be deceived or led astray by the judges' accompanying letter (that was sent to you along with their little 20-page booklet) which purports to warn you against certain "unauthorized" or "unsanctioned" communications—such as this letter and the 12-page booklet entitled, "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," currently being distributed throughout the state by your own local POSSE COMMITATUS. But will you, as an intelligent citizen, allow the judges' use of a few carefully chosen meaningless lawyer-type scare-words keep you from considering both sides of the jury question? Just because the Superior Court judges have not "authorized" or "sanctioned" my report concerning the evils they are attempting to further in this county is no indication that my assertions with regard to same are unfounded. Indeed, if what I have said is not true, and if the Superior Court judges of Snohomish County are not engaged in a conspiracy to subvert, incapacitate and control the juries (which same were originally intended for the defendant's protection), then let these same blackrobed despoilers of the people's natural and constitutionally guaranteed rights take legal action against me, out in the open for all to see—and cease their childish game of stuffing mailboxes with weasel-worded cover letters filled with vague and meaningless warnings against the person or freedom of your present correspondent or against any of his writings.

My 12-page Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors, incidentally, was turned over by Judge Phil Sheridan to the state attorney general's office in Olympia for the express purpose of determining if I had broken any law in mailing it out to the potential jurors. And, although this urgent request for the Attorney General's opinion was made more than four months ago, no adverse ruling by him has as yet been received. If there is something wrong in my distributing a rebuttal to the judges' handbook of misinformation, where is the "appropriate action" with regard to me that Judge Sheridan was so sure he was going to get from the Attorney General? (See page 1A of the Everett Herald at the Public Library, dated June 19, 1974.)

15M
 The judges' little handbook begins, for example, by attempting to make all potential jurors feel that they are in some way obligated to the government for all of the wonderful things it has done for them in the past (as if these same exploited taxslaves had not already paid many times over for any so-called favors received by them from, or rather, through the government), and, consequently, that it is now their duty to repay said government (for all of its manifold "gifts" to them) by cooperating with its judicial representatives (the judges, the prosecuting attorneys, and every other member of their monopolistic and unconstitutional Bar Association) in their combined attack upon what they generally hope to end up with, namely: a beaten, impoverished, subdued, and completely helpless defendant, fit only to join the ranks of our "Great Society" as a despondent and suicide-prone (or violently anti-social) welfare recipient.

But the jury, as you probably already know, was never intended by our Founding Fathers to be the tool, instrument of control, or scapegoat for either the judges or the prosecuting attorneys but was intended to be, on the contrary, the supreme guardian of our liberties, the invincible fortress standing between an otherwise all-encapsulating, all-consuming and all-conquering bureaucratic state (as represented by the judges, the prosecutors, and their unconstitutional Bar Association,

and the poor defenseless defendant who, even though "counseled" by an attorney, is, in almost every case, simply wasting his money on a mealy-mouthed hypocrite who, as an officer of the court, has already placed himself in bondage to the judge, and, as a member of the Bar Association (to which the prosecuting attorneys also belong), has already formed numerous social and financial ties of allegiance to these last-named enemies of the people. In short, the jury is there—as the only true representative of the accused, and as the only true representative of the common people—to see to it that the bureaucracy's array of power (the judge, the prosecuting attorney, and, generally, the defendant's own lawyer) shall not be used to deprive the defendant of any of his inalienable or God-given rights, many of which are spelled out in detail in the Constitution which, whether our bureaucratic rulers like it or not (and, indeed, they do not) is still the supreme law of the land.

U.S.M.

And, come to think of it, what precisely do you owe the government that must now be returned to it by you, as a juror, in the form of blind obedience to, or unthinking cooperation with, its judicial representatives? Is it not the government that is mainly responsible for your present financial predicament? Is it not the unnecessarily high taxes imposed upon you by our own corrupt local, state, and national bureaucratic officials that has led to your present distress? Is it not the crooked judges and the crooked attorneys, members of the same corrupt Bar Association, who design and perpetuate the legal snares which enable them to live in luxury off of your hard-earned savings? Is it not the crooked judges and the crooked lawyers who steal your property by every legal (as opposed to lawful) means painstakingly developed by them? And is it not the above-named doomsden and shysters who, in the event of some death in your family, move in on you (or upon your survivors) for their final devastating clean-up of everything they can get their hands on in the most lucrative and diabolical of all skin games, namely, the one masquerading under the soothing and gently disarming title of "probate." No wonder these

shining examples of propriety and material success can recite the following advice to their offspring, and mean every word of it: "Why take up a life of crime, sonny boy (or darling daughter), when there are so many legal ways to be dishonest?"

And so we say to you good jurors, who alone have it within your power to put a stop to governmental tyranny, do not permit yourselves to be outwitted, bamboozled, or taken in by the judges' brainwashing insinuations that you owe a debt of gratitude to the Bureaucracy for all it has given to you or done for you. If you owe the present governmental bureaucracy any gratitude at all it must needs be for its not having as yet stolen your last remaining material possession, or for its not having as yet sprung the final trap that will plunge you (and all the rest of us non-Establishment citizens) into complete, abject, and irreversible slavery under the national socialist government in Washington, D. C., and finally, under the "One World" socialist government scheduled to be centered, more or less equally in Moscow, Peking, and New York.

And another thing, not totally unimportant: The judges' handbook (see p. 11) warns the jurors that they are not to take notes. And it goes on to state what purports to be a "reason" for this obviously unreasonable restriction. But, if you have eyes to see with, you will surely observe the judge himself, bless his little heart, taking all kinds of notes. And any that he fails to take while occupied otherwise (as, for example, when he is drawing doodles behind the shield of his big wooden bench) will surely be set down in writing by his trusty and subservient hand-picked court reporter who, when forced to produce a transcript of his shorthand or stenographic scribblings, will invariably doctor them up so as to make his boss the judge, look even better than good, and the defeated party (usually the defendant) correspondingly worse than bad. Why, then, should you not also be allowed to take notes, especially in a criminal trial? Could it be, perhaps, that the judge and prosecutor (both of whom represent the government against the defendant) are afraid

that if you jot down points favorable to the accused early in the trial, you just might remember those same points later on in the jury room. And this, of course, would never do—as every jury-tampering judge and prosecutor wants you to enter upon your deliberations at the end of the court-portion of the trial with only those carefully court-sifted points of law and evidence that they want you to recall, all neatly and freshly imbedded in your memory by the judge's own unlawful and totally uncalled for freedom-inhibiting "Charge to the jury," together with the the prosecutor's ace-in-the-hole closing argument to the jury which he knows (from our unfair court rules) the poor defendant will not be permitted to answer or even to comment upon.

And finally, did you ever wonder why, as a defendant, you are presumed to know the law but, as a juror, you are not merely presumed but confidently expected to be totally ignorant of it—so much so that the judge must then take you in hand, like a bunch of first graders, and explain it to you, or at least, his own particular slanted or unconstitutional version of it? If you are a defendant and you attempt to excuse yourself, or merit for yourself a lighter penalty, by explaining to the judge that you didn't even realize that there was such a law or regulation as the one you are accused of breaking, he will immediately come back at you with that old reliable legal absurdity, to wit: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse!" But when this same supposedly fair-minded judge is looking around for jurors, he is constant on the alert for those only who are totally, or almost totally, ignorant of the law.

And in order for the judge to keep you and the other members of the jury in that happy (and extremely convenient for him) state of legal ignorance, he will, whenever the governing law is being decided in open court, herd all of you like a flock of sheep back into the soundproof jury room where you cannot possibly hear or be guided by any of the debate on the law then taking place out in the open court room. And, of course, no one out there will be allowed to tell you what went on

6

behind your back. So, when it comes time for the judge to give you his little jury-tampering "Sermon From the Mount," he can talk to you as if he were, indeed, a little God or a little Caesar, and the whole lot of you nothing but a gathering of carefully selected idiots, completely void of any concept of law or natural justice, totally under the control of the court, and more than willing to accept any fallacy, illusory argument, or misstatement of the law that he, the judge, a highly trained mind-bender, is able to come up with. And you, the now thoroughly misinformed and brainwashed jury, sit in awe, especially in a criminal trial, as the prosecutor next in turn completes the underhanded work initiated by the judge in his, the prosecutor's, final two assaults upon your natural right, as a juror, to judge every aspect of the case being tried by you in the light of your own consciences—free from any attempt on the part of the judge and his chief assistant (or legal advisor), the prosecuting attorney, to arbitrarily or in effect mesmerize you into accomplishing their will and shouldering the blame, should the verdict against the defendant be in conflict with what an unintimidated or unbrainwashed jury would be quick to recognize as right, fair, or just, from a pure natural or common law point of view.

USM

And sandwiched in between the prosecutor's two sets of closing arguments the defendant has his chance, if you can call it that, to undo all of the damage that has already been done to him by the judge and the prosecutor (and also, in not a few cases, by his own attorney) and, in some magical way or other, suddenly convince your now thoroughly made-up minds that the government which (as the judges would have you believe) has "given" you so much is, nevertheless, in the wrong, and that the defendant, the alleged "culprit," is actually in the right. But, given your initial (and very often carefully arranged for) ignorance of the law and the judge's continuing attempts to keep you in that easy-to-sway mental condition, it is not likely that you will bring in anything but the government's desired

... of ability as character." And this is especially true if some of your income (in goods, services, or money) is provided for you, directly or indirectly, through the imposition of court-ordered fines and penalties, whether warranted by the facts and constitutional law or not.

However, should you desire to know what your rights, as a juror, really are, and what the jury, as originally intended, has the power to do, please feel free to ask for the little 12-page booklet of instructions and advice for trial jurors currently being distributed by the Snohomish County POSSE COMITATUS. Or, if time is pressing, you may borrow a copy from your local public library which has been, or will shortly be, supplied with a suitable number of the afore-mentioned 12-page booklet entitled, "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," written by the author of the letter you are now reading. Should you decide to write for a copy, which will prove to be of lasting benefit and decisive importance to you as a juror, please address your request to Jerry Hurd, 7210 Beverly Lane, Everett, WA 98203. There is no charge for this service. But the actual cost of the delivered handbook (in preparation, printing, and postage) is approximately sixty-five cents. So, please don't ask for a free copy unless you intend to make good use of it.

Incidentally, this invaluable booklet will tell you, amongst other things, and back every assertion up with citations from the nation's highest courts, that you have not only the power but also the right to disregard the law as laid down to you by the so-called trial "judge," and also to disregard any of the selected "facts" that were permitted by him to be placed in evidence. And that it is your right and your duty (as guardian of the people's liberty against the usurpations of a ruthless and ever-expanding governmental bureaucracy) to judge of the justice of the law; and to hold all laws invalid that are, in your opinion, unjust or oppressive, and all persons guilty of violating, or in assisting the execution of, such laws.

If you could stand to read the judges' little handbook of misinformation (and it is truly a masterpiece of dreariness and calculated deception, backed up by no legal citations from any court however low or insignificant), you will thoroughly enjoy reading the POSSE's little 12-page offering—if for no other reason than by virtue of its exhilarating contrast to what the learned judges have to offer.

So, if you are sincere in your desire to be a fair-minded juror and if you do not look forward to spending the next few weeks in a psychologically induced state of fear, wonderment, and near-hypnosis—all cleverly programmed and stage-handled by the strutting and theatrically clothed judges, who consider it an accomplishment of no small moment to have the jury so misinformed, awe-stricken, mystified and off-balance as to be, for all intents and purposes, under their complete domination and control—then by all means contact some member of your own local Snohomish County POSSE COMMITATUS, an organization of patriotic citizens dedicated to the re-establishment of constitutional law and to the repeal or nullification of every statute, ordinance, executive order, bureaucratic regulation, or other so-called "law" in conflict therewith.

A brainwashed, frightened, and subservient jury (such as we have been getting in Snohomish County for many years) is of no earthly use to the poor defendant or to the ordinary citizens represented by him. And if we, the people, cannot arrange to have an intelligent, fully informed, and nonintimidated jury, the defendant would be well advised to face the judge alone, without a jury, so that should the verdict be unfair and against the defendant, it will be the judge himself, and not the poor misguided jurors, who will have to bear the brunt of any physical repercussions flowing from the court's latest miscarriage of justice. Indeed, it is considered opinion, based on what we have seen or experienced, that most of the Superior Court judges of Snohomish County, as well as most of the wandering ones from elsewhere in the state, prefer to do their dirty work (when such they are

through a conveniently provided jury of scapegoats, so that when retribution for an unjust verdict is threatened or imminent, the judge can always say to his beaten and outraged victim: "Don't blame me—it was the jury, and not I, who brought in the verdict of 'Guilty as charged.' And if revenge is what you want, look to them and not to me." So, jurors of Snohomish County, be on your guard lest you find yourselves being used as a protective shield by some vindictive and conniving judge out to "get" a particular defendant.

One last word of advice: If you are selected for jury duty, be sure to take not only the judges' little booklet but also the POSSE's handbook with you when you come into court. And do not surrender either copy to the judges, or to the bailiffs, or to any representative of the enveloping bureaucracy, regardless of what they may say or threaten to do; for, if it was not unlawful for these booklets to be sent to you in the first place, it certainly cannot be against the law for you to take them with you into the jury room, and there to reread and be guided by them, or whichever one of the two you consider to be the most authoritative, truthful, and urgent.

It would not be proper to conclude this letter, however, without acknowledging that some judges (but scarcely any at all in Snohomish County) are trying to be as fair and honest as they can possibly be—given the present situation of a corrupted legal system that they had no part in fashioning. And to these few we look for at least some semblance of justice. But to all of the others we can look for and expect to get nothing but sickening arrogance, pig-headedness, retaliation, and defeat. And with that as our closing remark, we bid you all adieu—for now.

Yours for the establishment of an independent, fully informed, nonintimidated, 12-man, 12-judge, Common Law, Magna Carta jury....AND....a noncorrupt judiciary!

George Heard
.....for and on behalf of

your own local Snohomish County POSSE COMMITATUS. Phone 353-3034.....after 7 P.M.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

Vol 70

U S
MARSHAL

On June 11, 1975, USM [redacted] advised that the fifteenth member of the aforementioned group was tried and found guilty of income tax evasion. [redacted] reported no further incidents occurred following the trial of Robert E. Walsh on May 13, 1975.

Vol 70

On June 12, 1975, Bud Fuehling, Clerk of USDC, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, furnished the following disposition list of the fifteen defendants who were tried for income tax evasion from May 13, 1975 through June 11, 1975.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date Tried or Pled</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Robert E. Walsh, Jr. Benton, Wisconsin	May 13, 1975 (Tried)	30 months' imprisonment, \$1,250 fine
John H. McAuliffe 1323 Garfield Avenue Dubuque, Iowa	May 14, 1975 (Tried)	6 months each count \$250 each count
Thomas Walton, Jr. 2539 Hanover Drive Dubuque, Iowa	May 21, 1975 (Pled)	\$300 fine and 3 years probation
Mark Mulvehill Rural Route 1 <i>ICMB</i> Cuba City, Wisconsin	May 23, 1975 (Pled)	\$200 fine and 2 years probation
Bernard Hinderman Rural Route 3 Bellevue, Iowa	May 23, 1975 (Tried)	1 year imprisonment with reduction on June 10, 1975, to 179 days; \$500 fine
Duane Lyster <i>ICMB</i> 119 West Clay Street Cuba City, Wisconsin	May 19, 1975 (Pled)	\$100 fine and 2 years probation

FBI

Date: 6/25/75

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 FROM: SAC, OMAHA (157-2120) (P)
 SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
 EM

OO: Portland

Re Omaha nitels to the Bureau 5/14/75, 5/19/75
and 5/22/75.
aw 108

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for
Portland and Milwaukee two copies of an LHM.

Rafco
 [Redacted block]

REC-36 157-2120-487-
JUL 29 1975

5 ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 2 - Milwaukee (157-2768) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Portland (157-1432) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Omaha

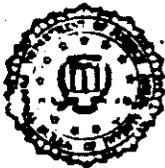
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 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 6/28/80 BY SP8 BTJ/mur

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Omaha, Nebraska

June 25, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

On May 12, 1975, United States Marshal (USM) [redacted] Northern District of Iowa (NDI), Dubuque, Iowa, advised that ~~thirteen~~ separate trials involving alleged member of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC) (See Appendix), charged with income tax evasion, were to be held in United States District Court (USDC), Cedar Rapids, Iowa, commencing May 13, 1975.

On May 13, 1975, USM [redacted] advised Robert E. Walsh, Benton, Wisconsin, an alleged member of the SPC, was tried at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for income tax evasion. He was found guilty and sentenced to thirty months' imprisonment. In the courtroom at the time of his sentence were the other fourteen defendants along with many family members, who shouted obscenities in protest to the verdict and sentence. Federal United States Marshals present at the time were spat upon and a Federal law clerk was shoved several times by one unidentified member of the group. A confrontation developed between the aforementioned group, numbering about thirty, and the United States Marshals, numbering about eight. Only after prolonged discussion were the United States Marshals able to remove the group from the Federal Building without any arrests being made. USDC Judge Edward J. McManus, United States Attorney (USA) Evan L. Hultman and members of their staffs were escorted to their residences by United States Marshals.

b6/
b7C
USM

157-33487-172

This document contains neither
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157-33487-172
ENCLOSURE

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

On May 14, 1975, USM [redacted] provided a copy of two pamphlets entitled "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors" and "To All Potential Jurors For The People Of Snohomish County."

USM [redacted] explained these two pamphlets were mailed to each of the jury members following the first trial at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, involving Robert E. Walsh, Jr. One of the members of the jury subsequently turned over these pamphlets to USM [redacted] said that although there was no return address on the envelopes enclosing the pamphlets to a juror, he feels the mailing of these pamphlets could be logically attributed to SPC.

Handbook of
Information for
Trial Jurors

usm

HAIL TO THE JURY—OUR ONLY DEFENSE
AGAINST THE USURPATIONS OF
AN OPPRESSIVE AND TYRANNICAL GOVERNMENT

MAGNA CARTA, the Great Charter of our liberties, wrung from a frightened would-be dictator-king at the point of a sword 759 years ago, and by far the most important legal document supporting our federal and state constitutions; is still, and to say, pretty much of a dead letter in Snohomish County.

But you—as a juror—armed merely with the knowledge of what a Common Law Jury really is, and what your common law rights, powers, and duties really are, can do more to re-establish liberty and justice in the State of Washington and, ultimately, throughout all of the United States, than all of our Senators and Representatives put together. Why? Because even without the concurrence of any of your fellow-jurors in a criminal trial, you can—with your single vote of "Not guilty"—nullify or invalidate any man-made law involved in the case that, in your opinion, for one reason or another, ought not to be enforced.

usm

If you feel that the statute involved in any criminal case being tried by you is unfair, or that it infringes upon the defendant's natural or constitutional rights, then you must affirm that the offending statute is really no law at all, and that the violation of it is no crime at all—for no man is bound to obey an unjust command. Which means, in other words, that if the defendant has disobeyed some man-made criminal statute, and the statute itself, in your opinion, is unjust, he has committed no crime. And you—having ruled on the justice of the law involved (as you have a perfect right to do), and finding it opposed in whole or in part to your own natural concept of what is basically right or proper—are bound to hold for the acquittal of said defendant. And your vote of "Not guilty" must be respected by all other members of

the jury—for you are not there as a fool, merely to agree with the majority, but as an officer of the court and a qualified judge in your own right. And, regardless of the pressures, or even abuse, that may be heaped on you by any or all other members of the jury, you can walk back into the courtroom (for the reading of the Verdict) with your head held high, and with your dignity and self-respect still intact, if, but only if, you have voted your own conscience—and not somebody else's.

And therein lies your opportunity for the accomplishment of more good than any person can possibly measure, or even estimate. For if you, and numerous other jurors throughout the state and nation, begin and continue to bring in verdicts of "Not guilty" in every case where a man-made statute, in your opinion, is defective, or in any way opposed to the common good (as, for example, many of our tax laws, in your opinion, may very well be), these statutes will become as ineffective as if they had never been written. And it only takes one juror to effect a verdict of "Not guilty" in any so-called criminal trial—a fact that could prove to be of more than passing interest to you, should you, yourself, be the defendant, and your accuser happen to be the State of Washington, or the once powerful, but now rapidly disintegrating, Internal Revenue Service.

USM

THE JURY'S "UNMENTIONABLE" RIGHTS, POWERS, AND DUTIES

As the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has clearly acknowledged, there can be no doubt that the jury has "an unreviewable and unreversible power...to acquit in disregard of the instructions on the law given by the trial judge..." U.S. vs. Dougherty, 473 F 2d 1113, 1139 (1972).

Or, as this same truth was stated in an earlier decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Maryland: "We recognize, as appellants urge, the undisputed power of the jury to acquit, even if its verdict is contrary to the law as given by the judge, and contrary to the evidence. This is a power that must exist as long as we adhere to the general verdict in criminal cases, for the courts cannot search the minds of the jurors to find the basis upon which they judge. If the jury feels that the law under which the defendant is accused is unjust, or that exigent circumstances justified the actions of the accused, or for any reason which appeals to their logic or passion, the jury has the power to acquit, and the courts must abide by that decision." U.S. vs. Moylan, 417 F 2d 1002, 1006 (1969).

The law as written, and invoked by prosecutors, "demands conviction of persons whom local or even general opinion does not desire to punish." See "Law in Books and Law in Action," Dean Roscoe Pound, 41 American Law Review, 12, 16 (1910). Hence, jury disregard of the limited and generally conviction-oriented evidence presented for its consideration, and jury disregard for what the gentleman in the flowing black robes* wants them to believe is the controlling law in any particular case—sometimes facetiously referred to as jury lawlessness—is not something to be scrupulously avoided but, rather,

*The person we have reference to here is normally spoken of as the judge, but this he logically cannot be in a trial by jury—for in every such trial, the judges, preferably twelve in number, are all seated in the jury box. And they are the only judges in any case being tried by them (and that's what they're there for—to try the case themselves, as they see it, and not as somebody else sees it). Which means, in plain English, that the gentleman behind the big wooden bench, in flowing black robes, is neither the judge, nor even one of thirteen judges, nor even any kind of a judge at all. For he is a judge (or, rather, the judge) only in a nonjury trial; but in a trial by a jury of twelve juror-judges, he is merely the headmaster in charge of procedure, and the giver of advice—particularly when asked for it by the litigants, or by their counsel, or by any member of the jury.

encouraged; as witness the following quotation from the eminent legal authority above-mentioned: "Jury lawlessness is the greatest corrective of law in its actual administration. The will of the state at large imposed on a reluctant community, the will of a majority imposed on a vigorous and determined minority, find the same obstacle in the local jury that formerly confronted kings and ministers." Dougherty, cited above, note 32, at 1130.

"The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard uncontradicted evidence and instructions of the judge. Most often commended are the 18th century acquittal of Peter Zenger of seditious libel, on the plea of Andrew Hamilton, and the 19th century acquittals in prosecutions under the fugitive slave law. The values involved drop a notch" (but are worthy of note, nonetheless) "when the liberty vindicated by the verdict relates to the defendant's shooting of his wife's paramour, or purchase during Prohibition of alcoholic beverages." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1130.) But rather than referring to the above as instances of "jury lawlessness," we would say, what appears to be far more likely, that they are examples of courageous adherence, by one or more jurors in each case, to the natural law of justice—as tempered, perhaps, by the radiant glow of a little kindness, understanding, of mercy.

THE JURY'S RIGHT TO BE TOLD OF ITS POWER

Every jury in Snohomish County has the right (carefully concealed from it by our District and Superior Court "judges") to bring in a verdict based on—not whether the defendant's act or omission was merely contrary to a "dictionary interpretation" of the words or phrases used in some man-made statute recited.

to it by the government's agent in flowing black robes—but whether or not the defendant's act or omission was truly blameworthy according to the jury's (and, representatively, according to the community's) natural sense of morality and justice; for it is a well-established principle in criminal jurisprudence that an act or omission does not make a man guilty unless he be so by intention.

The right of the jury to disregard either the law (as laid down by the trial "judge," so-called) or the facts (as permitted by him to be placed in evidence) is referred to in legal terminology as the jury's prerogative of nullification—which means in ordinary language, as does the expression, "jury lawlessness," that where the jurors cannot in conscience impose blame, they cannot in conscience allow punishment.

Now, the prerogative of nullification is not merely a legitimate, but also a praiseworthy, option of the jury. It is a mechanism that permits it, as spokesman for the community's conscience, to disregard the strict requirements of man-made law (and the "judge's" instructions in regard to same) where it finds that those requirements cannot justly be applied in a particular case. The doctrine or prerogative of nullification, in brief, "permits the jury to bring to bear on the criminal process a sense of fairness and particularized justice." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1142.) These, obviously, are worthy objectives. But in the courts of Snohomish County this unassailable doctrine is not merely concealed from the jury by our fair-minded "judges," but is effectively condemned by them in the jury's presence.

"The way the jury operates may be radically altered if there is alteration in the way it is told to operate." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1135) And its options are by no means limited to the choices presented to it in the courtroom. "The jury gets its understanding as to the arrangements in the legal system from more than one voice. There is the formal communication

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from the judge. There is the informal communication from the total culture—literature; current comment; conversation; and, of course, history and tradition." (Dougherty, cited above, at 1135) The totality of input from the above-mentioned informal sources (which latter term certainly includes your present correspondent) should be such as to convey adequately enough to the jurors the idea of prerogative, of their freedom to decide the guilt or innocence of a defendant according to their own consciences—regardless of the facts permitted by the "judge" to be placed in evidence, and regardless of his so-called "Charge to the jury," which final set of unmasked-for and generally biased instructions will contain, among other things, what he considers to be the controlling law, or what he wants the jurors to think is the controlling law, in the particular case being tried by them.

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But the jurors in Snohomish County have never been told, either formally or informally, that they have the right to judge for themselves what the controlling law is, or ought to be, in any particular case, and, furthermore, that each individual juror has the right to decide for himself what things (even though not admitted into evidence by the "judge") are to be accounted as fact, and what things (even though accepted as fact by the "judge") are not worthy to be so accounted.

Hence it devolves upon the members of the POSSE COMITATUS—sworn to uphold the natural, constitutional, and common law rights of any person who has been or is about to be victimized by any branch of federal, state, or local government—to inform every juror in Snohomish County that (regardless of any weasel-worded "juror's oath," so-called, binding him to decide the particular case being tried by him according to the law, as given to him by the trial "judge," and the facts, as permitted by said "judge" to be placed in evidence) his paramount and abiding duty—which takes precedence over any

subsequent agreement with the gentleman behind the bench to forgo or renounce it—is to decide the particular case being tried by him, and every legal and evidentiary aspect of it, according to his own conscience; and to accept no dictation whatsoever, either as to law or fact, from the so-called trial "judge," who, in a trial by jury, is merely the chief assistant of the 12 juror-judges sworn to hear and try the case.

And if there be anyone who might properly be referred to as the presiding officer in any such trial, it is the foreman of the jury—and not the so-called trial "judge," who, in every legal contest between a private party and the government, is the representative and advocate of the latter, hence not even qualified to sit in judgment between the two parties; for no man ought to be a judge in his own cause. And if such a "judge" had any decency about him at all, or had any regard for the elementary rules of justice, he would disqualify himself, and openly admit that the twelve judges in the jury box are the only qualified and lawful judges that may be had in any legal dispute between a private citizen, or a private corporation, and any branch of federal, state, or local government.

And such a fictitious or presumed "judge" ought to admit further, as we allege, that any member of the above-indicated jury of twelve bona fide judges has, in a criminal trial, not only the power but also the right to effect a verdict of "Not guilty"—if such be the verdict most agreeable to his conscience—whether affirmed by all or none of the other eleven jurors, whether in line with the program of an over-sealous or vindictive prosecuting attorney or not, and whether or not in conformity with the final jury-tampering monologue (or so-called "Charge to the jury") of an ignorant, arbitrary, prejudiced, case-hardened, or corrupt trial "judge."

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

For a full 759 years now—that is, since the 15th day of June, in the year of 1215, when the embattled barons of England met King John on the meadow at Runnymede and there forced him to sign the Great Charter of our liberties—there has been no clearer principle of constitutional law than that it is not only the right and duty of jurors to judge what are the facts; what is the controlling law; and what was the moral intent of the accused; but that it is also their right, and their primary and paramount duty, to judge of the justice of the law; and to hold all laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive; and all persons guiltless in violating, or resisting the execution of, such laws.

Unless such be the right and duty of jurors, it is plain that, instead of juries being a "palladium of liberty"—a barrier against the tyranny and oppression of the government—they are really mere tools in its hands, for carrying into execution any injustice and oppression it may desire to have executed.

But for each juror's right to rule on the interpretation of the law, and the justice of the law, juries would be no protection to an accused person, even as to matters of fact; for, if the government can dictate to the jurors any law whatever, it can certainly dictate to them the laws of evidence. That is, it can decide, all on its own, what evidence is admissible, and what inadmissible, and also what importance, if any, is to be given to the evidence admitted. And if the government can thus manipulate and control the evidence that the jurors are allowed to consider, and then require them to decide according to that evidence and none other, it can also manipulate and control their deliberations in the jury room. In which case the trial is, in reality,

a trial by the government (and a rigged one at that), and not a trial by the jury at all.

But jurors—who are the only lawful judges in any case being tried by them—are under no obligation to accept or even to be guided by the law, as given to them by the government through its agent, the "judge;" and there is no rule of common justice or common right by which the twelve juror-judges can be held to consider only the evidence that has met with the government's approval, or by which they can be prevented from taking other facts or circumstances into consideration. And they should do, or refuse to do, whatever in their opinion is the best thing to do, from the standpoint of preventing or averting injustice. For, unless the jurors—who represent the people, and who alone are in a legal position to effectively shelter them from official abuse—begin and continue to fend off the blows of an increasingly hostile and aggressive government, we will, like many another legally unsheltered people, succumb little by little to its enveloping tyranny.

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And that is why it is absolutely necessary that jurors, throughout the State of Washington, and throughout the United States, begin and continue to disregard the law as laid down to them by the trial "judge," whenever, in their opinion, the law is violative of any of the defendant's natural or constitutional rights, or is in any way opposed to the peace and happiness of mankind. For, in this way—and only in this way—can the trend toward centralized government and a socialistic one-world dictatorship be halted and reversed.

For example, is it not true that whenever any rule or regulation (however oppressive or tyrannical it may be) is placed in the statute books, and the "judge" imposes this newly adopted "law" upon the jury as being authoritative and binding (when, in fact, its binding force has never been ascertained,

certainly not finally or conclusively); and the jurors, through fear of offending the "judge," bring in a verdict in accordance therewith, the authority and presumed binding force of the untested statute is thereby established (by case law or precedent—as the spineless attorneys and their black-robed ramrodding manipulator are quick to point out); and the whole people are thus brought under the yoke of the new "law," and a wide-sweeping tyranny is once put into operation; because the people will then understand that the "law," having been upheld in one or more previous cases, will be enforced against them in future, should they refuse to comply with its unjust prescriptions or exactions.

That this is not an exaggerated statement of the case is evident, when it is recalled that there are literally tens of thousands of so-called "bread-and-butter" statutes placed in the law books every year throughout the United States, for no other reason than to create jobs for the numbers and hangers-on of the legal fraternity—as attorneys for both sides in every legal battle, as legal researchers for plaintiff and defendant alike, as appeal bondsmen for cases carried into the higher courts, as "judges," bailiffs, court reporters, and so on...and so on...ad infinitum—all paid for by an everly pliant and thoroughly victimized general public.

But you—as jurors—can halt and reverse this disgraceful plunge into servitude under an all-encompassing, all-devouring bureaucratic dictatorship. For you have it within your power—as occupiers of the most important decision-making office in the land—to nullify every rule or regulation that, in your opinion, is not in accordance with the principles of natural, common, or constitutional law. And it is precisely this power of nullification that makes the trial by jury our most important right—for it is the one and only right that can protect and preserve all of our other rights. Hence, the jury—formerly treated as a pet by the legal fraternity—will now begin to feel its claws.

It should be abundantly clear from the foregoing that our best, most readily available, and, ultimately, our only real legal protection against the criminal activities of our elected and appointed officials, and against the ever-increasing usurpations of federal, state, and local government, lies in the Common Law or Magna Carta Jury as set forth, at least in part, herein.

The Constitution of the United States—designed (especially as regards the Bill of Rights) to hold the national government in check—as such as we may admire it, is of no real or practical value as a safeguard to our liberties, should it stand in the way of a government that has either the cunning to evade its requirements, or the force to overcome those who attempt its defense. Consequently, if there exists no tribunal apart from, uncontrolled by, and above, the government—with power to nullify its unjust enactments as fast as they can be written up and entered in our statute books—we are slaves, pure and simple; and wholly at the mercy of the few unproportionately powerful socialists, communists, one-worlders, and other assorted collectivists whom we have elected, or who have been appointed, to key positions of authority within our various organs of government.

But there does exist, fortunately for us, just such a tribunal—and, as previously indicated, it is none other than the long-familiar, but too long overlooked 12-man, 12-judge, Common Law Jury; which was first accurately described in Magna Carta, back in 1215; which was put into effect, with all its powers, by the people of the United States on March 4th, 1789; and which—had we only the good sense to use its immense power—would make it unnecessary for us to even be concerned about such an unimportant thing as a bill of rights.

The honorable Theo. Parsons, in the Massachusetts convention of 1788, answering the objection that the Constitution of the United States, as sub-

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mitted to the people for adoption, contained no Bill of Rights, said: "The people themselves have it in their power effectually to resist usurpation, without being driven to an appeal to arms. An act of usurpation is not illegitimate; it is not law; and any man may be justified in his resistance. Let him be considered as a criminal by the general government, yet only his fellow-citizens can convict him; they are his jury, and if they pronounce him innocent, not all the powers of Congress can hurt him; and innocent they certainly will pronounce him, if the supposed law he resisted was an act of usurpation." 2 Elliot's Debates, 94; 2 Bancroft, History of the Constitution, 267.

Long live the United States of America,
one nation, under God,
with liberty and justice for all.

.....AND.....

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Long live the 12-man, 12-judge,
Common Law Magna Carta Jury—
our one last hope for survival
as a free and Christian nation;
in a world gone mad.....with materialism.....
atheism.....debauchery.....and arrogance.....
under the corrupt and debilitating leadership
of our so-called "modern-day respectables,"
but, in terms somewhat more prosaic, also known as,
the bankers, the politicians, the lawyers, and the
little would-be Caesars in their flowing black robes.

If interested in furthering
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Jerry Hurd
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TO ALL POTENTIAL JURORS FOR THE PEOPLE OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Do not be led astray by the Superior Court judges' 20-page pamphlet, called "A Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," which was given to you by the Snohomish County Clerk. This Handbook—which has the approval of no higher authority than the so-called "Judicial Conference" held at Tacoma, Washington, on September 8th, 1961—was designed to weaken the constitutional powers of the jury, to puppetize it, and to convert it into a rubber stamp of approval for all of the mistakes, mandates, and arbitrary rulings of our so-called trial "judges." And, especially, do not be deceived or led astray by the judges' accompanying letter (that was sent to you along with their little 20-page booklet) which purports to warn you against certain "unauthorized" or "unsanctioned" communications—such as this letter and the 12-page booklet entitled, "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," currently being distributed throughout the state by your own local POSSE COMITATUS. But will you, as an intelligent citizen, allow the judges' use of a few carefully chosen meaningless lawyer-type scare-words keep you from considering both sides of the jury question? Just because the Superior Court judges have not "authorized" or "sanctioned" my report concerning the evils they are attempting to further in this county is no indication that my assertions with regard to same are unfounded. Indeed, if what I have said is not true, and if the Superior Court judges of Snohomish County are not engaged in a conspiracy to subvert, incapacitate, and control the juries (which same were originally intended for the defendant's protection), then let these same blackrobed despoilers of the people's natural and constitutionally guaranteed rights take legal action against me, out in the open for all to see—and cease their childish game of stuffing mailboxes with weasel-worded cover letters filled with vague and meaningless warnings against the person or freedom of your present correspondent or against any of his writings.

My 12-page Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors, incidentally, was turned over by Judge Phil Sheridan to the state attorney general's office in Olympia for the express purpose of determining if I had broken any law in mailing it out to the potential jurors. And, although this urgent request for the Attorney General's opinion was made more than four months ago, no adverse ruling by him has as yet been received. If there is something wrong in my distributing a rebuttal to the judges' handbook of misinformation, where is the "appropriate action" with regard to me that Judge Sheridan was so sure he was going to get from the Attorney General? (See page 1A of the Everett Herald at the Public Library, dated June 19, 1974.)

The judges' little handbook begins, for example, by attempting to make all potential jurors feel that they are in some way obligated to the government for all of the wonderful things it has done for them in the past (as if these same exploited taxslaves had not already paid many times over for any so-called favors received by them from, or rather, through the government), and, consequently, that it is now their duty to repay said government (for all of its manifold "gifts" to them) by cooperating with its judicial representatives (the judges, the prosecuting attorneys, and every other member of their monopolistic and unconstitutional Bar Association) in their combined attack upon what they generally hope to end up with, namely, a beaten, impoverished, subdued, and completely helpless defendant, fit only to join the ranks of our "Great Society" as a despondent and suicide-prone (or violently anti-social) welfare recipient.

But the jury, as you probably already know, was never intended by our Founding Fathers to be the tool, instrument of control, or scapegoat for either the judges or the prosecuting attorneys but was intended to be, on the contrary, the supreme guardian of our liberties, the invincible fortress standing between an otherwise all-encompassing, all-consuming and all-conquering bureaucratic state (as represented by the judges, the prosecutors, and their unconstitutional Bar Association)

and the poor defenseless defendant who, even though "counseled" by an attorney, is, in almost every case, simply wasting his money on a mealy-mouthed hypocrite who, as an officer of the court, has already placed himself in bondage to the judge, and, as a member of the Bar Association (to which the prosecuting attorneys also belong), has already formed numerous social and financial ties of allegiance to these last-named enemies of the people. In short, the jury is there—as the only true representative of the accused, and as the only true representative of the common people—to see to it that the bureaucracy's array of power (the judge, the prosecuting attorney, and, generally, the defendant's own lawyer) shall not be used to deprive the defendant of any of his inalienable or God-given rights, many of which are spelled out in detail in the Constitution which, whether our bureaucratic rulers like it or not (and, indeed, they do not) is still the supreme law of the land

And, come to think of it, what precisely do you owe the government that must now be returned to it by you, as a juror, in the form of blind obedience to, or unthinking cooperation with, its judicial representatives? Is it not the government that is mainly responsible for your present financial predicament? Is it not the unnecessarily high taxes imposed upon you by our own corrupt local, state, and national bureaucratic officials that has led to your present distress? Is it not the crooked judges and the crooked attorneys, members of the same corrupt Bar Association, who design and perpetuate the legal snares which enable them to live in luxury off of your hard-earned savings? Is it not the crooked judges and the crooked lawyers who steal your property by every legal (as opposed to lawful) means painstakingly developed by them? And is it not the above-named doomsden and shysters who, in the event of some death in your family, move in on you (or upon your survivors) for their final devastating clean-up of everything they can get their greedy hands on in the most lucrative and diabolical of all skin games, namely, the one masquerading under the soothing and gently disarming title of "probate." No wonder these

shining examples of propriety and material success can recite the following advice to their offspring, and mean every word of it: "Why take up a life of crime, sonny boy (or darling daughter), when there are so many legal ways to be dishonest?"

And so we say to you good jurors, who alone have it within your power to put a stop to governmental tyranny, do not permit yourselves to be outwitted, bamboozled, or taken in by the judges' brainwashing insinuations that you owe a debt of gratitude to the Bureaucracy for all it has given to you or done for you. If you owe the present governmental bureaucracy any gratitude at all it must needs be for its not having as yet stolen your last remaining material possession, or for its not having as yet sprung the final trap that will plunge you (and all the rest of us non-Establishment citizens) into complete, abject, and irreversible slavery under the national socialist government in Washington, D. C., and finally, under the "One World" socialist government scheduled to be centered, more or less equally, in Moscow, Peking, and New York.

And another thing, not totally unimportant: The judges' handbook (see p. 14) warns the jurors that they are not to take notes. And it goes on to state what purports to be a "reason" for this obviously unreasonable restriction. But, if you have eyes to see with, you will surely observe the judge himself, bless his little heart, taking all kinds of notes. And any that he fails to take while occupied otherwise (as, for example, when he is drawing doodles behind the shield of his big wooden bench) will surely be set down in writing by his trusty and subservient-hand-picked court reporter who, when forced to produce a transcript of his shorthand or stenographic scribblings, will invariably doctor them up so as to make his boss, the judge, look even better than good, and the defeated party (usually the defendant) correspondingly worse than bad. Why, then, should you not also be allowed to take notes, especially in a criminal trial? Could it be, perhaps, that the judge and the prosecutor (both of whom represent the government against the defendant) are afraid

that if you jot down points favorable to the accused early in the trial, you just might remember those same points later on in the jury room. And this, of course, would never do—as every jury-tampering judge and prosecutor wants you to enter upon your deliberations at the end of the court-portion of the trial with only those carefully court-sifted points of law and evidence that they want you to recall, all neatly and freshly imbedded in your memory by the judge's own unlawful and totally uncalled for freedom-inhibiting "Charge to the jury," together with the the prosecutor's ace-in-the-hole closing argument to the jury which he knows (from our unfair court rules) the poor defendant will not be permitted to answer or even to comment upon.

And finally, did you ever wonder why, as a defendant, you are presumed to know the law but, as a juror, you are not merely presumed but confidently expected to be totally ignorant of it—so much so that the judge must then take you in hand, like a bunch of first graders, and explain it to you, or at least, his own particular slanted or unconstitutional version of it? If you are a defendant and you attempt to excuse yourself, or merit for yourself a lighter penalty, by explaining to the judge that you didn't even realize that there was such a law or regulation as the one you are accused of breaking, he will immediately come back at you with that old reliable legal absurdity, to wit: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse!" But when this same supposedly fair-minded judge is looking around for jurors, he is constantly on the alert for those only who are totally, or almost totally, ignorant of the law.

And in order for the judge to keep you and the other members of the jury in that happy (and extremely convenient for him) state of legal ignorance, he will, whenever the governing law is being decided in open court, herd all of you like a flock of sheep back into the soundproof jury room where you cannot possibly hear or be guided by any of the debate on the law then taking place out in the open court room. And, of course, no one out there will be allowed to tell you what went on

behind your back. So, when it comes time for the judge to give you his little jury-tampering "Sermon From the Mount," he can talk to you as if he were, indeed, a little God or a little Caesar, and the whole lot of you nothing but a gathering of carefully selected idiots, completely void of any concept of law or natural justice, totally under the control of the court, and more than willing to accept any fallacy, illusory argument, or misstatement of the law that he, the judge, a highly trained mind-bender, is able to come up with. And you, the now thoroughly misinformed and brainwashed jury, sit in awe, especially in a criminal trial, as the prosecutor next in turn completes the underhanded work initiated by the judge in his, the prosecutor's, final two assaults upon your natural right, as a juror, to judge every aspect of the case being tried by you in the light of your own consciences—free from any attempt on the part of the judge and his chief assistant (or legal advisor), the prosecuting attorney, to arbitrarily or in effect mesmerize you into accomplishing their will and shouldering the blame, should the verdict against the defendant be in conflict with what an un-intimidated or un-brainwashed jury would be quick to recognize as right, fair, or just, from a purely natural or common law point of view.

And sandwiched in between the prosecutor's two sets of closing arguments the defendant has his chance, if you can call it that, to undo all of the damage that has already been done to him by the judge and the prosecutor (and also, in not a few cases, by his own attorney) and, in some magical way or other, suddenly convince your now thoroughly made-up minds that the government which (as the judges would have you believe) has "given" you so much is, nevertheless, in the wrong, and that the defendant, the alleged "culprit," is actually in the right. But, given your initial (and very often carefully arranged for) ignorance of the law, and the judge's continuing attempts to keep you in that easy-to-sway mental condition, it is not likely that you will bring in anything but the government's desire

subject of "guilt, as charged." And this is especially true if some of your income (in goods, services, or money) is provided for you, directly or indirectly, through the imposition of court-ordered fines and penalties, whether warranted by the facts and constitutional law or not.

However, should you desire to know what your rights, as a juror, really are, and what the jury, as originally intended, has the power to do, please feel free to ask for the little 12-page booklet of instructions and advice for trial jurors currently being distributed by the Snohomish County POSSE COMITATUS. Or, if time is pressing, you may borrow a copy from your local public library which has been, or will shortly be, supplied with a suitable number of the afore-mentioned 12-page booklet entitled, "Handbook of Information for Trial Jurors," written by the author of the letter you are now reading. Should you decide to write for a copy, which will prove to be of lasting benefit and decisive importance to you as a juror, please address your request to Jerry Hurd, 7210 Beverly Lane, Everett, WA 98203. There is no charge for this service. But the actual cost of the delivered handbook (in preparation, printing, and postage) is approximately sixty-five cents. So, please don't ask for a free copy unless you intend to make good use of it.

Incidentally, this invaluable booklet will tell you, amongst other things, and back every assertion up with citations from the nation's highest courts, that you have not only the power but also the right to disregard the law as laid down to you by the so-called trial "judge," and also to disregard any of the selected "facts" that were permitted by him to be placed in evidence. And that it is your right and your duty (as guardian of the people's liberty against the usurpations of a ruthless and ever-expanding governmental bureaucracy) to judge of the justice of the law; and to hold all laws invalid that are, in your opinion, unjust or oppressive, and all persons guiltless in violating, or in resisting the execution of, such laws.

If you could stand to read the judges' little handbook of misinformation (and it is truly a masterpiece of dreariness and calculated deception, backed up by no legal citations from any court however low or insignificant), you will thoroughly enjoy reading the POSSE's little 12-page offering—if for no other reason than by virtue of its exhilarating contrast to what the learned judges have to offer.

15M So, if you are sincere in your desire to be a fair-minded juror and if you do not look forward to spending the next few weeks in a psychologically induced state of fear, wonderment, and near-hypnosis—all cleverly programmed and stage-handed by the strutting and theatrically clothed judges, who consider it an accomplishment of no small moment to have the jury so misinformed, awe-stricken, mystified and off-balance as to be, for all intents and purposes, under their complete domination and control—then by all means contact some member of your own local Snohomish County POSSE COMMITATUS, an organization of patriotic citizens dedicated to the re-establishment of constitutional law and to the repeal or nullification of every statute, ordinance, executive order, bureaucratic regulation, or other so-called "law" in conflict therewith.

A brainwashed, frightened, and subservient jury (such as we have been getting in Snohomish County for many years) is of no earthly use to the poor defendant or to the ordinary citizens represented by him. And if we, the people, cannot arrange to have an intelligent, fully informed, and nonintimidated jury, the defendant would be well advised to face the judge alone, without a jury, so that should the verdict be unfair and against the defendant, it will be the judge himself, and not the poor misguided jurors, who will have to bear the brunt of any physical repercussions flowing from the court's latest miscarriage of justice. Indeed, it is our considered opinion, based on what we have seen or experienced, that most of the Superior Court judges of Snohomish County, as well as most of the visiting judges from elsewhere in the state, prefer to do their dirty work (when such they are ab-

through a conveniently provided jury of scapegoats, so that when retribution for an unjust verdict is threatened or imminent, the judge can always say to his beaten and outraged victim: "Don't blame me—it was the jury, and not I, who brought in the verdict of 'Guilty as charged.' And if revenge is what you want, look to them and not to me." So, jurors of Snohomish County, be on your guard lest you find yourselves being used as a protective shield by some vindictive and conniving judge out to "get" a particular defendant.

One last word of advice: If you are selected for jury duty, be sure to take not only the judges' little booklet but also the POSSE's handbook with you when you come into court. And do not surrender either copy to the judges, or to the bailiffs, or to any representative of the enveloping bureaucracy, regardless of what they may say or threaten to do; for, if it was not unlawful for these booklets to be sent to you in the first place, it certainly cannot be against the law for you to take them with you into the jury room, and there to reread and be guided by them, or whichever one of the two you consider to be the most authoritative, truthful, and urgent.

It would not be proper to conclude this letter, however, without acknowledging that some judges (but scarcely any at all in Snohomish County) are trying to be as fair and honest as they can possibly be—given the present situation of a corrupted legal system that they had no part in fashioning. And to these few we look for at least some semblance of justice. But to all of the others we can look for and expect to get nothing but sickening arrogance, pig-headedness, retaliation, and defeat. And with that as our closing remark, we bid you all adieu—for now.

Yours for the establishment of an independent, fully informed, nonintimidated, 12-man, 12-judge, Common Law, Magna Carta jury....AND....a noncorrupt judiciary!

.....*Jerry Hurd*.....for and on behalf of

your own local Snohomish County POSSE COMITATUS. Phone 353-3034....after 7 P.M.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

USM [On June 11, 1975, USM [redacted] advised that the fifteenth member of the aforementioned group was tried and found guilty of income tax evasion, [redacted] reported no further incidents occurred following the trial of Robert E. Walsh on May 13, 1975. b6 b7C

On June 12, 1975, Bud Fuehling, Clerk of USDC, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, furnished the following disposition list of the fifteen defendants who were tried for income tax evasion from May 13, 1975 through June 11, 1975.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date Tried or Pled</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Robert E. Walsh, Jr. Benton, Wisconsin	May 13, 1975 (Tried)	30 months' imprisonment, \$1,250 fine
John H. McAuliffe 1323 Garfield Avenue Dubuque, Iowa	May 14, 1975 (Tried)	6 months each count \$250 each count
Thomas Walton, Jr. 2539 Hanover Drive Dubuque, Iowa	May 21, 1975 (Pled)	\$300 fine and 3 years probation
Mark Mulvehill Rural Route 1 Cuba City, Wisconsin	May 23, 1975 (Pled)	\$200 fine and 2 years probation
Bernard Hinderman Rural Route 3 Bellevue, Iowa	May 23, 1975 (Tried)	1 year imprisonment with reduction on June 10, 1975, to 179 days; \$500 fine
Duane Lyster 119 West Clay Street Cuba City, Wisconsin	May 19, 1975 (Pled)	\$100 fine and 2 years probation

RE: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] and others have

As a result of the above, On April 15, 1975,
Intelligence Agent, IRS, Lubbock,

b7C

[REDACTED]

NUMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

TEX.

b7D

[REDACTED]

On May 7, 1975, [REDACTED] Deputy U. S.
Marshal, Lubbock, Texas, advised there had been no
problems concerning hearings held at Lubbock, Texas.
He said that one individual had tried to take a tape
recorder into the court room, but had surrendered it when

b7C

vsm

RE: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

USM
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[told recorders were not allowed in the court room. He said that the hearings had been completed on the afternoon of May 6, 1975, and Judge [REDACTED] had returned to Brownsville on May 6, 1975. He continued that a trial date had not been set for the criminal case against [REDACTED] as one of the motions filed in behalf of [REDACTED] was for dismissal of the case against him. He said that Judge [REDACTED] did not rule on this motion.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7C
On that same date, [REDACTED] Winkler County Clerk, advised that she was unable to locate any reference in her files concerning the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus, or the Citizens Law Enforcement Research Committee. She stated that she would immediately contact the FBI Office at Midland, Texas, should anything concerning either organization come to her attention.

RE: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED]

TEL

[REDACTED]

On July 10, 1975, Deputy U. S. Marshal [REDACTED] Midland, Texas, advised that [REDACTED] a member of SPC, has attempted to serve summons on individuals in [REDACTED] pertaining to his firing for claiming too many dependents. Deputy [REDACTED] has refused to serve a summons in lieu of a deposit by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had threatened to sue him.

b7C
usm

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 12 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR066 DL PLAIN

3:31PM URGENT 12/12/75 DRH

TO *Y* DIRECTOR, FBI
PT EL PASO
PORTLAND

FROM DALLAS

ATTENTION: INTD. SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS, AKA EM-WHG,
OO: PORTLAND, PORTLAND FILE 157-1432, BUFILE 157-33487,
EL PASO FILE 157-536, DALLAS FILE 157-3360.

b7c
[REDACTED] AKA EM-SPC, OO: DALLAS, BUFILE
157-33487, EL PASO FILE 157-529, DALLAS FILE 157-3205.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] LUBBUCK, TEXAS,
ADVISED DECEMBER 11, 1975 SUBJECT [REDACTED] SCHEDULED TO BE
TRIED ON TAX CHARGES IN USDC, LUBBUCK, TEXAS, COMMENCING
MORNING OF [REDACTED] HE STATED THERE WILL BE A
PRE-TRIAL HEARING LATE ON AFTERNOON OF [REDACTED]
DEALING WITH MOTIONS.

USM
[REDACTED] STATED THERE WILL BE FOUR DEPUTY MARSHALS
ASSIGNED TO THIS TRIAL AND TWO GSA GUARDS. HE STATED ALL
PERSONS WHO INTEND TO ENTER COURTROOM WILL BE SEARCHED,
AND NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED ON THE FLOOR WHERE THE COURTROOM
IS LOCATED WHO DOES NOT HAVE BUSINESS THERE. IN ADDITION,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mur

ELT
12 13 1975

EX 103

DEC 17 1975

REC-50 157-33487-247

#12

PAGE TWO

USM [HE STATED A METAL DETECTOR WILL BE UTILIZED TO MAKE SURE
NO WEAPONS ARE TAKEN INTO THE COURTROOM.

EL PASO AND PORTLAND REQUESTED TO CONTACT SOURCES FAMILIAR
WITH ACTIVITIES OF SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS AND ADVISE
DALLAS OF THE IDENTITY OF ANY MEMBERS WHO INTEND TO ATTEND
THE ABOVE TRIAL.

DALLAS WILL FOLLOW THIS MATTER AND KEEP THE BUREAU
AND INTERESTED OFFICES ADVISED. P.

END

PLS HOLD FOR ONE MORE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-33487)

DATE: 6/10/76

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (157-1432) (P)

JWD
FT

SUBJECT: SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), aka
EM-WHG
(OO:PORTLAND)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above. Two copies of LHM are being disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Intelligence, Portland, Oregon.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8BJT/mj

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

[REDACTED]

Special Agent referred to in enclosed LHM is

SA [REDACTED]

The following individuals mentioned in LHM are subjects of investigation as indicated below:

[REDACTED]

21-11-12
1-670
4-
27
27
27

② - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Portland

(4) Agency: Secret Service
Dept. - AAG Civil Rights Div.
AAG Criminal Div.
Attn: ISS

How forwarded R/S
Date JUN 20 1976
By [REDACTED]

REC-43 157-33487-341
ENCLOSURE SL 104
JUN 15 1976

b7c [REDACTED]

55 JUN 25 1976



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Portland, Oregon

June 10, 1976

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

On April 30, 1976 U. S. Marshal [redacted] Portland, Oregon, advised that [redacted] individuals are scheduled for trial on [redacted] for income tax evasion in U. S. District Court, Portland, Oregon. These individuals are alleged members of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC). (see appendix).

[redacted] advised these individuals will be defending themselves with legal advice from Federal Defender [redacted]. Their cases will be heard before U. S. District Court Judge [redacted].

b7C
P. 2
4-21-76

[redacted] stated on April 30, 1976 that Judge [redacted] held a meeting with U. S. Attorney (USA) [redacted] and Marshal [redacted] advised that [redacted] had previously advised [redacted] that the defendants had been talking about planning some action against Judge [redacted] or Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] who is prosecuting the defendants. [redacted] advised that this group has espoused a lot of rhetoric common to SPC members, but the rhetoric is now to the point where he feels that Judge [redacted] could be the subject of violent actions by this group. [redacted] did not convey the type of threat or type of possible violation, but felt it was his obligation to notify the Judge of this matter. [redacted] further stated that on [redacted] this group plans to hold a meeting in the State of Washington to determine what type of action they might take against [redacted]. [redacted] also stated that he has told the defendants that he was going to notify Judge [redacted].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

Sources whose identities are
concealed herein have furnished
reliable information in the past
except where otherwise noted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-33487-3

ENCLOSURE



SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

b7C
per
USM
[redacted] advised that AUSA [redacted] and Judge [redacted] are quite concerned over this information and Judge [redacted]

[redacted] advised that there would be no screening or patting down of defendants before they enter the courtroom.

Page D6 of the May 3, 1976 edition of the "Oregonian," a daily Portland, Oregon, newspaper, carried the following article:

"Posse leader airs warning

"ELLENSBURG, Wash. (AP) - The leader of Snohomish County's Posse Comitatus said Sunday that the national anti-Christ movement is setting 'brush fires from one end of the nation to the other.'

"Anti-Christians, said Doc Graber, are bankrupting American patriots by forcing them to fight the 'brush fires' in court.

"Be careful,' he told a meeting of posses from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska, 'don't go bankrupt. The enemy is trying to get you out of the fight by taking you to court.

"Graber urged his listeners to stop fighting symptoms and look at causes. 'You have to have a road map....Know the enemy and know the cause,' he said. And he urged posse members to 'take a stand for God and America.'

"The posse comitatus are organized on the county level and hold that the county sheriff is the only legal law enforcement officer in the nation. The posse say they are organized to preserve the peace and uphold the law, but that since the sheriff is a servant of the people, a posse can be formed without his consent.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

"The posses have been in conflict with law enforcement officers and the courts on several occasions as a result of their beliefs.

"Graber urged the group to study and know the history of the United States. He said without knowledge it is impossible to fight the 'dreadful authority' evidenced in the anti-Christ movement.

"Without knowledge, he told the audience, the enemy will force them to live by animal instinct.

"'Can you shoot a gun? Can you hit the enemy between the eyes from 100 yards? Or would you rather be a coward?'"

On May 3, 1976 U. S. Marshal [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] reportedly members of the SPC, appeared at a hearing in U. S. District Court (USDC), Portland, on [redacted] and were scheduled to appear for trial in USDC [redacted] They had been previously released on their own recognizance and this was continued. In addition to being ordered to appear for trial at [redacted] 1976, U. S. District Judge [redacted] ordered these individuals to appear in his courtroom at [redacted] 1976, in order to hear any pre-trial motions.

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per
USM

[redacted] stated that the above individuals appeared as scheduled on [redacted] in Judge [redacted] courtroom and the motions made by AUSA [redacted] were concluded within approximately twenty minutes. At this time the defendants presented citizen arrest warrants to Judge Bur [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] naming them in the warrants, and requested Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] to arrest Judge [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] stating further that if the Marshal or the Sheriff failed in this duty, they would execute the warrants themselves. [redacted] refused to execute the warrants and Judge [redacted] recessed court and ordered the defendants to appear in ten minutes in Judge

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

██████████ courtroom for trial. The defendants left the U. S. Courthouse and did not appear for trial as instructed.

On ██████████ advised that bench warrants were issued for the defendants, charging them with failure to appear for trial. Judge ██████████ ordered the issuance of the warrants and fixed bail at \$10,000 each.

In addition, ██████████ advised that Judge ██████████ had received a telegram from ██████████ a posse leader from ██████████ Oregon. ██████████ had been attending the aforementioned legal proceedings.

██████████ furnished a copy of the telegram and posse arrest warrants.

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RLW
USM

WESTERN UNION

Telegram

PRA113(1221)(2-023265E124)PD [REDACTED] 1221

3 AM 10: 23

ICS 1P NRNCZ-CSP

5036562207 TDRN OREGON CITY OR 55 [REDACTED] 0830A PDT

PMS [REDACTED] U S DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DLR

U S COURTHOUSE

PORTLAND OR

b7C
per
USM

[REDACTED] CASE, YOU DENIED, THE BIBLE, THE SUPREMACY
CLAUSE-THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND LAWS IN PURSUANCE THEREOF
SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND-AND THE JUDGES IN EVERY STATE
SHALL BE BOUND THEREBY. A CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF YOUR OATH OF OFFICE
UNLESS YOU HAVE TAKEN THE HOLY ALL VOWS PRAYER, TRANSCRIPTS SAY
YOU ARE GOING TO JURY TAMPER. WITHOUT A DEGREE IN CONSTITUTIONAL
LAW, YOU ARE IN CONTEMPT OF OUR COURT AND SHOWING THE DEEPEST
DISREGARD FOR THE U S CONSTITUTION.

MARSHAL [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CR

CITIZEN'S ARREST WARRANT AND COMPLAINT

YOU ARE HEREWITH GIVEN NOTICE THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO
REMAIN SILENT; THAT ANYTHING YOU SAY MAY BE USED AGAINST YOU;
AND THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.

Know All Persons By These Presents--

UNDER AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OR THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE STATE
OF ARIZONA, ^{CITIZEN} (WE) THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZEN (S) OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA,
DO HEREBY ARREST AND ACCUSE YOU ^{CITIZEN} [REDACTED] OF THE CRIME OR
CRIMES OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN VIOLATION OF TITLE
18, SECTION 241 U.S. CRIMINAL CODE, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

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

They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten
years, or both; and if death results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any
term of years or for life.

b7c
per
USM Ju

COMMITTED IN THE MANNER AND FORM AS FOLLOWS, - TO-WIT:

Assistant
U.S. Attorney [REDACTED] aided in [REDACTED]
Denial of "The Bible - Gods' Law - And The Supremacy
Clause - The U.S. Constitution And basis in
pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme Law of
the land - And the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby."
He violated Title 18 USC Sec. 241
do violated Title 18 USC Sec. 242
Criminal violation of his Oath of Office.

All of which criminal acts were done with willful, corrupt and felonious intent, and done
in violation of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth (section 1) Amendments of
the Constitution of the United States of America, and against the peace and dignity of the
people of the United States of America.

This arrest is made pursuant to the common law rule that, "A private person may make
an arrest when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the accused has committed a
felony," and the rule that a private person making an arrest under this rule has all the power
and protection of law that any peace officer would have in making such arrest. This common
law rule has been incorporated in the criminal codes of all the states.

The Affiants state they have read the statements in the foregoing Warrant of Arrest, and
that they are true as they verily believe.

[REDACTED]

Subscribed and sworn to before me in person this 3rd day of August 1976

My commission expires on
Sept 20 1977

Notary Public in and for the county of

Clackamas
[Notary Seal]

YOU ARE HEREWITH GIVEN NOTICE THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT; THAT ANYTHING YOU SAY MAY BE USED AGAINST YOU; AND THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.

Know All Persons By These Presents--

UNDER AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OR THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, (WE) THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZEN (S) OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, DO HEREBY ARREST AND ACCUSE YOU [REDACTED] OF THE CRIME OR CRIMES OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN VIOLATION OF TITLE 18, SECTION 241 U.S. CRIMINAL CODE, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

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

They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

(Judge)

COMMITTED IN THE MANNER AND FORM AS FOLLOWS, - TO-WIT:

Denial the Bill of Rights - The Supreme Clause - The Constitution (U.S.) and laws in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme Law of the Land - and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby.
He violated Title 18 U.S.C. Sec. 241
He violated Title 18 U.S.C. Sec. 242
Criminal violation of his Oath of Office

*l7c
FBI
USM*

All of which criminal acts were done with willful, corrupt and felonious intent, and done in violation of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth (section 1) Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States of America.

This arrest is made pursuant to the common law rule that, "A private person may make an arrest when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the accused has committed a felony," and the rule that a private person making an arrest under this rule has all the power and protection of law that any peace officer would have in making such arrest. This common law rule has been incorporated in the criminal codes of all the states.

The Affiants state they have read the statements in the foregoing Warrant of Arrest, and that they are true as they verily believe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me in person this the 3rd day of May 19 76.

*my commission expires on
3 Oct 20, 1977*

Notary Public in and for the county of



SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

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[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

REV b7C
uom

On [REDACTED] U. S. Marshal [REDACTED] advised that on the afternoon of [REDACTED] appeared before U. S. District Judge [REDACTED] reduced their bail to \$1,000 - 10%, which all subjects paid. They will be released this afternoon.

He further advised that their release on bond was on the condition that they do not change their residence or leave the state and that all the firearms they own be turned in to their attorneys. Also their attorneys must be provided the telephone number where the attorneys can reach the defendants.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

b7C
ALX
WSM

On [redacted] U. S. Marshal [redacted] Portland, Oregon, advised that on [redacted] made bail of \$10,000 by putting up his property. Judge [redacted] lowered bail from \$10,000 to \$5,000 on [redacted] and both these individuals are expected to post bail by putting up personal property on [redacted]

Judge [redacted] set conditions on the release of the aforementioned individuals that they must turn all personally owned weapons over to their attorneys and must report to their probation officer daily.

On May 11, 1976 AUSA [redacted] advised the following events preceded the defendants' failure to appear for trial:

Information was filed at Portland, Oregon [redacted] on [redacted]

b7C

The information charged that on or about [redacted] the above individuals, then employed by [redacted] who were required under the Internal Revenue laws to furnish [redacted] with a signed withholding allowance certificate, did wilfully supply a false and fraudulent statement [redacted] on which they claimed they had incurred no liability for federal income tax for 1974; as they then and there well knew, they had incurred such liability in 1974, in violation of 720S, Internal Revenue Code; Title 26, United States Code, Section 720S.

The defendants appeared before USDC Judge [redacted] for arraignment on [redacted]. The arraignment was continued [redacted] and all individuals were released on their own recognizance. [redacted] the individuals entered not guilty pleas and moved to defend themselves. The trial was set [redacted]

On [redacted] an information was filed on [redacted] charging him with the same violation as the aforementioned individuals. [redacted] was arraigned on [redacted] and released on his own recognizance.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

On December 12, 1975 the [redacted] defendants, in a pretrial discussion with USDC Judges [redacted] changed their plea to guilty.

b7c
All [redacted] defendants appeared before Judge [redacted] on [redacted] for sentencing. At this time all the defendants changed their pleas to not guilty and requested a jury trial which Judge [redacted] allowed. Trial date was set for [redacted]

During a pretrial conference [redacted] the defendants made several motions before Judge [redacted] which were denied. Some of the motions were: motion for a Christian Judge; for a Christian jury; dismissal of their cases as the defendants were not indicted by a grand jury.

On [redacted] the defendants moved for a continuance which was denied.

On May 11, 1976 U. S. Marshal [redacted] Portland, Oregon, advised that [redacted] self-appointed leader in the SPC movement from [redacted] Oregon, came to [redacted] office after the arrest of the [redacted] defendants on [redacted]

[redacted] spent one and one-half hours talking about his family problems and the SPC. [redacted] stated that he knew what was going to happen in the courtroom and had attended the proceedings as well as keeping contact with the defendants in Clackamas County in order to avoid bloodshed. [redacted] stated the posse could have had 100 men hiding in barns, trees and everywhere but that guns were not the answer and he wanted to prevent violence.

[redacted] stated that he and the [redacted] defendants had attended a posse meeting in Ellensburg, Washington, this past weekend, which he did not elaborate on.

[redacted] requested to talk to USDC Judge [redacted] and Marshal [redacted] accompanied [redacted] to [redacted] office. [redacted] told Judge [redacted] that he sent the telegram to [redacted] to make the boys happy. He stated that the actions of the defendants in court and failure to appear for trial was an effort to test the system. [redacted] then went on about how the good Lord took his trigger finger and his other personal problems.

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS

Marshal [REDACTED] added that [REDACTED] has been in to see him several times in the past. Several weeks ago [REDACTED] wanted Marshal [REDACTED] to deputize [REDACTED] and twelve other men so that they could keep the different posses under control. [REDACTED] stated that he goes around to different posses to calm down the "hot heads" and to prevent posse members from using guns in their posse activities, and that they should work within the system.

Marshal [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] in past conversations, has always complained about his personal problems, that the good Lord took his trigger finger, and espoused posse rhetoric. Marshal [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] appears to be mentally unstable.

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PLW
WJM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Asst. Dir.:	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR027 PD CODE

8:46PM IMMEDIATE MAY 3, 1976 JHB

MAY 03 1976

TO: DIRECTOR

TELETYPE

FROM: PORTLAND

ATTEN: INTD, SID, AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)

BOND DEFAULT, (OO: PORTLAND)

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS; EM - SPC, (OO: PORTLAND)

(BUFILE 157-33487)

ON MAY 3, 1976, U. S. MARSHAL [REDACTED]

b7c

per USM

TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE
PORTLAND DIVISION, FBI:

CARTIONED SUBJECTS, REPORTEDLY MEMBERS OF THE SHERIFF'S
POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), WHICH IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE CITIZEN'S
LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), IS A LOOSE-
KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND,
OREGON, IN 1973, BY PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT
(MIKE) BEACH. THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFFSHOOT OF
THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG) A CALIFORNIA BASED TAX REBELLION

51 MAY 24 1976

ORIGINAL FILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8BJM/57-33487-5

b7c

[REDACTED]

58 JUN 15 1976

NOT RECORDED
JUN 7 1976

PAGE TWO

ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COURTS OVER THE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC."

THE SPC CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSSE IN EACH COUNTY TO ASSIST THE ONLY LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, THE COUNTY SHERIFF, IN COMBATING THE UNLAWFUL ACTS OF COURTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

SOME MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE SPC HAVE VOICED HATRED FOR JEWS AND NEGROES, ADVOCATED THE ASSASSINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS, AND HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTS OF PROVOCATION AND ASSAULT AGAINST FEDERAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

ALL SUBJECTS APPEARED AT A HEARING IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT (USDC), PORTLAND, ON [REDACTED] AND WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL IN USDC [REDACTED] ON

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PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] ABOVE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY RELEASED ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE AND THIS WAS CONTINUED. IN ADDITION TO BEING ORDERED TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE [REDACTED] ORDERED SUBJECTS TO APPEAR IN HIS COURTROOM AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] IN ORDER TO HEAR ANY PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS.

SUBJECTS APPEARED AS SCHEDULED ON [REDACTED] IN JUDGE [REDACTED] COURTROOM AND THE MOTIONS MADE BY ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY [REDACTED] WERE CONCLUDED WITHIN APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MINUTES. AT THIS TIME, SUBJECTS PRESENTED TWO CITIZEN ARREST WARRANTS TO JUDGE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] NAMING THEM IN THE WARRANTS AND SUBJECTS REQUESTED DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] TO ARREST JUDGE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] STATING FURTHER, THAT IF THE MARSHAL OR THE SHERIFF FAILED IN THIS DUTY THEY WOULD EXECUTE THE WARRANTS THEMSELVES. [REDACTED] REFUSED TO EXECUTE THE WARRANTS AND JUDGE [REDACTED] RECESSED COURT AND ORDERED

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PAGE FOUR

SUBJECTS TO APPEAR IN TEN MINUTES IN JUDGE [REDACTED] COURTROOM FOR TRIAL. ABOVE SUBJECTS LEFT THE U. S. COURTHOUSE AND DID NOT APPEAR FOR TRIAL AS INSTRUCTED.

ON [REDACTED] BENCH WARRANTS WERE ISSUED FOR THE SUBJECTS, CHARGING THEM WITH FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL. JUDGE [REDACTED] ORDERED THE ISSUANCE OF THE WARRANTS, FIXED BAIL AT \$10,000 EACH, AND THE WARRANTS WERE SIGNED BY USDC CLERK [REDACTED]

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per
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ADMINISTRATIVE

RE PORTLAND NITEL DATED MAY 1, 1976, ENTITLED, "SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS; EM - SPC, (OO: PORTLAND) (ATTN: INTD)

FUGITIVE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED SUBJECTS BEING CONDUCTED AT SPECIFIC REQUEST OF U. S. ATTORNEY [REDACTED] PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND DIVISION PLANNING SIMULTANEOUS ARRESTS OF [REDACTED] CAPTIONED SUBJECTS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ARREST TEAMS TO INCLUDE ONE IRS AGENT PER TEAM WILL PARTICIPATE IN ARRESTS.

GE FIVE

EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY EXPECTED IN THIS MATTER DUE TO
SPC'S OFTEN STATED DESIRE TO BE ARRESTED AND TO UTILIZE
INCIDENT FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES.

PORTLAND DIVISION OPENING SEPARATE BOND DEFAULT
CASES ON ALL SUBJECTS.

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS CURRENTLY BEING
COMPILED.

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, JUDGE [REDACTED] DESIRIOUS *b7c*
OF, AND CONTINUES TO BE UNDER PROTECTION OF U.S. MARSHAL.

[REDACTED] HAS REQUESTED EXPEDITIOUS EXECUTION OF WARRANTS IN
THIS MATTER.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT SPC MEMBERS KNOWN TO ACQUIRE
AND MAINTAIN FIREARMS, ALL SUBJECTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

END

PLS HOLD

cc [unclear]

NR 012 PD CODE

10:11PM NITEL JUNE 9, 1976 JHB

TO: DIRECTOR (157-33487)

FROM: PORTLAND (157-1432) (P)

ATTN: INTD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1976

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC), AKA CITIZENS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE (CLERC), EM - WHITE HATE GROUP, OO:PORTLAND.

ON JUNE 8, 1976, U.S. MARSHAL (USM) [REDACTED] PORTLAND, OREGON, ADVISED THAT U.S. JUDGE [REDACTED] SECRETARY, [REDACTED], HAD RECEIVED A LETTER AND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A WANTED POSTER FROM THE SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC) DIRECTED TO JUDGE [REDACTED] ON JUNE 8, 1976.

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[REDACTED]
b7c per USA!

THE SPC, AKA CLERC, IS A LOOSE-KNIT NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1973 BY PORTLAND RESIDENT HENRY LAMONT (MIKE) BEACH. THE SPC IS A NON-AFFILIATED OFF-SHOOT OF THE IDENTITY GROUP (IG), A CALIFORNIA BASED TAX REBELLION ORGANIZATION. THE SPC CLAIMS THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX ARE "ULTRA VIRES AND NOT LAWFUL," AND THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY HAS ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH "A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COURTS."

157-33487-349 N

~~157-33487-2~~

EX-112 REC-42

9 JUN 10 1976

- 0-73 to
- AAG, CRD
- AAG ATTN ISS
- AAG ATTN GLD
- SS 6-10-76

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/89 BY SP8BJT/lmw

[REDACTED]

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b7c

PAGE TWO PD 157-1432

OVER THE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC."

THE SPC CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSSE IN EACH COUNTY TO ASSIST THE ONLY LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, THE COUNTY SHERIFF, IN COMBATING THE UNLAWFUL ACTS OF OTHERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

SOME MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE SPC HAVE VOICED HATRED FOR JEWS AND NEGROES, ADVOCATED THE ASSASSINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS, AND HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTS OF PROVOCATION AND ASSAULT AGAINST FEDERAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

THE ENVELOPE WAS ADDRESSED TO [REDACTED] U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, U.S. COURHOUSE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON", WITH THE NOTATION ON THE ENVELOPE "PERSONAL AND CONF.". THE RETURN ADDRESS INDICATED WAS [REDACTED] OREGON [REDACTED] AND WAS POSTMARKED JUNE 4, 1976, [REDACTED] OREGON.

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U=11

THE XEROXED LETTER ON LETTERHEAD STATIONERY CAPTIONED "POSSE COMITATUS, UNITES STATES CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL

RIGHTS, 'CIVILIAN OFFICERS'", DATED MAY 10, 1976, IS
ADDRESSED TO "TO PUBLIC SERVANTS OR TO WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN, GREETINGS: PLEASE BE ADVISED AS TO THE
FOLLOWING.". ██████████ STATED THAT THE THREE PAGE
XEROXED LETTER DISCUSSES THE "SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.",
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS RELATION TO STATE GOVERN-
MENT, NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES, CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF OATHS OF OFFICE OF JUDGES,
CONGRESSMEN, SENATORS, LEGISLATORS, THE FBI, BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT, WELFARE, REGIONAL GOVERNMENT, "ULTRA-
VIRE-AGENCIES", LAND USE PLANNING, AND GRAND JURIES.
THE LETTER STATES "THE COUNTY SHERIFF IS THE ONLY LEGAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IN THE UNITES STATES OF AMERICA.
HE IS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. IT IS HIS RESPONSIBILITY
TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTY FROM UNLAWFUL ACTS
ON THE PART OF ANYONE, INCLUDING OFFICIALS OF GOVERNMENT,
WHETHER THESE BE 'JUDGES' OF COURTS OR FEDERAL OR STATE
AGENTS OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER." THE LETTER ALSO STATES

THAT "THE CONSTITUTION IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, AND THIS IS A CHRISTIAN NATION, SO IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS (LAWYERS) MUST HAVE A, DEGREE IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, OTHERWISE THEY ARE SHOWING THE "DEEPEST DISREGARD AND CONTEMPT FOR THE U.S. CONSTITUTION."

THE LETTER IS FROM "CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, CHRISTIAN CITIZENS POSSE COMITATUS" AND WAS SIGNED, HOWEVER, THE SIGNATURE WAS ILLEGIBLE.

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT ATTACHED TO THE LETTER WAS A XEROXED COPY OF THE FIRST PAGE OF A MAGAZINE ARTICLE CAPTIONED "MILITARY PARTICIPATION IN CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT BY [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.", WHICH ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE POSSE COMITATUS ACT (18 U.S.C. 1385). ALSO ATTACHED WAS A PARTIALLY HANDPRINTED AND TYPEWRITTEN PAGE FROM "CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, CHRISTIAN CITIZENS POSSE COMITATUS" CONTAINING AN ILLEGIBLE SIGNATURE, WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS:

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"WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE FELONIOUS PUBLIC SERVANTS FOR

CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF OATH OF OFFICE UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE-THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS IN PURSUANCE THEREOF SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND AND JUDGES IN EVERY STATE SHALL BE BOUND THEREBY (THE NECK) ARTICAL VI ARTICLE 1, SEC. 9- NO BILL OF ATTAINDER NOR EX-POSTIFACTO LAW SHALL BE PASSED SO OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION CAN NEVER BE CHANGED, ALTERED NOR SUBSTITUTED. JUDGES DO NOT HOLD OFFICE FOR LIFE BUT ONLY DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR, DISREGARD FOR THE CONSTITUTION IS NOT GOOD BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF ANY JUDGE, IT IS A CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF THEIR OATH OF OFFICE TO, UPHOLD, PRESERVE, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION, AGAINST ALL ENEMIES. JUDGES AND LAWYERS (ATTORNEYS) MUST HAVE A DEGREE IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-OTHERWISE THEY ARE SHOWING THE DEEPEST DISREGARD AND CONTEMPT FOR THE U.S. CONSTITUTION."

[REDACTED]

Rel
INDUSA