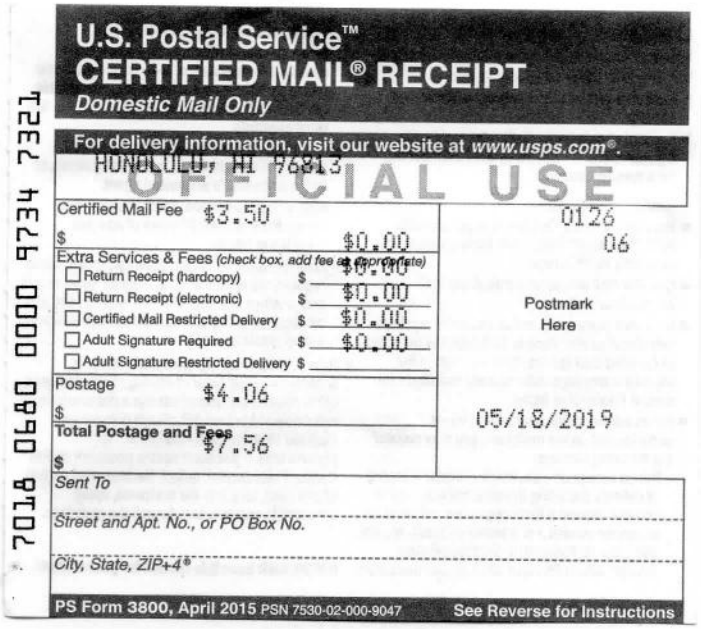
CERTIFIED LETTER TO ANTHONY'S LAWYER



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Anthony [redacted]
FDC Honolulu #05963-122
P.O. Box 30080
Honolulu, HI 96820
Return Receipt Requested

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TUE 14 MAY 2019 PM

SPECIAL MAIL

Mailed on 5-13-19

YEAR OF JUBILEE.COM
MEDIA REPRESENTATIVE
RUDY DAVIS
P.O. BOX 2088
Forney, TX 75126

Shalom Brother Rudy 5-13-19

Enclosed is a letter I sent to the U.S. Marshals back in 2015 in which they never answered even though I sent it certified mail. The agreed to everything in the letter by not responding. Also I have enclosed a copy of my response to the government's reply to my Sworn Motion to Dismiss Indictment which Kobayashi denied anyway. You can see a copy of my original motion on the court docket under #294-294-12.

Also please find out if Tracy and Connie received the response I sent them. I want to make sure that my regular mail is being sent to the people I'm sending it to.

Two months after sending that letter to the U.S. marshals Ive been incarcerated ever since. They are really afraid of the Common Law Grand Juries I had empaneled and was setting up more in each state. That's where the power of the people is in conjunction with our faith in Yahshua. Stay Blessed my brother.

Brother Anthony

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Protecting Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
1717 Pennsylvania Ave NW Suite 1025
Washington, D.C. 20006

U.S. Private Attorney General
Anthony Williams

Chief Private Attorney General
Paul Murray

Administrative Assistant
Esther Lynn Oliver

Phone: (202) 559-5297 ext. 153
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Regional Offices
Fort Lauderdale, FL
Chicago, IL
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September 11, 2015

US MARSHALS SERVICE
District of Columbia (DC/DC)
U.S. Marshal: Edwin D. Sloane
U.S. Courthouse
3rd & Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 1103
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 353-0600

Certified Mail # 7012 0470 0001 6414 3963

In the Matter of:
De jure U.S. Marshals, U.S. Marshals Inc.

SUBJECT: De Jure Status of Private Attorney Generals and U.S. Marshals

RE: De jure U.S. Marshals vs. De facto U.S. Marshals

Dear US Marshals Service,

My missive is in regards to the national recognition for Private Attorney Generals, de jure U.S. Marshals and Sovereign Peace Officers. As you should know congress codified the Private Attorney General principle into law with the enactment of the Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Award Act of 1976 under Senate Report No. 94-1101 and also Title 42 USC 1988.

While I have personally been recognized as a true Private Attorney General in several states, there is still a lot of confusion and misconception concerning the lawfulness of the Private Attorney General position.

I am reaching out to your office to acknowledge the Congressional Act and Federal law in order that we may eradicate the opposition we are met with in some of the states because of their lack of knowledge or understanding of the above mentioned act.

If you are denying that the act is valid or that the Federal law cited above is obsolete or have been repealed, please provide to me in writing the congressional act or order that repealed the above act and the Federal law that nullifies Title 42 USC 1988.

To help you gain a better understanding of what a Private Attorney General is, the following are case law that gives details on the lawfulness of the Private Attorney Generals and their actions and duty to the public.

Many civil rights statutes rely on private attorneys general for their enforcement. In *Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises* 390 U.S. 400 (1968) 88 S.Ct. 964, 19 L.Ed.2d 1263 one of the earliest cases construing the Civil Rights

Act of 1964, the United States Supreme Court ruled that "A public accommodations suit is thus private in form only. When a plaintiff brings an action . . . he cannot recover damages. If he obtains an injunction, he does so not for himself alone but also as a 'private attorney general,' vindicating a policy that Congress considered of the highest priority." The United States Congress has also passed laws with "private attorney general" provisions that provide for the enforcement of laws prohibiting employment discrimination, police brutality, and water pollution.

The earliest known use of the Private Attorney General by a court in the United States is by Judge Frank in *Associated Industries of New York State, Inc. v. Ickes*, 134 F.2d 694 (2d Cir. 1943).

Private attorney general provisions such as Title 18 USC § 1964(c) are in part designed to fill prosecutorial gaps. Cf. *Reiter v. Sonotone Corp.*, 442 U.S. 330, 344, 99 S.Ct. 2326, 2333, 60 L.Ed.2d 931 (1979). "This purpose would be largely defeated, and the need for treble damages as an incentive to litigate unjustified, if private suits could be maintained only against those already brought to justice. See also n. 9, *supra.*

In sum, we can find no support in the statute's history, its language, or considerations of policy for a requirement that a private treble-damages action under § 1964(c) can proceed only against a defendant who has already been criminally convicted. To the contrary, every indication is that no such requirement exists. Accordingly, the fact that Imrex and the individual defendants have not been convicted under RICO or the federal mail and wire fraud statutes does not bar Sedima's action."

We have formed the United States Office of the Private Attorney General as a de jure governmental agency as a matter of a guaranteed constitutional right pursuant to the Second, Ninth and Tenth Amendments and are not aware of any other articles or amendments which would restrict such formation in defense and support of the people. We have also formed the de jure U.S. Marshals and U.S. Marshals Inc. not to be confused with your office name of U.S. Marshals Service. Our badge will be similar with the exception that we will have de jure somewhere on the badge to make a distinction. Our jurisdiction is common law and federal and we can operate in any state of the union.

If you are not familiar with what a de jure governmental agency is, here is the definition from Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition p.825 defines De jure government as:

A government of right; the true and lawful government; a government established according to the constitution of the state, and lawfully entitled to recognition and supremacy and the administration of the state, but which is actually cut off from power or control. A government deemed lawful, or deemed rightful or just, which, nevertheless, has been supplanted or displaced; that is to say, which receives not presently (although it received formerly) habitual obedience from the bulk of the community. Aust. Jur. 324

On the previous page 824 it defines De facto government as:

A government of fact. A government actually exercising power and control in the state, as opposed to the true and lawful government; a government not established according to the constitution of the state, or not lawfully entitled to recognition or supremacy, but which has nevertheless supplanted or displaced the government de jure. A government deemed unlawful, or deemed wrongful or unjust, which, nevertheless, receives presently habitual obedience from the bulk of the community. Aust. Jur. 324.

It goes on further to state:

There are several degrees of what is called "de facto government." Such a government, in its highest degree, assumes a character very closely resembling that of a lawful government. This is when the usurping government expels the regular authorities from their customary seats and functions, and establishes itself in their place, and so becomes the actual government of a country. The distinguishing characteristic of such a government is that adherence to it in war against the government de jure do not incur the penalties of treason; and, under certain limitations, obligations assumed by it in behalf of the country or otherwise will, in general, be respected by the government de jure when restored.

All of our Private Attorney Generals, U.S. Marshals and Sovereign Peace Officers have a de jure oath filed and apostilled by the Secretary of State of their respective states they are in and are held to the highest standards of honesty, integrity and adherence to the organic Constitution of the United States of America.

Most of our staff are military veterans or former law enforcement officers and disciplined accordingly and we expect to be treated with the utmost respect for our honorable service to our country and we also require that we have the same courtesy as any de facto law enforcement agency receives from your office.

In conclusion, within twenty one (21) days of receipt of this letter, we are requesting a letter from your office acknowledging receipt of this letter and also within that letter whether you agree or disagree with the

constitution and case law cited herein. Failure to respond will be considered acquiescence that you fully recognize and give full faith and credit to our de jure agency as you give to any and all other de facto agencies.
Please note that we are not applying or making a request for your office to validate our existence because that has already been done, we are simply requesting a letter from your office hopefully acquiescing to the facts stated herein to alleviate some of the misunderstanding and the misunderstand we have with a few of the de facto agencies.

We have a Federal and State Common Law Grand Jury already established as authorized by the Constitution of the United States of American and confirmed by Justice Antonin Scalia in the U.S. Supreme Court ruling United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992) where Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that "the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights, the acts of the Grand Jury is the consent of the people." She further goes on to state, ""Thus, ***citizens have the unbridled right to empanel*** "***their own grand juries***" and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice, ***when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law***."

"The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority. The "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands a traditional functioning grand jury."

DOCUMENTS REQUESTED TO BE JUDICIALLY NOTICED

1. Oath of Office [Title 5 USC § 3331]
2. Officer Affidavit [Title 5 USC § 3332] and/or
3. Employee Affidavit [Title 5 USC § 3333]
4. Surety Bond [Title 5 USC § 2901]
5. Insurance and Registration [Title 22 USC § 611 & 612]

Res Judicata

[Hagans v. Lavine 415 U.S. 533], There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction. [Joyce v. U.S. 474 2d 215]; The law provides that once State and Federal jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven. [Martin v. Thiboutot 100. S. Ct. 2501 (1980)]; *Jurisdiction can be challenged at anytime, and *jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided. [Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 495 F.2d 906,910].

PUBLIC HAZARD BONDING OF CORPORATE AGENTS: All officials are required by federal, state, and municipal law to provide the name, address and telephone number of their public hazard and malpractice bonding company and the policy number of the bond and, if required, a copy of the policy describing the bonding coverage of their specific job they are performing. Failure to provide this information constitutes corporate and limited liability insurance fraud [15 USC] and is prim a facie evidence and grounds to impose a lien upon the official personally to secure their public oath and service of office [18 USC 912].

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury and shall be fined no more than $2,000.00 0r imprisoned not more than five years or both [18 USC §1621]

[18 USC 1651] Piracy under the Law of Nations; Whoever on the high seas commits the crime of piracy as defined by the Family of Nations and is afterwards brought into or found in THE UNITED STATES shall be imprisoned for life.

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENTS.
NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL.

If any public servant wishes to make any further contact with me your private master, use the return mailing location. Please respond within 21 days from date you receive this Affidavit with rebuttable Affidavit signed under penalty of perjury with any laws or facts to the contrary stated herein.

Please send response to me, the Private Attorney General in the proper grammatical Appellation/Title the correct lettering, i.e.: Anthony Williams and not ANTHONY WIILLIAMS.

Also send in the proper postal venue pursuant to [Title 18 USC. 1341, 1342 and 1345 also Title 39 USC. Sec.3003, 3004, and 3007] to place a zip code with our mailing location is presumed/assumed federal jurisdiction, which constitutes mail fraud.

WHERERFORE, based upon all of the foregoing facts and the authorities cited herein, the affiant respectfully requests all of the said documentation and information within 21 days. Failure to give full disclosure of all requested documents and information, or acquiescence (silence), will result in default, which will justify an IRS investigation as well as commercial liens being filed.

Additionally, jurisdiction has never been proven and all rights have been reserved. Therefore, the U.S. Marshals must cease and desist with their denial of our constitutional rights and must give us our monetary award according to the billing schedule filed and apostilled by the Secretary of State and published un-rebutted in the newspaper and Failure to do so will result in charges of treason and commercial liens being placed on each and every one of you and a common law grand jury impaneled to indict every one responsible. In the event you are under the delusion, misconception or misnomer that this is an idle threat or a bluff, I suggest you research the Supreme Court ruling United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992) where Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that "the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights, the acts of the Grand Jury is the consent of the people." She further goes on to state, ""Thus, ***citizens have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries*** and present "True Bills" of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a "buffer" the people may rely upon for justice, ***when public officials, including judges and clerks criminally violate the law***." –

"The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such "supervisory" judicial authority exists. The "common law" of the Fifth Amendment demands a traditional functioning grand jury."

I fully intend to impanel a grand jury to indict each and every public servant who violate the law. Cease and desist all unlawful and unconstitutional acts perpetrated against us and all other applicants and people of this American territory.

CERTIFICATION OF SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, **Anthony Williams**, attest and affirm that the aforementioned is true and correct, attested to and submitted by the Chief Administrator/Grantor/Settlor/Secured Party Creditor/Sole-beneficiary/CEO/Authorized Representative/Private Attorney General, Anthony Williams, a living breathing self-aware Man, not deceased, and who administers the Estate of any associated Trust, Estate, Legal-Name, State (Foreign or otherwise) and or corporation of the Legal Person known by, referred to or rendered as ANTHONY TROY WILLIAMS. I further acknowledge that this is our client's freewill act and Deed to execute this foregoing Pleading/Writ/Affidavit/Notice. You have twenty-one (21) days to rebut this missive or your failure to rebut will be recorded as an acceptance with automatic estoppel.

I am sending a questionnaire for your office to answer and please answer these questions to the best of your knowledge. These questions are not to embarrass, harass or intimidate but strictly to gather information to ascertain how much your office understands about the law and to assist you where you are lacking in order that your office may better serve the people in your area. Thanks in advance for your cooperation and consideration in this most exigent matter.

Guide Yourselves Accordingly

Sincerely,
Without prejudice or recourse

/s/ Anthony Williams
Anthony Williams
Private Attorney General
PAG# 12-6799
UCC 1-308, 1-103.6

NOTICE OF FRAUD AND FELONY

Affiant, Private Attorney General Paul Murray El title 42 U.S.C 1988 as lawful Federal Witness of the District of Columbia , is required to report the commission of felony(s) to the District Court Judge, Provost Marshall or United States Attorney General at the U.S. Department of Justice and hereby gives NOTICE pursuant to Title 18 United States Code, Part I, Chapter 1, § 4.

GUIDE YOURSELVES ACCORDINGLY

Sincerely,
Without prejudice or recourse

/s/ Paul Murray
Paul Murray
Private Attorney General
PAG# 844-3180

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF HAWAII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff, v. ANTHONY WILLIAMS Defendant.	CASE NO. 17-00101 LEK **DEFENDANT'S REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO SWORN MOTION TO DISMISS SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT; EXHIBITS A and B.**

DEFENDANT'S REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO SWORN MOTION TO DISMISS SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

COMES NOW, defendant by and through the undersigned common law counsel, Private Attorney General Anthony Williams, who is a servant of the Most High Yahweh Elohim and Yahshua the Mahshyah and submits Defendant's Reply To The Government's Opposition To Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment. In support of this motion defendant states the following.

The government erroneously contends that the memorandum of law only contains legal arguments requiring a response. According to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 47(d),"A responding party MUST serve any opposing affidavit at least one day before the hearing unless the court permits later service." The Sworn Motion to Dismiss Superseding Indictment contained a sworn declaration and affidavit which required a response but has been unrebutted by the government who seems to be under the erroneous assumption that the federal rules do not apply to them and that they don't have to respond by counter affidavit or declaration. The government failed to address most of the Sworn Motion to Dismiss Superseding Indictment because the motion articulated with particularity and specificity factual allegations which could not be denied or disproven. As such all allegations in the declaration and affidavit MUST be accepted as true and admitted by the government because they failed to deny any of the factual allegations.

I. SPEEDY TRIAL VIOLATION

The government erroneously contends that the speedy trial of the undersigned was not violated but the record clearly establishes that the Speedy Trial right was violated pursuant to the Sixth Amendment and Title 18 USC 3173 as previously outlined in the Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment. The government perfidiously claimed the trial was continued only twice when it has been continued six times. Defendant was indicted on February 15, 2017 which his speedy trial should have commenced within seventy (70) days which would have been approximately on April 25, 2017. However, the trial was set for September 29, 2017 then continued to October 17, 2017. It was continued again over the objection of the undersigned until November 21, 2017 and continued again until May 15, 2017. The trial was continued again because of the government filing a bogus superseding indictment to add the undersigned's seventy (70) year old mother to the indictment in order to continue the trial on the account of the added co-defendant because the government wasn't ready for trial and illegally filed a superseding indictment to circumvent the trial date. The government knew of the undersigned mother role in his company from the beginning and mentioned her in the original indictment yet withheld indicting her in order to use her indictment to further continue the trial. The trial was subsequently continued to December 16, 2018 as it is currently set and the undersigned has no incertitude that the government will not be ready and will formulate another excuse in order to extend the trial which includes adding other co-defendants (none who will be white though) in order to continue trial and continue to oppress the undersigned and continue his unlawful pretrial detention.

In the first paragraph on page six (6) of the government's response, the government asserts that "they have not requested a continuance of the trial as of this date." However, on page four (4) in the third paragraph the government states, "The government and co-defendant Anabel Cabebe separately argues for the case to be designated as complex pursuant to 3161(h)(7)(B)(ii) and for the trial date to be set more than seventy (70) days in the future." The government goes on to contradict itself again on page 8 under third paragraph when it stated, "The government has NOT ONCE filed for a continuance of the trial date in this matter." This flip flopping of the government asserting that they have not requested a continuance, then separately arguing for a continuance then emphatically stating that it has NOT ONCE filed for a continuance is indicative of the incompetence and dishonesty of the prosecutors in this case. Furthermore, the government erroneously contends that the pre-trial incarceration cannot be considered "oppressive" because of the prior convictions in Florida. However, this delay in the trial has been oppressive and prejudicial because had the undersigned been taken to trial within the 70 days of the indictment he has no incertitude he would have won at trial and would have been able to have received a supersedeas bond in his Florida appeal but the appeal court stated it didn't have jurisdiction because of the pending federal case.

II. THE GOVERNMENT HAS OBLIGATION TO PRESENT EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE TO THE GRAND JURY

The government erroneously argues that it has no duty to present exculpatory evidence to the grand jury. In their attempt to quote Justice Stevens in United States v. Williams, 504 U.S. 36 (1992) which state the prosecutor is not required to place ALL (emphasis on ALL) exculpatory evidence before the grand jury, the government seems to miss the point that ALL does not preclude the prosecutor from presenting some exculpatory evidence in its possession. In this case, the government separated two (2) documents from the MEI application and showed only two (2) of the documents from the seven (7) page application. This was done with only the intent to deceive and mislead the grand jury. The prosecutor had no authority to withhold portions of the application from the grand jury and had a legal obligation to present the application in full that was signed by all clients. What the prosecutors did would be the same as if someone wrote a three (3) page letter and on page one (1) of the letter it states that the person is going to kill the addressee when they see them. But on page 2 and 3 of the letter the writer explains that he doesn't mean literally kill them in a physical sense but only as an expression. Then the prosecutor shows the grand jury only page 1 of this letter to the grand jury and gets an indictment based on the contents written on page 1. The indictment would be fraudulent and defective because the prosecutor withheld vital portions of the letter and failed to present the full letter to the grand jury which would have shown the true context of the letter and that there was never any intent to kill anyone. This is in essence what the prosecutors have done by not presenting the full MEI application to the grand jury which would have clearly shown that the undersigned, MEI, CLOA nor Mrs. Barbara Williams made any false promises, representations or omissions of material facts or had any intent to defraud or deceive. As it is outlined in the U.S. Attorney manual section 9-11.233 the prosecutor does have a duty to present exculpatory evidence though they don't have a duty to show ALL exculpatory evidence, they must not withhold exculpatory evidence that otherwise should have been presented to the grand jury. There is no justifiable reason for the prosecutor to present parts of the MEI application when the application is one document and cannot be presented in separate parts. The mere fact the prosecutors intentionally presented only parts of the application is sufficient evidence that they knew if the grand jury saw the full application they would have not returned an indictment.

III. DOUBLE JEOPARDY CLAUSE DOES BAR FEDERAL PROSECUTION AFTER DEFENDANT HAS BEEN CONVICTED

As previously outlined in the Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment the double jeopardy clause bars the prosecution twice for the same offense. By charging the defendant with charges by a different name for the same conduct defendant has been wrongfully convicted of in Florida, the government seems to have the erroneous presumption that the double jeopardy principle doesn't apply. However, as previously cited under section IV, Double Jeopardy Principle Violated section VI. Dismissal of the Indictment in defendants Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment, the Ninth Circuit Court ruled in Guido v. United States, 597 F. 2d 194 (1979) and United States v. Burkett, 612 F.2d 449, 452 (1979), that "Dismissal of an indictment pursuant to the courts supervisory power may be appropriate where the indictment charges an offense nearly identical to one previously tried." The

government merely changed the name of what they charged the defendant with but charged him with the same conduct, documents and business practices he was unlawfully convicted in Florida which will soon be reversed on appeal. The government cited Abbate v. United States, 359 U.S. 187, 195-96 (1959) to assert that (Double Jeopardy Clause does not prohibit successive prosecutions in state and federal court), but overlooked the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court in United States v. Burkett, supra discussing Guido cert. denied, 447 U.S. 905, 100 S. Ct. 2985, 64 L. Ed. 2d 853 (1980) viewed that second prosecution is inherently unfair and that the Arizona prosecutors knowledge of the California indictment should have put him on notice that he was charging defendants with virtually the same offense. The defendant is not being prosecuted for different acts in Florida and federal court but prosecuted for the exact same acts, conduct and business but merely labeled as different charges. The defendants application, business practices and procedures are the exact same in all states his business operates in so there were no different acts just different charges filed for the same acts in an attempt to circumvent the double jeopardy clause. Therefore the Double Jeopardy Clause in fact does apply.

IV. THE GOVERNMENT NEED TO PROVE THE CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENT

The government contends that it does not need to prove the charges in the indictment until trial and that the defendant is asking the court to usurp the role of a federal petit jury. The undersigned has not asked the court to usurp the role of the jury but require the government to follow its own federal rules and contest the affidavits and declarations by counter affidavits and declarations. The government knows it is not feasible to file a counter affidavit or counter declaration because they would have to fabricate everything under oath which is a felony and, therefore, this is the sole reason they have not opposed any affidavits or declarations filed by the undersigned which includes the ones submitted with the Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment. The government contends that the undersigned does not specify or explain what specific fact he argues should be found based upon his affidavits. On the contrary, the undersigned has been very specific in his affidavits and declarations and have provided a litany of exhibits in support of those affidavits and declaration to substantiate the veracity of the affidavits and declarations as outlined in the Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment which contained forty-seven (47) exhibits to specify what specific facts that should be found based upon the affidavits and declarations.

V. GOVERNMENTS FAILURE TO PROPERLY RESPOND TO SWORN MOTION TO DISMISS SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT MANDATES DISMISSAL

The government in its own words and conclusory statements declared that only the memorandum of law contains legal arguments requiring a response which is frivolous, baseless, meritless and not

substantiated by any federal rules. The reason the prosecution did not dare attempt to respond to the actual Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment because the motion was drafted in such a manner that it left no incertitude of the innocence of the undersigned and revealed the malicious and racially discriminatory nature of the prosecution against the defendant and the undersigned. The government could not dispute: 1) That no clients or consumers made a complaint against the undersigned, MEI, CLOA or Mrs. Barbara Williams; 2) That the prosecutors engaged in selective prosecution by not indicting any of the Caucasian representatives operating the same business here in Hawaii and several other states; 3) That former employees who defrauded the undersigned and consumers were never indicted although they have numerous complaints against them for fraud; 4) That all of the mortgage documents of the undersigned were approved by the government for filing; 5) that the homeowners they alleged were victims, have signed affidavits that they were not victims and the undersigned, MEI, CLOA nor Mrs. Barbara Williams committed no fraud against them; 6)that the defendant was tried and unlawfully convicted for the same business practices and conduct in Florida and 7) that the prosecution against the defendant and the undersigned was not the result of complaints by consumers or wrong doing on the part of the undersigned but the prosecution was done as retaliation against the undersigned for exposing corruption in Hawaii, Florida and other states and posting it on You Tube. "In light of the government's failure to rebut defendant's specific allegations of prejudice before the district court, the defendant's unchallenged allegations supported a finding of substantial prejudice sufficient to warrant dismissal of the indictment on due process grounds." U.S. v. Kimmel, 741 F.2d 1123 1984 U.S. App Lexis 19134(9th Cir. 1984).

CONCLUSION

Based on the factual assertions that were proven in the Sworn Motion To Dismiss Superseding Indictment and the government's failure to rebut defendant's specific allegations, the foregoing reply in confirmation of said motion and the fact that no clients were defrauded and the additional affidavits from clients (Exhibits A & B) attached to this reply, the superseding indictment must be dismissed as a matter of law and in the interest of justice.

Righteously submitted,

/s/ Anthony Williams
Anthony Williams
Private Attorney General
Counsel to the poor (Psalms 14:6)

Exhibit A

AFFIDAVIT

Indeed no more than affidavits is needed to establish a prima facie case. United States v. Kis, 658 F. 2nd, 526, 536 (7th Cir. 1981); cert. denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169 S.Ct. March 22, 1982

I, Jacinto Sotto Esprecion, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the following statements are true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

1. Affiant is a sister of a homeowner in Ewa Beach, Hawaii.

2. Affiant's sister's home was in foreclosure and Affiant's sister was seeking assistance with the foreclosure.

3. Affiant's sister was introduced to a program of Mortgage Enterprise Investments ("MEI") by a friend who had used the services to fight and stop their foreclosure.

4. Affiant's sister's friend told my sister that Anthony Williams and MEI has fought her foreclosure to keep her in her home.

5. Affiant's sister have been in foreclosure for a few years now and Affiant's sister have been able to stay in her home with the assistance of Anthony Williams and MEI.

6. Affiant's sister have had a financial hardship and have been unable to pay for the services of MEI nor Anthony Williams, but he has assisted her in fighting the foreclosure free of charge.

7. Anthony Williams has drafted documents to fight my sister's foreclosure and received a letter from the lender that stated foreclosure proceedings are in progress.

8. Without the MEI's program and Anthony Williams' assistance I have no doubt that my sister would have lost her home by now.

9. Anthony Williams nor MEI made no false promises or guarantees that are not specifically in the MEI's contract or application.

10. Affiant's sister has not been defrauded or scammed by Anthony Williams or MEI but have been assisting them in keeping my sister's home from being foreclosed on.

11. Affiant believes the charges filed against Anthony Williams are malicious and done to prevent him from continuing to help homeowners fight foreclosure and expose the fraud that has been perpetrated against homeowners not only in Hawaii, but all over the Republic of the United States of America.

Further Affiant sayeth naught.

Executed this 26 day of JUNE 2018.

Affiant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME, on this 26 day of JUNE 2018, a notary, JESSIE BAUTISTA that JAMIE SCOTT ESPERANCA, personally appeared and known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to be the same.

Notary

My Commission Expires: 6-24-21

Notary Public, State of Hawaii
My commission expires

AFFIDAVIT 2

6/26/18

STATE OF HAWAII
No. 06-227
JESSIE BAUTISTA
NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF HAWAII
No. 06-227
JESSIE BAUTISTA
NOTARY PUBLIC

Exhibit B

AFFIDAVIT

Indeed no more than affidavits is needed to establish a prima facie case. United States v. Kis, 658 F. 2d, 526, 536 (7th Cir. 1981); cert. denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169, S. Ct. March 22, 1982

I, Evelyn Acorda, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the following statements are true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

1. Affiant is a homeowner in Maui. Maui

2. Affiant was in foreclosure and seeking assistance to fight the foreclosure.

3. Affiant was promised by Henry Malinay that he could assist in saving affiant's home from foreclosure.

4. Affiant was told by Henry Malinay that Affiant had to pay cash but couldn't receive a receipt for the money paid.

5. Affiant paid Henry Malinay $3,500.00 dollars, cash for mortgage and foreclosure assistance.

6. Affiant never received any assistance from Henry Malinay nor his partners: Edna Franco or Rowena Valdez.

7. Affiant was defrauded by Henry Malinay ("Malinay"), Edna Franco ("Franco") and Rowena Valdez ("Valdez").

8. Affiant did not pay any cash money to Anthony Williams.

9. Affiant was not defrauded by Anthony Williams nor Mortgage Enterprise Investments ("MEI").

10. Affiant was defrauded by Mortgage Enterprise ("ME") which was a copycat fraudulent company set up by Malinay and Franco to make it appear as if it was MEI.

11. Affiant and others made complaints about the actions of Malinay, Franco and Valdez.

12. Affiant has suffered financially from being scammed and defrauded by Malinay, Franco and Valdez.

13. Affiant is willing to testify in court that Affiant was defrauded and scammed by Malinay, Franco and Valdez.

14. Affiant along with many homeowners in Maui were scammed by Malinay, Franco and Valdez who took consumers money and never rendered any services for the money they were paid.

15. Affiant is seeking restitution for the money Affiant was scammed and defrauded out of by Malinay, Franco and Valdez.

16. Affiant is seeking justice from the courts to resolve this matter.

Further Affiant sayeth naught.

Executed this 11th day of July 2018.

E Acorda

Affiant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME, on this 11th day of JULY 2018, a notary, that EVELYN ACORDA, personally appeared and known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to be the same.

Notary

RHESTY D. RIVERA
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF HAWAII
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 11-24-2018

My Commission Expires_____

Doc. Date: 7-11-2018 # Pages: 2
Notary Name: Rhesty D. Rivera First Circuit
Doc. Description: AFFIDAVIT

Notary Signature 7-11-2018
NOTARY CERTIFICATION Date