

PART FIVE:

(The Accidental Chapters)

How the Cartel Became Obsessed With My Ideas

- The following three chapters (14, 15 and 16) are “accidental” chapters. When I began writing this story, I did not intend to write these chapters; but, while researching and interviewing people, I unearthed information that forced me to add these chapters.

ACCIDENTAL CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY THING: Mining Little White Kids:

Initially, when I began researching this story and discovered that, beginning in 1969, via NAEP testing, the cartel had the capacity and motive to steal intellectual property from any American school kids they wished, I immediately knew in my heart that:

1. The cartel began tracking me in 1974, after I took the NAEP.
2. If the cartel Participants had the capacity and motive to steal ideas from me and **all American school kids**, then they WERE, in fact, stealing from children all over America. (Evil has no conscience.)

This meant the cartel was also stealing from White kids.

However, “knowing in my heart” that the cartel are stealing from White kids is easy to say, **proving it is much harder**. In fact, I reasoned that finding hard evidence that a White kid (or any other American child) had been mined for story ideas would be impossible. So, I figured I would present the hard evidence that the cartel had mined and stolen my ideas, and reasonable minds would deduce the obvious: if the cartel had stolen from one child, and they have access to all of America’s children, then the cartel would rob as many children as possible.

Although this is obvious, I knew I would never find evidence to prove it.

Then something extraordinary happened.

While writing the previous chapters, I unearthed information indicating the cartel began stealing my written works in the SPRING of 1974, when I was only 9 years old, in 4th grade. This theft included taking ideas I shared in the Spring of 1974 (used to create **two** television shows; released in Fall 1974 and Fall 1975), and taking a short story I wrote in the FALL of 1974, in 5th grade,

which the cartel used to create an successful new film franchise, released in 1977.

That's arguably extraordinary. But it's definitely not the MOST extraordinary thing –and it's not proof.

The *most extraordinary thing* is what my younger sister told me, via text, when I asked her about her experience at Wright School. What she told me confirms that the cartel began mining US children, White, Black and brown, decades ago. And this *most extraordinary thing* supports that the cartel stole a very important story from me, when I was in 5th grade, and only 9 or 10 years old, and they have been stealing from me ever since. And it shows that, because of her relationship to me, the cartel began trying to mine my younger sister for ideas around 1981 or 1982, before she took the NAEP test, when she was only eight years old. And, if you weren't paying attention earlier, my younger sister is White.

Here's the story.

From the time I arrived at Wright Elementary School, in second grade, in 1971, through the end of fourth grade, all of my classes used “ability groups” or “level groups” for reading, and sometimes math.

Earlier, I explained that in fourth grade (Spring 1974) I was advanced to the top of the class in reading.

What I did NOT explain was, in 5th and 6th grades, suddenly everything was “socialized”, and all of the students either worked at the same pace, together, or everyone worked independently, at their own pace.

From all of the evidence presented earlier and in this chapter, I surmised that ability groups were done away with only while I was in those grades, and were reintroduced after I left Wright School, at the end of 6th grade, 1976 (or maybe it continued for a few more years). If my theory was correct, and it is, ABILITY GROUPS WERE NOT DONE AWAY WITH FOR THE REASON YOU MIGHT GUESS. (It had nothing to do with race.)

To check my theory, **I needed to talk to (1) someone who was in Wright School's 5th and 6th grades the year before I entered those grades** (I needed to do this to show Wright's 5th and 6th grades used ability groups before I arrived); **(2) someone who was in Wright School's 5th and 6th grades AFTER I exited those grades** (I needed to do this to show Wright's 5th and 6th grades began using ability groups, again, after I left 5th and 6th grade).

Very conveniently, both, my older sister Morgan, and my younger sister Marina, went to Wright School's 5th and 6th grades; Morgan, one year before me; Marina, eight years after me.

Here's what they reported.

My Older Sister: Dr. Morgan Marchbanks

My older sister, born Ruth Briggs, changed her name to Morgan when she was 15, then changed it again when she became a doctor of education, around 2011. Today, her driver's license reads: Dr. Morgan Marchbanks ("Marchbanks", of course, is her married name). Morgan was the Principal of Sequoia High School, in Redwood City, for 10 years, and the Assistant Superintendent for a few year. My favorite title that she earned is "San Mateo County's Woman of the Year, 2010".

Dr. sister was always one grade ahead of me (when I was in 1st, she was in 2nd), throughout our primary and secondary years, until 1979, when she was a sophomore at Piner High School; where she decided she was not learning enough, so she took the GED (two years early), passed, and enrolled in the Santa Rosa Junior College, at 16.

Anyway, to do due diligence, what I needed to know from Morgan, was:

1. Did Wright School use ability groups in 5th and 6th grade, when she was a student?
2. Did she receive any creative writing assignments in 5th and 6th grade?

Morgan said Wright School definitely had ability groups for reading and other subjects. Morgan explained that in 5th and 6th grade she was in the top ability group in most, or maybe all, of the subjects that were divided into ability groups. And, in reading, she was far enough ahead of the rest of the class that she was alone, in her own ability group.

As far as creative writing, Morgan couldn't remember any specific assignments, but felt pretty sure she had received some creative writing assignments.

Overall Impression. Morgan's overall impression of Wright Elementary School was that the teacher's were competent, fair and usually kind. I remember that she loved her 4th grade teacher, Mr. Kirk; she very much liked her 6th grade teacher, Mr. Bucher; and she really liked her 3rd and 5th grade teacher, Miss Washburn, who became Mrs. Levelle in 5th grade.

Hearing Morgan's favorable view of Wright School was a bit surprising because of what happened to her in 3rd and 4th grade.

Morgan Enters 3rd Grade. Our family moved to Santa Rosa in the Summer of 1971. I started Wright in 2nd grade, Morgan started in 3rd. When we arrived, I was enrolled in Mr. Hayes 2nd grade class (regular education), but Morgan was sent to the Special Education portable. Morgan quickly realized she had improperly placed, without even being tested, and requested to go to the office to call home. Apparently Morgan was sobbing, or at least distraught, when she talked to mom. Mom came to the school and Morgan was quickly placed in a mainstream 3rd grade class.

4th Grade Music. Back in 1972, when Morgan entered 4th grade, music classes were still a part of public elementary school electives. But when Morgan told her music teacher that she hoped to learn to play the flute, the teacher told her, in front of the other students, her lips were too thick (clueless of many Black professional, classical flautists). So Morgan got stuck playing the clarinet.

In Sum

In sum, Dr. Morgan Marchbanks confirmed that:

1. Yes, 1973 to 1975, there were ability groups in Wright's 5th and 6th grades, a year before I arrived to those grades.
2. She believes there was some reasonable creative writing in Wright's 5th and 6th grades, 1973 to 1975.

Again, this all changed, when I entered Wright's 5th and 6th grades; 1974 to 1976.

The Most Extraordinary Thing

My Younger Sister, Marina

My younger sister, **Marina** has a true passion for language and communication. She's a professional speech therapist, and lifelong poet and writer. Marina is almost 9 years younger than I, and was 8 grades behind me at Wright Elementary School.

On my birthday, September 24th, 2022, I was working on this story, and felt certain that after I left Wright School, the Wright administration (led then by Principal Robert L Stevens) immediately returned to using ability groups, and returned to teaching basic writing skills and giving students creative writing assignments. So, once again, what I needed to ask Marina was:

1. Did Wright School use ability groups in 5th and 6th grade, when she (Marina) was a student?

2. Did she (Marina) receive creative any writing assignments in 5th and 6th grade?

I asked Marina these questions, via text, and what she texted back was incredible. You will find our text exchange below. [Be mindful that Marina is a gifted writer and lifelong poet. We text in a less formal style. Although her texts are always well-written, Marina could not have guessed that I would publicly share her texts, but her text replies were so unexpected and extraordinary, in the interest of America, I had to share the texts, exactly as they were written.]

There is a bullet-point before each text. I am “Steve”, of course. Marina’s texts are in **bold**. Our central text exchange follows:

- STEVE (text): I have two questions about your experience at Wright. (1) When you were in 4th and 5th grades, were you in ability reading groups; better readers in the upper groups, weaker readers in the bottom groups? (2) Do you remember if you received any creative writing assignments (short stories, etc) in 5th and 6th grades?
- MARINA (text): **Hey Stevie, to answer your questions, they were definitely leveled reading groups in elementary school. I remember that for sure!**
- MARINA (text): **The only creative writing I remember happened in either third or fourth grade, when a woman came in and I dictated stories for her and she typed them onto a page and then I drew pictures of my stories, But I don’t remember very much at all in terms of creative writing assignments.**
- STEVE (text): THAT’S INCREDIBLE! –about you dictating stories. Did you invent them, or were you reading stories that your classmates wrote, or what??!
- MARINA (text): **They were stories that I made up.**
- STEVE (text): Sorry, 2 more questions: Did you meet with her only once, or a few times? Did you see her around the halls of Wright, or was she a visitor –from maybe the district, county or state?
- MARINA (text): **I believe it was open to all the kids, but maybe it was optional? Not sure though. I saw her a number of times and really**

loved seeing her. In retrospect, I was desperate for attention and acknowledgement. She was a teaching artist of some kind. Not staff at school.

- STEVE (text): Were you usually alone with her, or were there other kids in there with you? Thanks
- MARINA (text): **It was one on one**

That's the end of our exchange.

This is extraordinary because it shows someone, not connected to Wright Elementary's core faculty, coming to Wright Elementary, repeatedly, to meet with Marina, for the sole purpose of writing down her story ideas.

Why would someone want the story ideas of a kid who is only 8 or 9 years old?

Because when Marina's older brother was only 9 or 10 years old, he generated several very **profitable story ideas –one of which was hugely profitable.**

Marina's text show the cartel, at work, "mining" and exploiting a child for story ideas.

This is much more evil than it appears. The person who came to visit Marina, typed Marina's stories, not to be nice, but so the cartel (various cable and TV companies) could legally steal those ideas. I'll explain...

When I was at Wright Elementary (1971 to 1975) copyright law did not specify exactly what an "idea" or an "expression" were (expressions are copyrightable). But three months after I left Wright Elementary, US Congress passed the 1976 Copyright Act, which declared that an expression must be rendered in fixed form (written down, or recorded). Things that were just spoken out loud, and not written or recorded, were just ideas, not copyrightable –and "free as the air" to steal. So as Marina spoke here interesting ideas, by writing those ideas down, that strange woman was stealing Marina's ideas for the cartel. Prior to the Copyright Act, US Copyright Law had not changed in 67 years (not since the Copyright Act of 1909). But the new 1976 Copyright Act (passed just after I left Wright School) did not go into effect until January 1, 1978. There is nothing in legal history, or the Statute of Anne, that says ideas should not be copyrightable. Corrupt US corporations developed and advanced that argument in US courts to make it effortless to steal honest American's work; effortless to steal from children.

In Fall of 1974, in fifth grade, possibly before I turned 10 years old, I wrote a story that was so wild and engaging that the cartel not only stole it, but they used it as an impetus to change copyright law, so they could go into schools and steal the ideas of America's trusting babies.

As soon as Marina texted me these extraordinarily disturbing details, I went to our mom's house and asked my mom if she knew about this person who took dictation of Marina's stories. My mom had never heard a word about. No one at Wright School told my mother a thing.

Worse, as explained earlier, the cartel began spying on my family in 1981 (when we got a Jerrold 400 cable box). I moved out of our house 4 to 6 months later, in September 1981 –the same time that Marina entered third grade –the same period that Marina says the dictation woman may have begun seeing her, a point when young Marina (8 years old) longed for some attention. Thus, for the first time in her life, Marina was not living with her older brother, and her mother was working nights, virtually alone after school, suddenly an adult appears at school who gives Marina some much needed attention –and writes down all of her story ideas. The cartel's leader, renowned psychologist John W Gardner, understood what he was doing.

My older sister, Dr. Morgan Marchbanks, is a former California State educator, with decades of experience. My mother is a former school counselor. My Stepmother, Sara Wilson, is a former California elementary school teacher, with 40 years of teaching experience in California elementary schools and home-school programs. None of these professionals have ever heard of a random visitor, who may or may not have any credentials, walking on to a California elementary school campus, gaining one-on-one access to a child without parental approval, without any known educational value, and just writing down stories. The fact that my younger sister found emotional value and relief in the experience is reassuring, but does not offset the corruption and criminality of what was actually transpiring.

I worked with emotionally disturbed kids for about 30 years. Many of the kids I served saw art therapists, and most of them came from under-income homes. How do we know that California's and America's art therapists have not been directed by their respective agencies, schools and supervisors to enter the stories and art of these children into a database, which the cartel can access and exploit later?

We don't.

In fact, the opposite is true. By the end of this story, I'll show you public school databases that are being collected, and fought for, personally, by

powerful cartel Participants like Joel Klein and Edward D Horowitz. They are fighting keep and steal the intellectual property of American children.

Hopefully, by this point, you wonder if your kids' ideas were stolen by the cartel. If your kids were brighter and more creative than average, they were likely mined for ideas, and their ideas may have been stolen. All children in Gifted And Talented Educational programs, charter schools, and programs like Upward Bound, have been mined for ideas.

- This section assumes that the cartel became aware of me after I took the NAEP in 1974. However, it's plausible that the cartel became aware of my creative aptitude in 1970 and 1971, while I was a student at Whittier Elementary; when Whittier faculty began escorting me to a strange building, across the street, catty-corner, to Whittier Elementary, where adults I didn't know asked me questions, while I played with toys.

ACCIDENTAL CHAPTER FIFTEEN

HALFPIPE:

How the Cartel Stole My Story, To Create STAR WARS

Around February of 1974, I took the NAEP for 9-year olds. As part of the written evaluation, I wrote about **traveling with my family in a camper truck**, from California, through Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to Montana, and back.

Six or seven months later, **CBS (Paramount)** released a new Saturday morning TV series, “Shazam,” depicting a child character, Billy Batson (Captain Marvel’s alter ego), who travels the country in an RV, with a father-like mentor. These aspects (an RV, touring America, a father-like mentor) were not in any of the prior Shazam/Captain Marvel comic-books.

The year after I wrote my story, in 1975, the TV series “**Three for the Road**” premiered on **CBS (Paramount)**, September 14th, 1975; about a father and his two sons, who travel around the US in an RV. The series only lasted 14 episodes.

My unusually high NAEP creative scores and my writing sample caused John W Gardner (and Milton Friedman) to become interested in following me, to steal any marketable ideas I might produce. Accordingly, shortly after my 4th grade NAEP test, **March 6, 1974**, Milton Friedman created a shell company called “**All-In-1 Major Appliance Repairs, Inc.**” This company was created to send payments (bribes) to three key Wright Elementary School employee

Participants: Robert L Stevens (the school Principal), Mary Sue Denno (my 5th grade English teacher), and John Van Ness (my primary 5th grade teacher).

Gardner asked Robert L Stevens to end ability groups at Wright school for the 5th and 6th grade, beginning the following school year, when I entered the 5th grade. This was originally done so I would not stand out (if all schoolwork was either independent or teacher-paced group-work, no student would or could stand out). This choice was NOT made because I was exceptional (I was ordinary in most respects); rather, since my reading and artistic abilities were known to be more advanced than the other kids, the cartel did not want me to stand out in any other areas –because, if it became clear that I was also writing at a more advanced level than my peers AND generating highly creative ideas, a case could be made that I should move up one or two grades, or moved to some enrichment alternative program. These possibilities would reduce or end my time at Wright Elementary, reducing the time the cartel Participants would have to steal my ideas.

In short, ending ability groups was only done to keep me accessible to the cartel.

Gardner then directed Robert L Stevens to instruct Mrs. Denno to ask the students in my class to write short stories; but Denno was instructed NOT to read MY stories aloud to the class.

NOT reading my stories aloud was ONLY done to prevent the other students from hearing my stories, so the cartel could safely steal any useable ideas. Their logic was: in the event that I noticed my ideas were stolen and somehow persuaded adults to sue the cartel, the students in my class would not be able to corroborate my allegations, because they would have never heard my stories.

Mrs. Denno was also directed to collect the students' stories, and NOT to send the stories home as homework. This was done to prevent parents from reading the stories.

This plan had a huge **unexpected benefit**, and some **unexpected consequences**.

As instructed, Mrs. Denno collected all of the stories and read seemingly every story but mine. I wrote a great little adventure, set partially on an Earth-like planet, and partially in space.

The *unexpected benefit* of having Mrs. Denno NOT read my first story was that I was determined to make the second story so good that Mrs. Denno could not refuse to read it. So, a week or two later, when Mrs. Denno directed the class to write the next short story, I wrote the most kick-ass adventure story any fifth grader ever wrote. The unexpected benefit was that the cartel got a freakishly good story.

My story was stolen, altered and adapted into the cartel's original **Star Wars** trilogy (1977 to 1983).

The unexpected consequence?

I believe the cartel originally hoped to use me to write them a different story every month or two. They would steal any marketable ideas in those stories and be set for years. But they didn't expect what happened next.

For the first assignment, I wrote a space adventure story.

About two weeks later, Mrs. Denno asked my classmates and me to write another story.

But I did NOT write a new story –I just VASTLY improved my first story! Always erasing and reworking.

After I wrote my amazing new story, a month or two later, on **November 13th, 1974**, Mrs. Denno (and her husband and sons) opened a Shell company: **Denno Brothers Incorporated**. Milton Friedman likely used his “All-In-One Major Appliance Repairs, Inc.” shell to send money to all three of the Wright Elementary Participants (Stevens, Denno, Van Ness) through Denno's shell company.

But now the cartel was in a precarious situation. If my class were to write again, maybe I would just continue to elaborate on the same story. And if the teachers continued not to read my story, if I felt I was being excluded, maybe I would read my revised story to other students –and maybe they would like it and ask Mrs. Denno or Mr. Van Ness to read the story to the class. Or maybe, we'd have a substitute who'd allowed me to read my story to the class. These scenarios allowed the entire class to hear my story. If this happened, when *Star Wars* was released, if I were to sue, my former classmates could corroborate that my story was very much like *Star Wars*.

The Participants' solution? For the next 7.5 years, none of my classes would write ANY stories. Besides getting my story stolen, the unexpected consequence of this, for me, was that I would never again get to write a short story in elementary, middle or high school. For the other students, stuck in class with me, the unintended consequence was that they, too, would not get any creative writing exposure. The unintended consequence for the cartel was, because I was kept from writing at school, they could no longer milk me for story ideas, for the remainder of my school years.

Hence, a couple months into the school years, Mr. Van Ness informed the class that he would soon begin to read books to the class, as a form of English. The class cheered, as we had not had books read to us since first grade or kindergarten. But this ploy was just done to keep kids from writing

stories. The cartel would continue this ploy, and others, until I graduated from high school.

Revising Copyright Law.

Because the cartel expected my story (which became Star Wars) to be a massive hit, they immediately began a 2 year effort to thoroughly revise copyright law. This led to the Copyright Act of 1976. The Act gave greater power to corporations, and featured numerous insane changes to copyright law, greatly harming children, and average citizens –whom the Founders hoped to protect with the “Copyright Clause”.

The Missing Kid

In the Summer 1976, I left Wright Elementary School, and started Cook Junior High in the Fall.

Four months later, in January 1977, I left Cook Junior High and started Santa Rosa Christian School (SRCS).

Santa Rosa Christian School, in the Spring of 1977, was a K-9th with maybe 160 total kids; about 40 kids in junior high. In all of those kids, there were 4 to 6 kids who rode skateboards. But NO ONE at SRCS loved skateboarding more than I did (well, my friend Pete Fetters probably came close).

Two or three months after I arrived at SRCS, suddenly workers showed up at SRCS, went into the gym/theatre, and built a humongous, beautiful skateboard half-pipe, spanning the entire stage. And soon a group of the greatest skateboarders in America flew in from Los Angeles, to skate for the kids at tiny SRCS –when Pete and I were the only true skate fans.

On the day of the skate demonstration, Wright Elementary School came to Santa Rosa Christian School. I can tell you, empirically, as a student of Wright Elementary from 1971 to 1976, Wright Elementary did not go to Santa Rosa Christian School, nor vice versa, from 1971 to 1976. And I assure you, as a student at SRCS from 1977 to 1979, Wright School did not come back to SRCS, or vice versa, in 1978 or 1979. So why, when I had only been at SRCS for about 3 months, did Wright Elementary suddenly need to visit SRCS?

Here’s what happened...

John Gardner and the cartel wanted two things:

1. To track me.
2. To get my NAEP score for the following year (1978).

Gardner and the cartel wanted to track me to know which school Principal or CEO to bribe (via shell companies) to make sure I did not get any creative writing assignments until AFTER Start Wars was released in May 1977 (because they did not want me we write another version of my story before Star

Wars came out. Once Star Wars was released, the cartel would no longer worry about this).

Gardner and the cartel also wanted to get information on my 1978 NAEP scores –but not for the reasons you might guess. The first time you test a group of young children, you are learning who the most creative kids are; once you know that, you track them, isolate the scores of the most creative kids, and look for patterns or anomalies in how they test, and try to spot those patterns in future test takers. Tracking students who tested well, previously, also gives statisticians, like Gardner, a chance to evaluate and recalibrate their predictive models.

In September 1976, when I enrolled in Cook Junior High, the Principal of Cook was a man named Eddie Ray Burgess. Burgess was Black man. Eddie Ray Burgess never created a shell company (through which to receive bribes from the cartel). This may suggest the cartel did not feel comfortable bribing Burgess. But that’s not what happened.

The reason the cartel did not bribe Eddie Ray Burgess is because it was Fall of 1976, and the cartel was distracted by an important Presidential election year. Nixon had resigned, and Jimmy Carter was polling strong. Once in office, Carter would appoint Gardner to TWO positions (1) Chairman of the President’s Commission of White House Fellowships, and (2) member of the “Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties.” These positions would give Gardner endless access to the President and other cartel members. (Carter would also make William H Webster the Director of the FBI. Once at the helm of the FBI, Webster would do almost as much damage to American institutions as Gardner himself.) Gardner and the cartel were simply too preoccupied with the election to focus on Burgess.

But about 5 or 6 weeks after I started 7th grade, at Cook Junior High, Milton Friedman created the Florida shell company “Instructional Development and Construction, Inc.”, on October 15, 1976. In a few months, Friedman would use this shell company to pay other primary cartel Participants for their engagement in this phase of the plan.

Around January 1977, after the election and inauguration, John Gardner asked Wilson Riles to make sure I received no story writing assignments at Cook Junior High –until after May 1977, when Star Wars was finally released.

But Cook Junior High told Riles I was no longer there.

Riles correctly reasoned that I was at Santa Rosa Christian School, because SRCS was only a block away from my house.

Riles likely called Santa Rosa Christian, and asked if a student named “Steve Wilson” attended the school.

The young SRCS receptionist, I think her name was Debbie, affirmed. Riles asked, "Could you describe him, please?"

Debbie might have said "He's a nice kid; Black, with green eyes, a big afro, and he's always riding his skateboard."

Riles stroked his evil moustache, like a Participant, and whispered, "A skateboard..."

But for Gardner, "a green-eyed, black kid with an afro, riding a skateboard" was NOT enough to confirm my identity. "Steve Wilson" was a fairly common name. There had to be few kids named "Steve Wilson" in Sonoma County. And Santa Rosa Christian School allowed kids from all over the county. **Star Wars** was coming out in just 3 or 4 months. The cartel needed to be certain that green-eyed Black kid at SRCS was the kid they were looking for. They needed a foolproof plan to identify me.

Gardner was expert at making evil plans, but since he didn't know what a skateboard was, he had to acquire some evil junior-cartel members. Fortunately, Gardner was based at Stanford University, a campus teeming with evil skateboarders. Together, around February 1977, Gardner and his junior cartel devised *The Skateboard Half-Pipe Plan*. (On February 11th, 1977, Gardner formed the Florida shell "Aquatic Systems, Inc." This shell was created to pay Participants in the Half-Pipe Plan.)

The Skateboard Half-Pipe Plan

John W Gardner and the cartel would pay Lawrence Lehr (the CEO of Santa Rosa Christian School) to build a big ramp on the SRCS stage; the cartel would then invite about 10 elite Southern California skaters to do a demonstration at SRCS. Next, the cartel asked Lehr to invite the Wright Elementary students and faculty to attend the demonstration. Then, right before the Wright Elementary teachers and students departed for the demonstration, Wright's Principal (Participant Robert L Stevens) would ask the Wright School teachers: "Hey, while you're at Santa Rosa Christian School, see if you see Steve Wilson there? I just got a call from the Department of Education. They can't find him at any of the local schools." The unsuspecting teachers would keep their eyes out for me –and they would certainly spot me at a free skateboard demonstration at my own school. The unsuspecting Wright faculty would then report back to Robert L Stevens; who, in turn, reported back to John W Gardner.

At the skateboard demonstration, Wright School sent many classes. I'm certain I saw Mr. Kirk and his class, I'm pretty sure I saw Mr. Martin, I think I saw Mr. Bucher and Mr. Van Ness. I would have eagerly greeted Mr. Martin and Mr. Kirk, and begrudgingly greeted Mr. Bucher and Mr. Van Ness.

Once Gardner knew I attended Santa Rosa Christian School, he directed Wilson Riles to select Santa Rosa Christian School for the 1978 NAEP test. (According to the NAEP website, unlike public schools –all of which must take the NAEP– only selected private schools participate in NAEP testing).

The cartel likely paid for the skateboard demonstration by writing a big check to Santa Rosa Christian School. Christian schools often get random large donations. Thus, the cartel could continue to pay Lehr this way, without arousing suspicion.

The Premiere

May 25, 1977, about 2 months after Wright Elementary School came to Santa Rosa Christian School for the skateboard demonstration, **Star Wars premiered**, and soon became the highest grossing film of all time.

A month after Star War premiered, Robert L Stevens retired, at 59 years of age, 5 or 6 years BEFORE reaching retirement age (65).

THE SHELL COMPANIES

Two months after Stevens retired, John W Gardner created his second shell company, **John W Gardner Construction Co., Inc.**, August 30, 1977. This shell was created for Gardner to receive his cut from stealing my ideas.

Milton Friedman left Chicago and moved to California in early 1977. He was immediately given a position at the Hoover Institute, at Stanford (where John W Gardner served on the board of trustees), and he was made a “visiting scholar” at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (FRBSF). It is probable that Milton Friedman was able to use his position within the FRBSF to more discretely and seamlessly facilitate transactions to and from various participants.

On October 15, 1976, Milton Friedman created the California shell company “**Instructional Development and Construction, Inc.**” Friedman likely used this shell to pay certain cartel Participants (particularly John W. Gardner, and William H Webster), at this stage.

After Star Wars completed its theatrical run (Spring of 1978), the cartel began to make payments to various Participants (I surmise this from the many Participants who began creating shell companies at this time).

March 21, 1978, nine months after retiring, Robert L Stevens created his first shell company, **Stevens Development Company**. Stevens’ shell company was located immediately across the street from **Stanford University, at 125 University Ave, Ste 180, Palo Alto, CA 95407**. At that time, both John W Gardner and Milton Friedman were deeply tied to Stanford University (Gardner on the Board of Trustees, Friedman at the Hoover Institute).

Robert L Steven’s first shell (**Stevens Development Company**) was created only 10 months before Mary Sue Denno died. Mrs. Denno, as a teacher,

likely informed Robert L Stevens (the school principal) of the illness that would soon take her life, and arranged for the cartel to continue to pay her family royalties through her shell company. Robert L Stevens, likely created his shell company, in March of 1978, so when Mary Sue Denno died, the Denno family (who likely did not know the true story behind the money paid into their shell company) would not have to trouble themselves to give one third of deposits to Robert L Stevens and another third to John Van Ness.

August 9, 1978, Milton Friedman created the shell **General Business Computers, Inc.** This shell was likely created to receive royalty payments from Star Wars.

The New Objective

After Star Wars appeared in theaters, the cartel's new goal was to keep me anonymous, obscure and "invisible."

Why? Because it is almost impossible to steal the ideas of someone who is famous –and known to generate interesting ideas. But, in the thoroughly corrupt America that the cartel were creating, you can steal anything from a person who is unknown.

Around February of 1978, I took the NAEP for 13 year olds (8th graders). I scored well in all areas, but my creative scores were through the roof.

About the same time that I took the NAEP test, February 23, 1978, the FBI hired its first permanent Director in 7 years, William H Webster. Webster soon began creating approximately 50 shell companies, which he used to accept bribes for his role in stealing my work, and used to pay the various Participants to steal my works, and sabotage my private and personal efforts.

Shortly after I took the 1978 NAEP test, James Hill (my SRCS Principal) informed my mom that my NAEP scores were among the highest in the county, state or Nation. Individual NAEP scores are not available to the public, but they are to school administrators, State educational administrators and NAEP administrators.

Mr. James Hill was NOT a Participant. He was a great person, and great Christian. He informed my mother about my NAEP scores because they were unusually high and he thought she should know. He worried about me, after I cried in his office, and he thought it was in my interest and my mother's interest for her to know.

It's probable that Mr. Hill looked into my scores only after Wilson Riles and Lawrence Lehr called to get the NAEP scores. Robert L Stevens may have also called Mr. Hill.

At the end of the 1978 school year, Lehr and the Santa Rosa Christian School faculty announced that beginning in the fall, SRCS would once again be open to 9th graders. This was done to get me to return to SRCS.

[REDACTED]

I graduated SRCS in June 1979. Six months later, the CEO of Santa Rosa Christian School created the shell company “**Prolife Speakers Bureau of Sonoma County**,” on December 13, 1979. This shell was created to send Lehr royalty payments related to the hit TV series, “Different Strokes”, which was derived from my response to a written question on the 1978 NAEP.

Thirteen days after Lehr created his shell company, FBI director William H Webster created his first shell company while serving as Director of the FBI, **Turn-Key Construction Company, Inc.**, December 26, 1979. This company was created to pay Webster for his role in stealing my intellectual property.

November 16, 1979, Milton Friedman created a shell “**Friedman and Goldstein, P.A.**” This shell was likely created to pay money into the newly created shells of FBI director Webster and Lawrence Lehr, for unlawful royalties from the TV series Different Strokes.

John Van Ness created a new shell company, **Westlake Research & Engineering, Inc.**, on October 27, 1980. This new shell was created because a new round of royalty payments was to be dispersed soon (from the second Star Wars franchise film: The Empire Strikes Back), but Mary Sue Denno had died; thus, Van Ness needed his own shell to receive payments.

In Spring 1980, I moved to my dad’s house, in Forestville. There, at El Molino High, I tested into AP classes. For a semester and a half things were normal enough. Then, El Molino dropped me into the lower English classes. At that point, 1981, the first two Star Wars series films were already out. The cartel was no longer worried about me re-writing or revising my 5th grade story. Now, the cartel did not want me to write at school because they worried I might participate in an open writing competition and develop a name. It’s almost impossible to steal from celebrities.

Richard Aoki and the Plane Crash

In Spring 1981, I moved back to my Mom’s house. Soon, we got cable and a Jerrold 400, which the cartel used to spy on my family. Later that Spring or early summer, the cartel sent Richard Aoki to visit us.

A month or so later, on July 20th, 1981, a plane crashed onto my family's property. Because the cartel wanted my name out of news, and wanted to keep the fact that the pilot of the plane was Chris Cookson (the electrical engineer, and ABC TV executive), which would have increased scrutiny of the story, the cartel and the FBI coordinated with the local media (Press Democrat, Channel 50), not to show my face and NOT to interview me (the only person who saw the pilot walk from the rubble, the only person who went to the hospital to see Cookson, and maybe the only person who smelled the alcohol in his hospital room). The cartel and FBI director William H Webster also coordinated with FAA administrator J Lynn Helms to not interview me or my mother in their report.

Four days after the plane crash, on July 24, 1981, J. Lynn Helms created two Panamanian shell companies. Like all of the shell companies mentioned in this story, these shells were created to receive and/or transfer untraceable money. These shells were named "**Unicorn Two, S.A.**" and "**Unicorn Navigation Three, S.A.**"

14 days after the plane crash, Milton Friedman created F G H Investments, LTD, August 3, 1981.

On August 6th, 1981, Robert L Stevens created a California company called **United Minority Enterprises**. This company was created to collect royalty payment for Stevens, for the second part of the Star Wars trilogy: **Empire Strikes Back**, which had just finished its theatrical run.

October 20, 1981, FBI director, William H Webster, created a shell named "**Cedar Creek Estates, Inc.**" This company was created to collect royalty payment for Webster, for the second part of the Star Wars trilogy: Empire Strikes Back.

I moved out of my mom's house in September 1981. At this point, my younger sister, Marina, was often home unsupervised. Marina wanted attention. The cartel provided it, by sending an adult to Wright Elementary School, to write down her ideas, clearly intent to steal them. At that time (Fall 1981), John Van Ness, created a new shell company, "**November R & D Incorporated**", created November 24, 1981. This company was likely created to collect royalty payment for Van Ness, for the second part of the Star Wars trilogy: Empire Strikes Back, and possibly for his role in arranging to have an adult stranger dictate my younger sister's story ideas. (John Van Ness will create another shell, which appears tied to both me and Marina, in 1985.)

February 23, 1982, the Principal of Piner High School, Jack Hayes, created a shell company, **Vector Systems**. Mr. Hayes created this shell to receive payment from the cartel, for not giving me a placement test, which would have put me in AP English again. The cartel did not want me in Piner's

AP English class(s), because there might be a few substantial creative writing opportunities, including writing competitions. If I entered and won a competition, it would be nigh impossible to keep me obscure.

January 13, 1982, Milton Friedman created the shell “**Friedman & Company, P.A.**” This shell was likely created to transfer money to Jack Hayes’ shell.

In April 1982, I was arrested after I reacted poorly to witnessing police officers beat up Dave Coppock. The cartel created two shell companies around that time. **April 27, 1982**, FBI Director, William H Webster, created a shell named “**Designs By Ann, Inc.**”; and **April 29th, 1982**, Milton Friedman created a shell company named “**M.&G. Investments, LTD**”.

These shells were created for Milton Friedman to transfer money to FBI director William H Webster, to bribe Webster to do two things:

- a. To use his clout to get me out of police custody (because the cartel hoped to exploit me for decades to come –but putting me in general population detention would jeopardize this plan);
- b. To remove the statements I made at Dave Coppock’s hearing from the court record.

“**Construction**” & “**Development**”

Theme in the Central Shells

November 13th, 1974, Mrs. Denno (and her husband and sons) opened a Shell company: Denno Brothers Incorporated.

This shell was created to pay Mary Sue Denno, John Van Ness and Robert L Stevens for their role in the story theft. However, the film Star Wars would not be filmed and released for almost 3 years. In the interim, the cartel refined their plan.

October 15, 1976, seven months before Star Wars’ theatrical release, Milton Friedman created a shell called “**Instructional Development and Construction, Inc.**” This shell was used to pay all of the central cartel and Participants a recurring royalty, for their role in my story’s theft.

To make things seem more credible, Milton Friedman asked several of the Participants to include the words “development” or “construction” (or such synonyms) in their business title. Thus, of the next 8 Participant shell companies created to receive money in this scheme, 4 or 5 of them included the words “development” or “construction” or synonyms:

1. Aquatic Systems, Inc.;
2. John W Gardner **Construction** Co., Inc.;
3. Stevens **Development** Company;
4. Turn-Key **Construction** Company, Inc.;
5. Westlake Research & **Engineering**, Inc.;

6. United Minority Enterprises;
7. Cedar Creek Estates, Inc.;
8. “November R & **D** Incorporated. (The “D” in “R & D” is for “**Development**”).

THE PROBLEMS WITH THE STAR WARS COVER STORY

George Lucas has always been proffered as the writer of Star Wars. To Support this, the cartel has claimed that George Lucas wrote American Graffiti (1973), which may somehow be true. However, there is no copyright registration in the US Copyright Office for “American Graffiti” with George Lucas’ name on it.

George Lucas and the cartel have seemingly tried to backdate the existence of Star Wars by promulgating a story that Lucas wrote Star Wars around 1971, but there is nothing to support that. The earliest copyright registration for the film Star Wars was filed on November 10, 1976 (2 years after I wrote my short, and 6 months before Star Wars premiered).

The earliest copyrights for Star Wars may NOT have had George Lucas’ name on them.

George Lucas did not appear on any copyright until November 1976, six months before Star Wars was released, when his name appeared on a copyright registration for a product named “Star Wars from the Adventures of Luke Skywalker,” allegedly submitted to the US Copyright Office on **November 10, 1976**.

The copyright registration for “Star Wars from the Adventures of Luke Skywalker” was unnecessarily “renewed” and a “renewal registration” was submitted on December 20, **2004, (30 years later)** erasing the original registration information from the US Copyright Office’s online system. Therefore we cannot see what the original film title was, nor can we see who was originally named as the writer. It is unnecessary to renew a registration because, copyright registration lasts for 75 years after the claimant dies. How we know the original information was improperly edited and altered when this copyright was renewed is because the renewed registration names “Lucasfilm, LTD” as the Copyright Claimant. But “Lucasfilm, LTD” did not exist until September 12, 1977, ten months after the original registration.

The earliest copyright registration for any “Star Wars” work is December 1, 1976, for a work called “Star Wars. By the Star Wars Corporation.” But the registration for “Star Wars. By the Star Wars Corporation” was also

unnecessarily renewed, and the original information erased. Once again, the renewed registration names “Lucasfilm, LTD” as the Copyright Claimant. Again, “Lucasfilm, LTD” did not exist until September 12, 1977 –ten months after the original was filed. The registration also names the Star Wars Corporation as a claimant or registrant, but the Star Wars Corporation did not exist until March 29, 1978.

This editing of the original registration is a type of criminal fraud. Since all of the original information may have been changed, and Claimants that did not exist at the time of the filing (Lucasfilm, LTD and Star Wars Corporation) HAVE BEEN added, it’s possible that George Lucas’ name was NOT on the original registrations, and it registered under the film company’s name: 20th Century Fox.

As if attempting to improperly backdate the existence of Lucasfilm, LTD, various online sources, such as Wikipedia, claim that Lucasfilm, LTD was founded in 1971. However OpenCorporates.com and the California Secretary of State Office show that Lucasfilm, LTD did not exist until September 12, 1977.

- Just 21 days after Milton Friedman created **Instructional Development and Construction, Inc.** (October 15, 1976), on November 5th, 1976, Gordon Stulberg, the CEO of 20th Century Fox (the film company that would soon release Star Wars) created a shell company, **Casablanca Filmworks, Inc.** This shell is interesting because it is known that Stulberg “greenlit” or approved financing for Star Wars, circa December 1974, just before he left 20th Century Fox. Then, a few months before Star Wars was released, Stulberg created this shell.

Chapter Notes:

- **A meaningless shell?** In the spring of 1977, having a bunch of elite skaters come to Santa Rosa to do a demonstration would have been a big story for Santa Rosa, involving newspapers and photographers. The story did not appear in the Press Democrat. Evert Person (owner of the **Press Democrat**, Santa Rosa’s largest paper) may have formed his only shell company, “**Sebastopol Publishing Company**,” February 24, 1978, to

receive payment for NOT covering the skateboard demonstration. The shell is peculiar because it is Person's only shell, AND the company name suggests the company was located in Sebastopol, although the company address was in Santa Rosa.

ACCIDENTAL CHAPTER SIXTEEN

THE SHELL GAME

The Astronomical Odds of My Principal's and Teachers' Shells

I added this section (1) to be thorough, (2) to document the very unlikely odds of all four consecutive of my principals owning shell companies –these odds become more astronomical when the fact that two of my fifth grade teachers (who appeared to have delivered my story ideas to the cartel) also created shell companies, and (3) because my elementary school Principal's first shell company connected to Stanford University –where, at the time, John W Gardner served on the board, and Milton Friedman served at the Hoover Institute, and there was online fraud related to this shell company.

Long Odds

You might think “maybe it's not so unlikely that 4 of my principals or school CEOs created shell companies proximate to my attendance” and to the release of these films. You would be wrong. Statistica.com states that 8.9 percent of Americans own businesses. Thus, the odds that that one might have four consecutive school principals who own businesses, or shells, is .00006 – about 1 in 16,000.

If we factor in the fact that both of my fifth grade teachers (Denno and Van Ness) formed shell companies between the time I was in 5th grade and 11th grade, these odds become astronomical.

Maybe you wonder if maybe there were other students who attended all of the schools I attended. If so, this would debunk this theory. But nope. No one but I went to the collection of schools that I went to during this time frame (1974 to 1982). About 6 kids from Wright School also went to Santa Rosa

Christian School. Of those 6 kids that went to Wright and SRCS, only I went to Piner High, and I also went to El Molino High for about 1.5 years.

[NOTE: My older sister went to 3 of the 4 schools that I went to (Wright, SRCS and Piner); however, she went to Piner a year before me, under a different Principal, without a shell company. None of my Wright schoolmates went on to have more than 2 of the these principals.]

- These long odds are made much longer, by the fact that each of my principals, and the central teachers, had to create shell companies AFTER I enrolled in their respective schools (which might then indicate the formation of the shell was somehow related to me or the theft of my works).

MY PRINCIPAL'S SHELL COMPANIES

In Chapter 9, with Family Ties, you saw that Participants often wait to create their shell companies until around the time that the new film or TV show is finally released. That is what was done in the case of what I conceived in when I was only 9 and 10 years old, back in Spring and Fall of 1974. Thus, the Participants do not begin to create their shell companies until after 1977 and 1978 and as late as 1985. The reason for this lag is because the cartel did NOT just create just one movie from my idea. They created a 3 film series. The first film was released in 1977. The next episode was released in 1980. And the final episode was released in 1983.

Because I wrote my central short story in 1974, but the first Star Wars film did not come out until 1977 and the last film did not come out until 1983, the cartel Participants would make various deals with my school principals (or school CEOs), elementary, junior high and to TWO different high schools. All of these deals were done with shell companies (fake companies, that only exist on paper; companies created to launder money into banks, so that the payee and payer are usually untraceable).

My Elementary School Principal, Robert L Stevens, Formed His First Shell (Across The Street from Stanford University) As I Took the 1978 NAEP

The first company formed in California by a person named Robert L Stevens is called "Stevens Development Company," formed on March 21, 1978.

The address of **Stevens Development Company** is "125 University Ave Ste 180, Palo Alto, CA 94301." This address is immediately across the street

from **Stanford University**. This is troubling because, as you know, Stanford is one of the original Participants. And it is more troubling, because, at the time (1977), the most powerful cartel Participant, John W Gardner, was a member of Stanford's Board of Trustees (1968 to 1982), and Milton Friedman worked on the Stanford campus, at the Hoover Institution.

- **Ongoing Cyber Fraud.** As I wrote this section and searched the internet for information related to Stevens and 125 University Ave Ste 180, Palo Alto, CA, I suddenly found an embarrassingly fake webpage ([click HERE](#)). The webpage is the cartel's effort to create a person named Bob Stevens who CURRENTLY has a business named "Stevens Development Company," at 125 University Avenue, in Palo Alto. This fake webpage shows the cartel monitored my online activity, once again, and hurried to create fake webpage, and coordinated with Google/Alphabet to get the page to appear at the top of the Google search results (this, so if any of you decided to check my research, you would find this fake page and see a Bob Stevens was still alive at Stevens Development Company, and conclude that my research was bad). So how do we know the webpage is an "embarrassing" fake? Easy. Because the California Secretary of State's office shows that "Stevens Development Company" filed its termination papers and went out of business in 1988, before the internet even existed; so the real "Bob Stevens" and the real "Stevens Development Company" could never have made that webpage, no matter what – because "Stevens Development Company" closed in 1988, and California only issues one license per name –there are not two companies named "Stevens Development Company" in California. The faces on that webpage can only be actors, fraudsters or computer generated.
- Creepily, Robert L Stevens' formed his second shell company in 1981. This company was formed to receive money for the second film in the Star Wars film series. The name of this company is **United Minority Enterprises**. I believe Robert L Stevens named this shell company to poke fun at the fact that he and the other Participants were exploiting a young Black or brown child –a "minority."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**My Piner High School Principal
Created A Shell Company
While I Was Taking the 1982 NAEP**

In 1982, when I took the NAEP test at Piner High School, I had no idea who the school Principal was. At the time, I mistakenly thought the principal was William Gordon, the Dean of Boys; a good man, very present and vigilant about the campus. But, while I was writing this section, I learned Mr. Gordon was NOT the principal of Piner from 1979 to 1982. Consequently, I spent 2 or 3 days trying to learn who Piner’s principal was, from Fall of 1979 to Spring of 1982.

As I searched online, it was as if the internet had scrubbed that information. So I asked two close friends (Richard Wright and Bobby Smith) who went to Piner during that era; but they didn’t know who the actual Principal was either (and, like me, Richard thought it was Mr. Gordon). Eventually I found a short sentence and a sentence fragment online, indicating Piner’s principal during that period was a man named **Jack Hayes**. My mother

confirmed this by going to a website called “Classmates” and finding Jack Hayes’ photo and name in the 1983 yearbook.

I got in my share of trouble in my senior year at Piner, and spent some time sitting in the office, waiting to speak to Mr. Gordon. But I never saw Principal Jack Hayes.

The NAEP website says that NAEP testing is usually done between January and March each year. Thus, about the time I was taking the NAEP test at Piner, February or March 1982, Jack Hayes formed a shell company.

Searching “officers” named “Jack Hayes”, on the OpenCorporates.com app, yields 245 results. By selecting officers in “California” only, we find there have been 6 businesses formed in California by a person, or people, named Jack Hayes. But on **February 23, 1982, Jack Hayes** formed a company called “**Vector Systems.**”

My 5th Grade Teachers’ Shells

Mrs. Denno’s Shell

Mrs. Denno was born “Mary Sue Major”, in 1919. Circa 1941, Mary Sue Major married a man named Arthur Denno. Sue and Art had three sons: Clyde (1943), Art (1946) and Paul (1954). Clyde married a woman named Shelleen. Clyde and Shelleen had three kids, one of which is named Todd Eric Denno.

In September or October of 1974, I wrote two short stories in Mrs. Denno’s class. The second of these stories was exceptionally good. Immediately after I wrote this story, Mrs. Denno and her family created their first shell company: “**Denno Brothers Incorporated**”; created on **November 13, 1974** (2285 Olivet Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95401). The Denno family would not create another shell or company for three decades.

Mary Sue Denno died in 1979, only 4 years after I left her class.

Today, her daughter-in-law (Shelleen) and her grandson (Todd) are named as the officers and agents of this company.

Mr. Van Ness’ Shells

My primary fifth grade teacher was a man named John Van Ness. John Van Ness created three shell companies: Westlake Research & Engineering, Inc, (1980); November R & D Incorporated (1981); Ventura Research Corporation. John Van Ness’ shells coincide with:

1. The creation and release of the second Star Wars film, Empire Strikes Back: 1980;
2. The period when I believe Wright School and the cartel tried to mine my younger sister (Marina) for ideas: 1981;

3. The release of a surprise 1985 movie. (This movie will be revealed next chapter –I don't want to spoil the surprise.)

MY FIRST PRINCIPAL'S SHELL? Dr. Jerome Harold Gilbert's 1970 Shell?

After I learned that Whittier Elementary was funded by U.C. Berkeley, I became suspicious that Dr. Jerome Harold Gilbert may have also opened a shell company around the time I was at Whittier –and around the time Whittier staff members began taking me to that strange office building. So, of course, I ran his name through the OpenCorporate.com online app.

I did not find a shell for “Jerome H Gilbert.” But when I entered Gilbert's full middle name, his first initial, and his full last name, “**Harold J. Gilbert**”, I found three business listings on OpenCorporates.com. In Chapter 10 **Jonee Lynn Helms** (J Lynn Helms) also used the first initial of his first name, his full middle name, and his full last name, when he made his shell companies. Later, we'll see Participant and FBI agent M Wesley Swearingen (full name Mont Wesley Swearingen) reversed the preferred first name initial, and used his true first name and middle initial for the shell, in 2006 (Pattimont, Inc.). OpenCorporates.com shows, on September 22, 1970, Harold J Gilbert formed a company named “**Consolidated Installers Corporation,**” in Florida (the cartel's favorite state to create shells in).

September 1970 was the month I started 1st grade at Whittier, where Dr. Jerome H Gilbert was the Principal. This was also around the time Whittier faculty escorted me to the unusual office building across the street.

I suspect this was the shell through which the cartel paid Dr. Gilbert for allowing the cartel to interview me as a “research” subject, circa 1970 to 1971.

THE 1976 COPYRIGHT ACT: A Crime in Plain View

- Less than 5 years after Lewis Powell’s memorandum, the cartel enacted the most sweeping changes to US Copyright Law since the signing of the Constitution: The 1976 Copyright Act.

This story began with the USSR beating us into space. In Response, Eisenhower and Congress passed the National Defense Education Act, and invested, heavily, in the minds of America’s youth.

The cartel countered by gutting educational spending; which sent education spiraling down. But the cartel would do something even more damaging and contrary to our Founders.

In 1710, in Great Britain became the world’s foremost, pioneering force for copyrights and intellectual property rights, when they adopted the **Statute of Anne**, establishing copyright protection –conceived after wealthy publishers began stealing common people’s story’s and publishing them without permission. Aware of the Statute of Anne, and how important US creators’ ideas are to our nation and Democracy, the US Founders included the “Copyright Clause” in our Constitution.

The Copyright Clause simply reads: “The United State Congress Shall Have Power] **to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts**, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and inventions.”

The importance of this line can’t be overstated, as it illuminates the Founders views on how to promote “Science” and higher thinking (again, this story started because of our Sputnik era science failures). The Copyright Clause suggests the Founders believed incentivizing higher thinking, by giving people exclusive rights to their ideas, would have the desired effect.

But the cartel’s new copyright law did the opposite, rather than rewarding excellence, it rewards corruption, and dirty dealing in the Register of Copright’s office. Here are a few (of many) important facts:

1. In November 1973, **Barbara Ringer** became the Register of Copyrights. Ringer is the only Register of Copyrights to sue her way into office. After being passed over for the promotion, a legal team materialized to defend Ringer, who sued for sex and “race” discrimination (although Ringer was White, she argued that because she spoke openly about racial issues, in favor of Blacks, she was discriminated against).
2. In 1975, Gladys Hardy was on the educational team that published “Public Broadcasting and education; A Report to the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting** from the Advisory Council of National

Organizations.” This publication repeatedly recommended weakening US copyright law –for educational reasons. Examples of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (who helped create this publication) using this publication to weaken copyright law can be found throughout this publication; see pages 9 (recommendation #8), and pages 37, 49, 62, 72, 78, 84. A selected example of the CPB (and Gladys Hardy) seeking to weaken copyright law in this publication is found on page 78:

“RECOMMENDATION 6: Legal Problems Take a vigorous leadership role at the national level on behalf of both educational broadcasters and institutions to alleviate the many legal problems associated with copyright, royalties, and clearances which directly and adversely affect the potential for broader and more productive use of post-secondary broadcast courses.”

3. Monday, April 5, 1976, **Barbara Ringer** (the Register of Copyright) attended an **NTCA** conference, with many CEOs and executives of the cable TV industry, including Barry Zorthian of **Time Inc**, and **Gerald Levin (CEO of HBO)**. (NTCA is an organization that represents the interests of cable TV and phone companies.)
 - Ringer’s presence at this convention is particularly improper, because it occurred in April 1976. At that time, the Copyright Act of 1976 had passed the Senate, but not the house. At this convention, Ringer was involved in a meeting with US House Representative Andrew Margeson (House Communications Subcommittee).

The Register of Copyrights was intended to be a neutral entity. It is improper for the Register of Copyright to attend exclusive events with cable TV executives who have a stake in the copyright laws being passed.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1976 PASSED in September 1976. Wikipedia’s entry on “Barbara Ringer” explains how central Ringer was to creating the Copyright Act of 1976:

“Within a few years of joining the Copyright Office, Ringer sought to update the 1909 Copyright Act. Ringer wrote and spoke about how copyright laws should be updated to reflect new technologies, including television, commercial radio, and copy machines. Ringer made many key contributions over the 1976 Copyright Act’s 21 years of development, including negotiating with stakeholders and lobbying Congress to fuel interest in updating copyright law.

“She described the resulting legislation as

“a completely new copyright statute, intended to deal with a whole range of problems undreamed of by the drafters of the 1909 Act. Even more important, the new statute makes a number of fundamental changes in the American copyright system, including some so profound that they may mark a shift in direction for the very philosophy of copyright itself.”

Improperly and against the Founders intents, the cartel and Ringer’s Copyright Act of 1976 affords corporations and the well-connected rights that common citizens do not have. The 1976 Act allows schools (like Stanford) to use copyrighted works for educational purposes, under the “Fair Use” exemption. Thus, Stanford, does NOT PAY to use copyrighted works to teach students who they will charge huge tuitions, then Stanford will copyright the tape recorded lessons, including the stolen materials, and charge per view. This is a mockery of conscience, law, democracy and the Founders.

PERVERSELY, the Copyright Act of 1976 allows the Register of Copyright to deny copyright claims before they go to court, by simply refusing to register the copyright (registering a copyright is not required until a person decides she/he must take legal action). If a copyright applicant is denied registration, and they are savvy and study the law, they can get around this desecration by suing the Register of Copyrights and the party who infringed their work. But, by dint of Register improperly refusing to register a work, the plaintiff’s case is already weakened. Worse, because the copyright act allows the Register to review facts and distribute information, the Register can, and will, contact all Big 6 studios, cartel members, and the CPB, NPR and PBS boards... Thus, the common-person Plaintiff lost his only possible advantage: the element of surprise.

PERHAPS MOST CREEPILY... For the first 187 years of US Copyright law the US did not define the difference between an idea and an expression. This failure advantage the wealthy, as it allowed judges to decide how they wanted to define “expression” and “ideas”. So the 1976 copyright determined that an expression must be put down in fixed form: written down.

Thus, under the 1976 Copyright Act, if Person X has a few brilliant ideas and says them out loud, THAT utterance of those ideas is NOT copyrightable, because the ideas had not been written down in “fixed form.”

But if Person X writes those ideas down, those ideas may be copyright protected, because they are in fixed form.

BUT, the Copyright Act of 1976 creates this new horrible new possibility that the cartel will use children to exploit: If Person X hears Person Z utter a few brilliant idea but Person Z has not and does not write them down, then Person X can write those ideas down and claim all copyrights to those idea.

Remember this.

To interpret and put all this in context, immediately after I wrote the short story that was stolen and used to create Star Wars, in 1974, John W Gardner and US Register of Copyright Barbara Ringer (appointed in 1973) quickly began a sweeping change to US copyright law –changes which would allow teachers and others to steal children’s ideas –by transcribing stories and ideas spoken by the child (under the new law, only ideas and/or expressions that were written down were copyrightable). Because Ringer, Gardner and the other Participants were working so quickly the new copyright law (called the 1976 Copyright Act of 1976) would not actually go into effect until 1978.