THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR FEDERAL CLAIMS

Dorothy M. Hartman ,

Plaintiff

vs.

The United States ,

Defendants

21-2214 C

Case No._____

Judge _____

COMPLAINT

Jurisdiction

§1491. Claims against United States generally;
Copying of Intellectual Property of Plaintiff and declaring it for use as Utility without compensation to Owner ; Violations of Government Conflict of Interest Laws

§1498. Patent and copyright cases – Patent rights diffused and prevented from granting by illegal seizure of government of inventor's intellectual property and publishing and producing the inventor's property without her authorization or permission .

§1499. Damages from Breach of Contract to the Inventor within the Small Business Innovation Research Program .

§1500. Pendency of claims in other courts

3rd Circuit Ct. of Appeals Case No. 2-13 -cv-1909
a) Illegal seizure of Plaintiff's home(s) – personal real estate property . Federal Judge used
Perjury to remand case from Federal Court back to State Court

Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit, Case No. 2013-1070
a) Illegal seizure of Plaintiff's personal intellectual property , In Re Dorothy M. Hartman ,

In spite of noted incidents of fraud within the United States Patent and Trademark Office

b) Case No. 21-1535 – Appeal hearing without due process on the above matters from Ct. of Federal Claims and the CAFC, Capricious and Arbitrary Opinions

Court of Federal Claims- Case No. 20-00832

a) Trial without Due Process , Capricious and Arbitrary Opinions , Judgment , Mandate trial on the Matter(s)

Parties

Plaintiff -

Dorothy M. Hartman , resides at 254 So. 16th Street , Apt.2A , Philadelphia , Pa.
Phone 610-924-4014.

Parties Continued .

Defendants -

United States of America:
Department of Justice ..... DOJ
Department of Defense ..... DOD
U.S. Department of Commerce.....COM
National Science Foundation.....O
United States Patent and Trademark Office.....VAR
US Small Business Administration .....SBA
Pennsylvania Dept. of Commerce..... COM
ICANN ....VAR
Federal Judge Paul Diamond .....O
Dem. Presidential Administration(s) Clinton - Gore and Obama – Biden O
Pennsylvania Judicial Administration.....O

Address :
Attorney General of the U.S. Merrick Garland , 950 Pennsylvania Avenue , N.W., Washington , D. C. 20530

Statement of Facts:

1)This action brought against **Merrick Garland and the United States Department of Justice** which is in violations of its own Conflict of Interest Laws in failing to grant equal access to Justice and a fair trial to the inventor of the Accessing Accessibility Process that the federal government has held in **Abeyance** and **misappropriation** for 30 years using it as its own internet .

Internet 2 that debuted circa 1993 is allegedly created by the DOD as its Darpa Internet created in 1969. The Federal Government has been in possession of the inventor's intellectual property for 30 years without allowing the inventor relief for her valid complaints regarding the theft of her personal intellectual property .

a)One of the recipients of her proposals on her personal intellectual property , entitled The Feasibility of Accessing Accessibility had been submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in Harrisburg , Pa. The Dept. of Commerce of Pennsylvania merged with the federal Department of Commerce in Washington , D.C.

b) Dorothy M. Hartman is the inventor of a process called the Accessing Accessibility Process a process that was new and revolutionary when she submitted in proposals to the United States Small Business Innovation Research Program

c) She submitted 3 separate proposals to 3 different agencies within the group : The Benjamin Franklin Technology Center , the U.S. Small Business Administration , and the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce .
SEE EXHIBIT 1

2)For 30 years the inventor has done diligence in pursuing justice in appellate courts even to the Supreme Court of the United States but either was granted no trial or trials without due process.

3)In recent trials , United States Court of Federal Claims Case No. 20-00832 erred in allowing the Defense attorneys to monitor , track , and literally electronically tap phone conversations of the Plaintiff , violating her privacy.

4) The courts' treatment of Ms. Hartman with continued disrespect and lack of due process as Hartman has been deliberately defamed by the misconduct of federal judges who perjured and published falsified public records.

5) They deliberately associated her name with DWI charges and other libelous records when she is a law abiding citizen. As a young person , plaintiff was a social drinker .After about the age of 40 and prescriptions for medical problems – she ceased drinking and has never used recreational drugs .

6)Further the National Science Foundation and the Dept. of Commerce for the federal government that had merged with the Pennsylvania Commerce Department in Harrisburg , Pa.[had been one of the direct recipient of Ms. Hartmans' intellectual property proposals] . Harrisburg Pennsylvania is where

another defamatory report about Ms. Hartman – this one allegedly about her health problems including ' mental health issues' was issued and circulated . The falsified so called 'criminal' records were published by the Pennsylvania Judicial Administration judges in Philadelphia ,Pa. The 'mental health' and other health issues circulated from State Officers in Harrisburg , Pennsylvania and those officers and information is being protected by the State Attorney General . The Appeals Ct. of the Federal Circuit had been asked to review the behavior of State Judges , and State Officers – these matters are within the CAFC Jurisdiction . As with all matters submitted to the CFC and CAFC in both trial and appeal , Ms. Hartman's complaints were not addressed in Case No. 20-0832 nor Case No. 20-1535

7) The acts of defamation and discrediting her character deliberately carried out in order to take her personal real estate property and intellectual property by fraud . These are gross violations of the plaintiff's constitutional and civil rights and constitute government tyranny .

8)The trial judge at the **Court for Federal Claims** in its recent case did not grant an administrative protective order to cause the Defense to cease and desist from the interference with her electronic filings nor did the judge grant an administrative protective order to cause internet agencies – such as those who now benefit from the use of Ms. Hartman's intellectual property royalty free from meddling and hacking Ms. Hartman's online filings with the Court.
SEE EXHIBIT 2 – FTC Report 2pg. , Plaintiff request for Restraining Order 2 pgs.

9)Some of these agencies major Big Tech and Ecommerce companies were referred to the FCC by Plaintiff but nothing was done to curtail the hacking , meddling , and interfering with the Plaintiff's online presence. Although their violations are represent violations of law , yet the handicapped Plaintiff who is very much independent on online filings was not protected by the FCC , FTC nor the Court from the constant online interference.

10.The Court of Federal Claims and the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit continued the violations of Plaintiff's constitutional and civil rights by granting both an unfair trial and an unfair appeal. There is no evidence that Plaintiff's Brief and Appendices received a true review by a 3- judge panel in the Appeals Court as had been stipulated . **See Plaintiff's Case No. 20-1525 , Documents 20 , 21 , 22, 30 – Brief , Supplemental Appx. 1 and Supplementary Appx. 2 and Reply Brief .**

11)Subsequently a capricious and arbitrary opinion and judgment were handed down and a formal mandate subsequently imposed. The opinion and judgment

were issued on the same date that the documents were supposedly submitted for review , that date being Sept. 3 , 2021 . The publishing of the appeal courts' opinion(s) , judgment were non precedential and bore no names or signatures of the appeals court judges. **SEE EXHIBIT 3 - CAFC , CFC opinion(s)**

12)The Defense had expounded on initial errors by the Plaintiff pro se litigant whose initial appearance in court – had included errors that had been forced by a multitude of hacking activity by internet agencies and the use of a 3rd party submitting documents to the court- all desiring to hamper the plaintiff's Complaint to the Court.

13)This was explained to the court and the Plaintiff though acting Pro Se had asked the Court to intervene with a protective injunction . However nothing was done by the Courts , FCC , or FTC to prevent the throttling online of Ms. Hartman while she attempted to submit her case to the Courts – adding to the further cruel and barbaric treatment of Ms. Hartman by internet agencies and the court over her efforts to protect and defend her own personal property .

14)The Plaintiff submitted in a better more organized way when she herself produced her Brief , Reply Brief , Appendices 1 and 2 . Again the Court interfered by trying to force the Plaintiff to enter an informal brief form where she would be restricted in filing and admitting evidence to the Court .**SEE EXHIBIT 4 Court accepts Brief(s)**

15)Without adequate review of Brief(s) that were clearly filed and submitted to the court with Appendices showing evidence , facts , and events supportive of Ms. Hartman 's allegations especially as it was in possession of evidence that Ms. Hartman was clearly being harassed by internet agencies indicates capricious and arbitrary rulings by the appellate courts that clearly turned the court(s) into obstructing of justice rather than pursuing justice – all under the auspices of the Department of Justice .

16) This was an unfair trial and appeal and is similar to other unfair trials and appeals that Plaintiff has been subjected to since her first contact with the judges from the Philadelphia Ct. of Common Pleas in her lawsuit against a Jewish realtor and Philadelphia city employees who were all part of a condominium board where the Plaintiff had purchased a condominium . The unauthorized use of her intellectual property by the government and the loss of her homes through fraud as well as the loss of Ms. Hartman's intellectual property have not been granted legal hearings . These facts and incidents in Philadelphia are significant to this case because the Plaintiff was smeared and has become victimized by the

fraudulent taking of her personal property for the past 30 years as well as subjected to humiliation , harassment , and intimidation . **SEE EXHIBIT 5 - Federal Judge , in Philadelphia perjured himself to remove Plaintiff's case against fraudulent mortgage foreclosure from Federal Court . 3 pgs**
17) In 1998 Pennsylvania a group of Pa. Judges retaliated against Dorothy Hartman for having filed fraud and discrimination against a condominium board consisting of a Jewish realtor and Philadelphia city employees including a City of Philadelphia Civic Service Commission Secretary and a Police Captain who sold her a condo with a chronically leaky roof and instead of fixing it continued a pattern of addressing her with racial and sexist slurs while neglecting maintenance in other areas . These facts are critical to this case because , Philadelphia Pa. , is where a group of federal judges put into motion defamation of the inventor and her invention , as well as blackballing her from attorney representation , and the fraudulent take away of her property began .

18) A group of mostly ethnic judges retaliated against Ms. Hartman for her filing the cases. The case itself , Case No. 1447 , Spring Term in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia on Violation of Fair Trade Practices or Fraud was not a case of Due Process.

19)The fraud charge against the Jewish Realtor was changed to a none suit for fraud , the subpoena for the housing inspector the material witness was squashed . Although the respondents had made an offer to her disabled black woman of $3500 to settle both charges and she had refused , the Discrimination charges were dropped altogether in the federal court Case No.99-cv-4685 by the federal court judge. Hartman reported the lack of Due Process to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Committee on Racial and Gender Bias as she was asked to do by a black female judge . Before she could appeal the case she was forced from her condominium . After the trial court in the Case No. 1447 refused to ask the condominium board to fix or replace Ms. Hartman's condominium roof that was over the master bedroom – the condo association let Hartman know that the only way that they would repair the roof was for a new owner . **SEE EXHIBIT 6- 9 pgs portions from the fraudulent taking of both of her homes , one on the date of sale of the condo and the date of sale of the town home as both settlements occurred on the same date in May 2003 .**

20) Hartman was defrauded in the settlements of both properties the sale of her condominium to another buyer and the purchase of another home.
she alleges that she had been defrauded in the first property sale at settlement for the condominium . The mortgage papers were later switched and she was defrauded of the $66,000 down payment that she had made from the sale of her condominium and put down on her town home . She agreed to purchase the town home for $197,500 . She obtained a mortgage through E- loan for $134,000 and

made a down payment of $66,000. **SEE EXHIBIT 6** – addenda of some of fraud documents initiated by Bank of America with cooperation by Philadelphia city employees and enabled by Federal Judge(s).

Claims

1)The defaming of Dorothy Hartman by corrupt and lawless judges in Philadelphia with falsified criminal records enabled the illegal seizure of Hartman's personal property and financial assets. Using fraudulent mortgage foreclosure that was enabled by the Federal Court Judge Paul Diamond who used perjury and subporned the use of perjury by Bank of America and Countrywide Bank loans lawyers to illegally dismiss her case against the fraudulent mortgage foreclosure from federal court and illegally remand it back to state court .

2)Because of perjury by the federal judge, Paul Diamond and the 3rd Circuit Ct. of Appeals and the bank's lawyers and fraudulent paper work by the land transfer company , the realtors , and the banks the Petitioner's home was illegally seized and sold in Sheriff's Sale in 2016 .

3)Hartman's condominium and the next home that she purchased in South Philadelphia in Pennsylvania were both taken through fraud that was set up by defamation by Judges in Philadelphia , and State Officers in Pennsylvania setting up fraudulent medical records and allowing a DO doctor to set up the records. The doctor who truly was not her primary care physician and was seen by her for one visit to publish medical records that had been falsified and embellished with some so called 'mental health records ' to again change my identity completing the character assassination of Dorothy Hartman enabling bank frauds as well as others associated with the transfer of both real estate properties at settlement who apparently not only setting me up to lose both my homes and that the loss of $66,000 down payment that I put on my home .

4)The behavior of all judges and courts have followed after this group of ethnic judges who retaliated against Ms. Hartman for her filing against a Jewish Realtor in Philadelphia – in referring to her as "criminal and crazy" . She has been reduced to Pro Se status and therefore subjected to onerous and burdensome demands that her submissions be at least as good as any law firm or have her case dismissed and **all of her property taken with fraud and impunity .**

5)Apart of this case is to look very closely on why a patent was not issued in this case and who are what may have been responsible for those actions and in order to

do that , not only must we look at the opinions that were published by the court with only the trial Judge's name on it , but we must look at not only the wording within that opinion but wording within other opinions ruling and affirming the take away of Ms. Hartman's personal real estate property that she had purchased with her own income and her intellectual property that she had designed and filed for patent protection again using her own creativity and funds . What is stunning about all of the take away of Ms. Hartman's property is the fact that she had been defamed by the Pennsylvania Judicial Administration with lies and without just cause . And had been blackballed from hiring counsel and had had her financial assets seized therefore making it impossible for her to fight back with professional counsel and having to rely on her Pro Se status for any representation at all making her completely vulnerable to trials without due process and even if she were right with the law she cited , she would be dismissed as wrong and repeatedly denied a just and fair hearing . This has created a 30 year rout of the government's illegal seizure of Hartman's personal property .

6)She alleges that both her home(s) and her intellectual property were set up and defrauded away from her by judges and other federal employees of the United States government . She alleges that she was set up to be defamed , defrauded , and discredited so that this takeover of her personal property by the federal government could be achieved and is be maintained by the continuing fraud.

7)What started out as a 'lynching' by the misconduct of ethnic judges retaliating against the black woman for filing lawsuits against a Jewish Realtor and Philadelphia City employees on a condominium board turned into a national and 30 year rout and attack on Hartman with a fraud fest carried out under the so called **color of law** officials declaring her a 'criminal and crazy' while the government has prospered from a successful invention declaring it a "utility" in 2016 . **No recognition or compensation to the inventor whose ideas made the Internet 2 a success .**

8)She alleges the loss of 2 homes and personal possessions and assets , amounting to over $600,000 of damages to her . Her personal intellectual property now in use and being copied everyday by the Federal Government is valued at trillions of dollars . Ms. Hartman has been made a scapegoat or sacrificial lamb for government violations and crimes . Her health ruined as she became under assault when the Social Security Administration had already declared her disabled. Damages that are incalculable and from which she may never recover.

9) Plaintiff alleges that the Opinion , Judgment , and issuance of a formal Mandate in October 2021 by CAFC , and entered by CFC to be arbitrary and capricious and not at all reflective of evidence already on record within the courts that Ms. Hartman is the true inventor of the new internet as it was her ideas that

were used by the National Science Foundation and others to change the defunct and retired Internet 1 or the Arpanet (the Internet by the DOD or Darpa).

Plaintiff's interpretations and excerpts of various renderings of various opinions that she has read **

'for lack of an issued patent under section 1498(a)).
Similarly, Ms. Hartman cannot state a takings claim. As an initial matter, the Court has held that the Court of Federal Claims lacks jurisdiction to consider an infringement-based takings claim. Golden v. United States, 955 F.3d 981, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2020); see Bondyopadhyay, 2021 WL 922734, at *4. **To the extent Ms. Hartman would base a takings claim on some action by the Government other than alleged infringement, she must "identify[] a valid property interest" under the Fifth Amendment and show a "governmental action [that] amounted to a compensable taking of that property interest."**

Even assuming that a patent might amount to private property for purposes of a takings analysis, Ms. Hartman does not have a patent. She therefore cannot maintain a takings claim. Aside from these deficiencies, to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6), "a complaint must allege facts 'plausible on its face."

Plaintiff counter argues , "How can Ms. Hartman have a patent if the government itself interfered with her intellectual property and patenting rights making it impossible for her to have a patent .? Through using its own violations of its own conflict of interest laws both through theft of the intellectual property from the SBIR (Where contract violations may have occurred SEE EXHIBITS 1]and later when Ms. Hartman did file for a patent to protect her invention, there was no granting of a patent to the National Science Foundation , Darpa , the Federal government or any other agent .Circa 1990-1991 , the National Science Foundation commissioned the transformation of the residual telecom works to Merit Networks via MCIMAIL , IBM , and other technology builders – almost directly following Hartman's submission of proposal(s) to SBIR in 1990. Literature even in the public domain will witness that.

SEE EXHIBITS 7A , 7B , 7C, 7D ,

Since Ms. Hartman had not filed for a patent in 1990 when she had filed with the Small Business Innovation Research Program but her proposals were evidence of her **innovation** – her filing at that time as a start up business owner offering herself out as a contractor to do research for the government while running her own consultant information retrieval or brokering products and/or services company . Hartman alleges that because of the hatred of an ethnic group of judges in Philadelphia towards her and their defamation – also including the National

Science Foundation that also had a history of her apparently not impressed that in 1967 Dr. C.F.Hazel's giveaway to her a Black the opportunity to participate with the National Science Foundation especially as they had not been directly involved . Dr. C.F. Hazel Professor Emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania . It was rumored that Dr. Hazel had been involved in the development of Cascade Dish Detergent. He was a chemistry professor and influential in her life .

This was just before quotas and the Affirmative Action program to increase college enrollment for Blacks , circa 1974 . Dr. Hazel who granted her the opportunity may have encountered criticism for his actions – never expressed anything of that nature to her . However , he had insisted that she apply to the University for entrance on her own which she did and that she pass her courses on her own which she did .

Another contact that she had with the NSF was in 1984 . She out of a desire and interest to lead a research team on the topic of what at that time was labeled "Acid Rain" submitted a poorly typed and without funding application to lead a research team on what later was labeled as Climate Change . The Inventor has always had an interest in what she calls a 'search for solutions' . During that Academic Year at Penn , studying both Biology and Chemistry , she learned a lot about how important it is to maintain a balance in the nature to preserve the environment and the natural order of things . Hartman alleges that the National Science Foundation was well aware of who she was because of that history from Philadelphia and that she was a black science teacher with only a modest salary. Hartman had completed undergraduate school at Penn State University on partial scholarships from the Philadelphia School Board and school supplies and book funding from the Professional Black Women group of Philadelphia. She had worked her way through school and with the help of her parents .

a) Darlene Fisher and Charles Brownstein were in charge of the NSF when Ms. Hartman's intellectual property the Accessing Accessibility Process was being reviewed. Hartman alleges that the NSF was instrumental in commissioning the ANS and Merit Networks to change the residual telecom networks and adapt them to commercialization and the changes that Hartman had suggested and written into her proposals were used in the transformation . The adoption of these ideas were apparently done in secret . **SEE EXHIBITS 7A , 7B, 7C , 7D**

10)How can Ms. Hartman have a patent if the government itself interfered with her intellectual property, taking it over and publishing it as its own and rights making patenting rights impossible ? Through using its own **violations of its own conflict of interest laws** both through theft of the intellectual property from the SBIR and later when Ms. Hartman did file for a patent , there was no granting of a patent to the National Science Foundation , Darpa , the Federal

government or any other agent – but **fraud** through the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the term **Indefiniteness** in its Opinion and overlooking evidence of fraud in the Patent Office , the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit locked down the intellectual property for use by the government and prevented a patent from issue . Traditionally inventions that require the use of machinery have been excluded from being indefinite . Accessing the internet requires machinery and lots of it so the court's description is legally not sound . There was an extensive argument by the Plaintiff on why ' indefiniteness ' should not be used including in the background information of the invention , a description of the former state of the art which was decidedly different from the invention – all ignored by the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit . Now comes the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit again ruling on its own violations in Case No. 20-1535 . **THIS IS DEFINITELY A CASE FOR REMOVAL OF ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS MANDATES** .

11) Under the Department of Justice and others the government's assault on Ms. Hartman continue with a fair trial being made inaccessible to Plaintiff who is a Pro Se litigant .is continued evidence and violation of the United States to hold the inventor's property in *Abeyance* so that each time the Pro Se litigant attempts to bring resolution through a trial or legal challenge, the property the Accessing Accessibility Process [that comprises the internet and worldwide web when reduced to practice] is held in suspense while laws , rules , and other statutes concerning it are changed making justice impossible .

12)This lack of due process and unequal access to justice also keeps in place a Mandate that was entered by the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit, Case 2013-1070 declaring the Accessing Accessibility Process **indefinite** arguably it is not. Such a red herring that is at least dubious and at best fraudulent is the illegal hook on which the government is basing it lock down and possession of the inventor's invention . **SEE EXHIBIT 8 Appeals Ct. for Federal Circuit 2013-1070 Opinion .**

13) Another strategy being used by the Federal Government in its illegal hold of the inventor's personal property is ***'abeyance'*** where the intellectual property – the Accessing Accessibility Process – is alternatively suspended until legislation surrounding it be like rules laws and even statutes are alternatively changed. Like continuously changing the goal posts so that no goals can be made .These are the fraudulent actions of the government under the Department of Justice , with presidential administrations being at their helm to enslave Ms. Hartman while it continues to use her intellectual property without recognition or compensation to her .

14)The Internet has become a tool of the government as well as a utility used by many – misinformation and fraud are prevalent and information can be published or it can be censored as her story is being censored and her trials hidden from public view .

15)The misconduct of judges and the refusal of Appellate Courts to look at Ms. Hartman's case even when it is presented in an organized way and according to court rules continues as it has since Ms. Hartman's submissions of her innovative and inventive ideas to the federal government in 1990 . Since that time Ms. Hartman has voiced her complaints and in 2004 filed for a patent application to protect her intellectual property . **Since she was first to invent and first to file her patenting rights should have been preserved .**

16)The Agencies within the SBIR including the U.S. Small Business Administration , National Science Foundation and others breached their contract with Ms. Hartman . In addition to the conditions printed on the forms that were mailed to prospective applicants that form contracts although limited.Her information was shared among many federal government employees – National Science Foundation responsible for review and granting funding if awards are made . **SEE EXHIBITS 9 , 6 Denial letters** to plaintiff from SBIR agencies even from **those that supposedly were to help disadvantaged** , women owned businesses . Reasons given : disadvantages or deficiency .

17)Dorothy Hartman herself wrote an additional letter to the SBA asking that her intellectual property not be shared with others . After realizing that her ideas although very good – even excellent were not resulting in her receiving any financial help only denial letters- even though she could detect changes in the industry she wanted to add additional protection to her property.
SEE EXHIBIT 10 – excerpts from letter to Mr. Frank Campo of the SBA

18)The first Abeyance , was the response of the National Science Foundation in its published Decision C and D , stating that the idea to commercialize or privatize came from Harvard around the same time as the date of my letter . The date of the inventor's letter , **November 13 , 1990** . The date quoted by the National Science Foundation supposedly of the **Commercialization** ideas , **November 1990** with no specific date . First use of Abeyance by government **SEE EXHIBIT 11 – Decision and announcement by NSF that commercialization or privitization was the idea of an unnamed Harvard professor .**

19)Hartman's initial proposal was signed , notarized , and submitted on March 12 , 1990 to SBA. Clearly Hartman received no time to consider whether or not she would patent her intellectual property . It was even suggested that hers was not a technology idea but a business idea and as of yet not patentable . That changed in

1999 with the America Inventor's Act . The ideas were an improvement of technology and history has shown that the ideas on commercialization did transform telecommunications and grew the industry .**SEE EXHIBIT 12**

20)From that time to now , in addition to the illegal seizures of her home carried out in Philadelphia , one in 2003 , the other in 2015 , and her town home sold in 2016 through Sheriff's Sale for $295, 000. The federal government has continued its illegal takeover of the internet's design or invention and has failed to credit her for the invention and has refused to pay her for its use . Thus far , she has even been denied its use to build websites and businesses for herself – having attempted many domains and websites over the years only to have them knocked down , destroyed , or without Search Engine Optimization (seo) .

21)The Inventor's prototype Talk Shoppe Inc. was supposed to be the first search engine .Once the Internet begun by the Department of Defense (Arpanet) had been retired and the new internet begun by changes commissioned to Merit Networks by the National Science Foundation , the government made the new internet accessible mostly to computer makers – those who were programmers and code writers . The first search engines were and still are leaders in telecom today:
Google
Microsoft
Yahoo
SEE EXHIBIT 13

22)In doing so , the National Science Foundation and the changes created by the ANS consortium and engineered by Merit Networks – the NSF created an internet that eliminated the position of the broker that was still a distinguishing parameter of the Plaintiff's writing , Accessing Accessibility . The transformation of the old internet into the new was called Internet 2 . SEE EXHIBIT 7A , 7B , 7C , 7D.

23)The Broker position had been created by the inventor who had offered to hire herself out as a contractor to do research on the popularity of the new telecom but also to hire herself out as a computer consultant or liason between those who did not have computers to fetch information , goods , or services available to the few databases until the industry caught up . The Broker position was swapped out in Internet 2 by engaging phone and computer makers into the new telecommunications environment .

24)The leaders of Internet 2 and went directly to engaging computer makers who were also programmers and code writers to put the intellectual property into play right away . This explains the huge growth and the telecom and ecommerce boom in the 1990's .

25)The use of the Plaintiff's ideas of how to incorporate ordinary consumers and using cyberspace a potentially infinite alternate but virtual space assures the growth and the ability to carry billions of people online simultaneously .SEE **EXHIBITS 14A , 14B, 14C**

26)These are the characteristics that were present in the Plaintiff's invention and what made it attractive to the government and Ms. Hartman's race , handicap, and lack of financial assets were used to intentionally discriminate against her - their actions aided and abetted by the defamation and blackballing the Plaintiff from professional representation – thus victimizing her for fraud and other violations and crimes .The inventor was deliberate cut out of the action and the profits while the internet insiders and many in government including congress and the presidency profited from empowerment and the stock market .

27. Hartman since the Case No. 1447 in which she the Plaintiff had won , although on a reduced charge of negligence had been blackballed in legal databases from hiring an attorney . Both her name and reputation along with her start up business - her search engine prototype business called Talk Shoppe Inc. was also slandered and debased in the negative records written and published to legal databases and public records . Both she and her prototype 'online' business were being published in a smearing campaign and lawyers warned to stay away . Hartman's lawyers in Philadelphia dropped the case and she was helped by a law office that imported an African-American lawyer from out of town to come in and argue the case for her . Hartman for 30 years has been forced to act Pro Se and exposed to grueling court cases where whether or not she submitted evidence or quoted law correctly – she has been mowed down mercilessly by Appellate Court having all the time the knowledge that her claims regarding fraud of her homes and the Internet were valid .

Claims continued

28) She alleges that she has been a 'mark' for racial hatred , defamatory lies and fraud for the past 30 years with no Appeal(s) from any Appellate Court regarding the fraudulent taking of her homes. Her intellectual property is still being held through abeyance and fraud by the federal government while she has consistently been denied hearings or when hearing granted – ignored evidence and dismissal . Transcript from the trial in Case No. 1447 shows where the trial judge gave the fraud question to the jury but it was not posed as a .The prejudice and the racism that the Plaintiff encountered in Philadelphia after purchasing the condominium and filing in the Small Business Innovation Research Program set in motion a slew of denial of appeals , even writs to the Supreme Court that have been not reviewed and therefore **Denied** so that the city of Philadelphia and the National Science Foundation have been able to steal plaintiff's personal property with impunity .- **with all judges and courts following in 'lock-step' the actions put forth by what the plaintiff alleges is a 'lynch mob' of ethnic judges retaliating against her for filing lawsuits against a Jewish Realtor and his condominium board and leadership in the National Science Foundation in 1990 .**

29) Before adequate time had even elapsed to grant the inventor time to decide whether she would file a patent application with her ideas submitted to the **Small Innovation Research Program (SBIR) her personal intellectual property had already been misappropriated by the National Science Foundation** and was well on the way to becoming a national structure within the United States and was given the status of being just a continuation of the network that had been created by Darpa in 1969. This is not true . The new internet or Internet 2 contained the ideas , structure and design that Hartman had proposed to the government workers in her proposals submitted to the SBIR .
SEE EXHIBITS 15 Copy of Plaintiff's Patent Application #11, 003,123 .**Her figures although submitted to patent office were not admitted and printed with her application .**

30) Although the ideas were novel and new at the time and her ability to patent the invention should have been preserved , but was instead **misappropriated by the government** , the inventor alleges that the government interfered with the property rights of the inventor immediately by taking the ideas directly from the program in November 1990 and published them right away or commissioned the ANS Consortium that consisted of MCI Mail , IBM , and others working along with Merit Networks of Michigan to integrate Ms. Hartman's ideas into the residual and skeletal remains of the previous Arpanet or Darpa or Department of Defense Internet that had begun in 1969 but had been phased out and retired by 1989 .Hartman alleges that government after seeing the potential for power and wealth as shown in her proposals immediately saw the value and took the property by force and fraud . **SEE EXHIBITS 16 – Copy of Plaintiff's**

submission to the SBIR on Accessing Accessibility and how to improve commerce through the use of telecommunications . Also how to place businesses online . Her startup and prototype of a search engine , her business Talk Shoppe Inc. an illustration of how it could be done . However demonstrating how all transactions could be handled in cyberspace – search for goods , services , information , and services all handled in virtual space .

31)The 'Broker' position was eliminated as part of the fraud in the Patent Office so that the inventor would be denied a patent as a patent would still have been available to her when she had first filed with the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office in 2004 as hers had been unique and patentable ideas when first submitted even in 2004 . Because of the government's illegal confiscation of her intellectual property it was not prepared for Hartman's filing in the Patent Office .

32)The Patent Office complied with the National Science Foundation and the Commerce Department to delay the patent application and to make illegal changes to the patenting examining procedures so that a patent would be denied for the convenience of the government confiscation of the inventive ideas .

33) * The government has maintained its hold on the inventor's intellectual property , the Accessing Accessibility by a combination of the initial of the ideas from the SBIR , the almost immediate of the use of the IP from proposals signed and notarized by March 1990 but applicant had discussed with SBDC's the ideas possibly by as early as 1989 ; although public use did not occur right away but with a series of steps to introduce the new internet or internet 2 . Hartman alleges that the government is still copying her intellectual property because of its success of the invention when reduced to practice- that reduction to practice being today's internet and worldwide web .

34) Those Internet agencies that have been gifted with Ms. Hartman's intellectual property royalty free by the government have become mega sized companies and very rich because they were able to sell their phones , computers , and ads to the billions of people online because of Ms. Hartman's innovative ideas . They have a large number of patenting rights . **SEE EXHIBIT 17**. Mega sized companies with patenting rights . Her invention supports them all while she receives no patent , no royalties , recognition , nor compensation .

35) This invention that allows trillions of dollars into the American Economy and that has become a tool for the American government since it was declared a utility in 2016 is not the orignal internet that was designed and created by the Department of Defense in 1969 with Vinton Cerf and Frank Kahn as its original

designers and inventors but is the result of the National Science Foundation unauthorized usage to commission Merit Networks and the ANS consortium to transform the previous residual (Arpanet) telecom structures into the current structure that has been adapted for commerce according to the teachings laid forth in the inventor's proposals . **EXHIBIT 18 ARPANET** , Internet 1 , the previous Darpa Internet and existed before Internet 2 accomplished by the use of the Inventor's ideas . Because she is the inventor and contributor of ideas only and BLACK her legacy and compensation have been disrespected .

36)Hartman alleges that as an African-American and handicapped woman that she was intentionally made a "mark" and a victim of *intentional discrimination* and the *oppression of blacks* because the government did not want her to become wealthy or powerful but wanted to reserve that for themselves and their friends , *privileged* classes or people like them and is the epitome of racist and oppressive acts by the government to prevent that type of wealth to a person of color .

37. Through the use of pathogenic (disease producing) bacteria either placed into her body during surgery or left in her body after surgery was done so secretly and not told to her , her primary care physician(s) or anyone else . This was done secretly and the bacteria left to grow for years – being discovered in a desperate attempt to get a well ordered all prior medical records . This information was found only after obtaining medical records . The Plaintiff was never told by the unscrupulous doctors . In addition to her health being made worse – she has literally been tortured by the terrible suffering . An attempt has been made on her life , the particulars now being covered over by State Officers in Pennsylvania preventing further hearings on complaints that she filed to the Bureau of Occupational and Professional Licensing in Harrisburg .***

38.She has been cut from profiting from the Internet 2 built around integrating her ideas into residual telecom skeletal networks to create a successful internet that transcends continents forming a world wide web while assaulting and impoverishing the Inventor .

39.Ms. Hartman had been disabled retired from her teaching career(s) by the Social Security Administration but she alleges that the so-called actors of law who defamed her made up their own medical records about her filled with embellishments and falsifications to propagate their malicious slander and libel of her "being criminal and crazy "to defraud away and steal all of her personal property including real estate and intellectual property .

40.She alleges personal injury and harm to her body by unscrupulous doctors one who was apparently ordered by judges and state officers to write up falsified medical records and publish them out to hundreds of doctors. Two or more of them manipulating her medications to cause harm to her heart trying to advance her heart condition that initially was cardiomyopathy with essential hypertension , and another one who apparently left 4 kinds of pathogenic bacteria in her body during surgery without treating them or letting anyone know that they were there . She alleges in an effort to induce heart failure to kill me and make it seem a natural death . She essentially has been tortured with 8 years of bacterial growth inside of her body . The State Officers are preventing an investigation and using the inventor's lack of attorney or Pro Se status as an excuse to continue to hide these very serious allegations and prevent her from the hearings that she is entitled to .

41. This is forcing her to file criminal charges to law enforcement .The aim apparently to accelerate and bring on cardiac failure to make the death appear natural from a condition that she was previously suffering when she made the filing and application to the government program , SBIR. "They have tried to kill me" , alleges Hartman and have continued for the last 30 years to defraud me of everything that I own including my homes and my intellectual property . " I want justice and relief from the assault by corruption in government determined to continue copying the intellectual property of the inventor *ad infinitem* without crediting her for her work or compensating her for overwhelming damages from the monetary losses of her personal real estate and intellectual properties.While essentially punishing and brutalizing her in retaliation for her having filed lawsuits against a Jewish realtor and his condominium board essentially using lies and defamation to set her up as a "mark" and "scapegoat" for illegal seizure of her property under the guise of **color of law .**

42)This can only be described as racism , extreme cruelty , intentional discrimination and infliction of distress , in order to maintain the fraudulent confiscation of the inventor's personal property amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in monetary loss while violating the inventor's rights and violating the government's own conflict of interest laws . Essentially domestic terrorism and government tyranny .

43)Ms. Hartman alleges that what is being done to her is inhumane , imposition of slavery , as well as refusing to acknowledge credit for an invention that is her legacy and the refusal to compensate her while enriching and empowering themselves as well as their friends and allies – domestic terrorism and government tyranny .

44) The Plaintiff alleges flagrant and blatant fraud in the United States Patent and Trademark Office regarding her patent application , the Accessing Accessibility Process U.S. #11,003,123 and other applications .

45) The Plaintiff alleges fraud in the U.S. Small Business Administration , National Science Foundation and the Department of Commerce .

46. The Plaintiff alleges fraud by the DOD , ICANN in distributing misinformation to rob Ms. Hartman of credit and compensation for her invention .

47. Ms. Hartman alleges fraud by the democratic administrations , Clinton-Gore and Obama- Biden for plagiarizing her intellectual property without her authorization or permission and without crediting her for her work .

LEGAL STANDARDS include but not limited to the following :

Section 205 , 18 U.S.C. - Regarding Conflict of Interest by government employees.

The objective of the Political Reform Act is the promotion of impartial and ethical conduct of public affairs by state and local government officials. (See Gov. Code, § 81000.) fn. 1 The FPPC has primary responsibility for administration of the act. (§ 83111.) One of the act's regulatory segments deals with conflicts of interest. It prohibits a public official, state or local, from participating in or using his official position to [75 Cal. App. 3d 719] influence a governmental decision in which he has a financial interest. (§ 87100.) fn. 2 It requires state and local agencies to adopt conflict of interest codes covering their "designated employees." (§ 87300.) Such a code designates the decision-making positions within the agency involving foreseeable conflicts of interest and requires the designated employees to file periodic financial disclosure statements. (§§ 82014, 87302.) The FPPC is the "code reviewing body" for agencies of the state government. (§ 82011.) conduct of public affairs by state and local government officials. (See Gov. Code, §81000.) fn. 1 The FPPC has primary responsibility for administration of the act. (§83111.) One of the act's regulatory segments deals with conflicts of interest. It prohibits a public official, state or local, from participating in or using his official position to [75 Cal. App. 3d 719] influence a governmental decision in which he has a financial interest. (§ 87100.)

.....They are capable of directly altering the activities, that is, the decisions of executive agencies, resulting in tangible effects which far outdistance the soft inducements of good counsel. fn. 8 [75 Cal. App. 3d 723]

These observations gain added force when juxtaposed to the conflict of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act. Foremost of these is section 87100 (fn. 2, ante). [3] An official has a financial interest in a decision when it is "reasonably foreseeable" that the decision will have a material financial effect on his investments, property or income. (§ 87103.) The conflict of interest laws operate without regard to actual corruption or actual governmental loss; they establish an objective standard "directed not only at dishonor, but also at conduct that tempts dishonor;" they are preventive, acting upon tendencies as well as prohibited results.

(U.S. v. Mississippi Valley Co. (1961) 364 U.S. 520, 549-551 [5 L.Ed.2d 268, 288-290, 81 S.Ct. 294]; Stigall v. City of Taft (1962) 58 Cal. 2d 565, 569 [25 Cal.Rptr. 441, 375 P.2d 289]; People v. Watson (1971) 15 Cal. App. 3d 28, 37-39 [92 Cal.Rptr. 860].) A violation occurs not only when the official participates in the decision, but when he influences it, directly or indirectly. (§ 87100, fn. 2, ante; Stigall v. City of Taft, supra, 58 Cal. 2d at p. 569.) Thus, a public official outside the immediate hierarchy of the decision-making agency may violate the conflict of interest law if he uses his official authority to influence the agency's decision.

United States v Meyers

Section 281 reached a broader range of assistance, covering not just prosecution of claims against the United States but also the "rendering [of] service" in relation to administrative proceedings in which the United States has an interest, but applied only where the federal employee received compensation for his or her services. Cf. United States v. Meyers, 692 F.2d 823, 856-57 (2d Cir. 1982).
18 interpretive consensus lends further support to our conclusion that § 205 is properly understood to apply to those matters in which a federal employee's representational assistance could potentially distort the government's process for making a decision to confer a benefit, impose a sanction, or otherwise to directly effect the interests of discrete and identifiable persons or parties
FN 1. All statutory citations in this opinion will refer to the Government Code.
FN 2. Section 87100 declares: "No public official at any level of state or local government shall make, participate in making or in any way attempt to use his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he knows or has reason to know he has a financial interest."

See Section 205 , 18 U.S.C. paragraph 205(a)
Section 205 applies to federal employees, employees of the District of Columbia, and "special Government employee[s]," defined as those serving for 130 days or less in a calendar year. See 18 U.S.C. § 202(a). Section 205(a), applicable to
regular federal employees such as Van Ee, has two parts, one barring an employee from assisting with, or sharing in, a private party's claim against the United States, § 205(a)(1), the other subjecting a federal employee to criminal or civil penalties if the employee

"acts as an agent or attorney for anyone before any department [or] agency ... in connection with any covered matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest...." 18 U.S.C. § 205(a)(2). A "covered matter" is defined in § 205(h) as "any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter." Id. § 205(h).
a financial interest. (§ 87100.) fn. 2 It requires state and local agencies to adopt 3. conflict of interest codes covering their "designated employees." (§ 87300.) Such a code designates the decision-making positions within the agency involving foreseeable conflicts of interest and requires the designated employees to file periodic financial disclosure statements. (§§ 82014, 87302.) The FPPC is the "code reviewing body" for agencies of the state government. (§ 82011.)
..They are capable of directly altering the activities, that is, the decisions of

executive agencies, resulting in tangible effects which far outdistance the soft inducements of good counsel. fn. 8 [75 Cal. App. 3d 723]
These observations gain added force when juxtaposed to the conflict of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act. Foremost of these is section 87100 (fn. 2, ante). [3] An official has a financial interest in a decision when it is "reasonably foreseeable" that the decision will have a material financial effect on his investments, property or income. (§ 87103.) The conflict of interest laws operate without regard to actual corruption or actual governmental loss; they establish an objective standard "directed not only at dishonor, but also at conduct that tempts dishonor;" they are preventive, acting upon tendencies as well as prohibited results.

(U.S. v. Mississippi Valley Co. (1961) 364 U.S. 520, 549-551 [5 L.Ed.2d 268, 288-290, 81 S.Ct. 294]; Stigall v. City of Taft (1962) 58 Cal. 2d 565, 569 [25 Cal.Rptr. 441, 375 P.2d 289]; People v. Watson (1971) 15 Cal. App. 3d 28, 37-39 [92 Cal.Rptr. 860].) A violation occurs not only when the official participates in the decision, but when he influences it, directly or indirectly. (§ 87100, fn. 2, ante; Stigall v. City of Taft, supra, 58 Cal. 2d at p. 569.) Thus, a public official outside the immediate hierarchy of the decision-making agency may violate the conflict of interest law...

44)She further alleges that these Internet agencies , especially the big companies have become accessories after the fact and are now using their prowess , strength and expertise , to prevent her being able to use her own invention , and also in censuring her own case – sweeping under the rug these gross violations that are being held in place by the Courts' failure to act in relieving Ms. Hartman of this cruel unjust and burdensome position and situation . The Court's themselves have become accessories after the fact under the auspices of the Department of Justice and presidential administrations .

45)She further alleges that Merrick Garland , who is the current head of the Department of Justice to have become an accessory after the fact in allowing these unfair and unjust court trials and the hideously complex and numerous violations of United States laws surrounding the illegal copying of her intellectual property that continues everyday with its use of the Internet as a utility without compensation to the inventor -that the Biden presidential administration by default is an accessory after the fact .

46) Federal Circuit Opinion in the Case 2013- 1070 is disingenuous and fraudulent because its writes that Ms. Hartman's ideas do not comprise today's Internet but the Opinion itself gives a description of today's internet which is Ms. Hartman's intellectual property being copied in today's Internet . It is certainly not a description of the Arpanet that was the Internet designed and invented by Vinton Cerf and Frank Kahn under the Department of Defense circa 1969 and was retired in 1989.

47)The court's use of "indefinite" and "abeyance " two abstract terms that are being used in this case to carry out fraud and censure while sacrificing the life of a disabled black woman being intentionally discriminated against because of her minority status . Cyberspace is potentially infinite but **infinite** is not the same as **indefinite** . These terms are part of the government's fraud to keep its illegal hold on the internet and to enslave Ms. Hartman .These combined with the Courts ' use of violation of Federal Rules of Evidence and lack of due process continues to produce crooked trials that cover over what can easily be construed as domestic terrorism and tyranny being practiced by the United States government against the black inventor of one of the world's greatest inventions and the greatest invention of the 20th Century . Why ? Because of the power it gives the government , it serves as its tool and produces trillions of dollars in the American economy each year .

48)The Inventor demands Justice that has been delayed for too long and asks for a speedy and expedient , but fair trial with a neutral judge if possible under such gross violation of governmental **conflict of interest laws**.

49)Other violations of the government in this case and its breaking of law in the case of its illegal confiscation of personal property from Dorothy M. Hartman including both real estate and intellectual property include but are not limited to the following constitutional and civil rights violations and federal statutes :

50) Since this was done without Ms. Hartman's knowledge initially and without her permission and/or authority – it constituted a misappropriation and/or theft of intellectual property of Ms. Hartman . It further breached a contract and enslaved Ms. Hartman who is a natural born citizen of the United States .

51)

41 U.S. Code §7103.Decision by contracting officer

(3) The 1 term "contracting officer" means any person who, by appointment in accordance with applicable regulations, has the authority to enter into and administer contracts and make determinations and findings with respect thereto. The term also includes the authorized representative of the contracting officer, acting within the limits of his authority;.....the term "contractor" means a party to a Government contract other than the Government;

(4)Time for submitting claims.—

(A)In general.—

Each claim by a contractor against the Federal Government relating to a contract and each claim by the Federal Government against a contractor relating to a contract shall be submitted within 6 years after the accrual of the claim.

(7) The 1 term "misrepresentation of fact" means a false statement of substantive fact, or any conduct which leads to a belief of a substantive fact material to proper understanding of the matter in hand, made with intent to deceive or mislead.

Government against a contractor relating to a contract shall be submitted within 6 years after the accrual of the claim.

(B)Exception.—

Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph does not apply to a claim by the Federal Government against a contractor that is based on a claim by the contractor involving fraud. [SEE EXHIBITS]

52)The United States government under the current Department of Justice Head , Merrick Garland , is continuing to violate its own conflicts of interest laws as has adopted a position of acting itself as an 'accessory after the fact ' in the continuing litany of violations and inhumane persecution of Ms. Hartman .

53)In 2016 Barack Obama declared the new Internet or Internet 2 a Utility :

54)Ms. Dorothy M. Hartman is owed Eminent Domain for the use of her personal property as it was and is her intellectual property that is being used by the U.S. government and declared a utility without credit or compensation to her .

ON GOING VIOLATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS , CIVIL RIGHTS AND FEDERAL STATUTES :

Violations of Const. Amendments IV,V,XIII, XIV

Amendment IV – " The right of the people to be secure in
their persons , houses , papers, and effects , against unreasonable … seizures , but upon probable cause , supported by Oath or Affirmation , and particularly describing …..the things to be seized .

Amendment V- …. Eminent Domain
The power of the government to take private property and convert it into public use. The Fifth Amendment provides that the government may only exercise this power if they provide just compensation to the property owners. see, e.g. Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp. 458 US 419 (1982)."The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution says 'nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.' Due Process Clause … it is not due process of law if provision be not made for compensation…..

The just compensation required by the Constitution is that which constitutes "a full and perfect equivalent for the property taken...Where property of a citizen has been mistakenly seized by the Government and it is converted into money which is invested, the owner is entitled in recovering compensation to an allowance for the use of his property. Interests in intangible as well as tangible property are subject to protection under the Taking Clause. Thus compensation must be paid for the taking of contract rights, patent rights, and trade secrets. So too, the franchise of a private corporation is property which cannot be taken for public use without compensation.

Where property of a citizen has been mistakenly seized by the Government and it is converted into money which is invested, the owner is entitled in recovering compensation to an allowance for the use of his property.
Interests in intangible as well as tangible property are subject to protection under the Taking Clause. Thus compensation must be paid for the taking of contract rights, patent rights, and trade secrets. So too, the franchise of a private corporation is property which cannot be taken for public use without compensation.

Amendment XIII, Section 1- which abolishes slavery . **Amendment XIII – the abolishment of slavery .** Blacks have property rights . Ms. Hartman is a law-abiding citizen . Fraudulent and falsified records including 'criminal' records were deliberately feigned , created and submitted to legal databases and public records to maliciously malign Ms. Hartman's character – enabling false ID and abetting Fraud .

Eminent Domain
The power of the government to take private property and convert it into public use. The Fifth Amendment provides that the government may only exercise this power if they provide just compensation to the property owners. see, e.g. Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp. 458 US 419 (1982).

Public Use
Explicit in the just compensation clause is the requirement that the taking of private property be for a public use; the Court has long accepted the principle that one is deprived of his property in violation of this guarantee if a State takes the property for any reason other than a public use.

"When . . . [the] power [of eminent domain] is exercised it can only be done by giving the party whose property is taken or whose use and enjoyment of such property is interfered with, full and adequate compensation, not excessive or exorbitant, but just compensation." The Fifth Amendment's guarantee "that private property shall not be taken for a public use without just compensation was designed to bar Government from forcing some people alone to bear public burdens which, in all fairness and justice, should be borne by the public as a whole."

Citizenship clause -

The Citizenship Clause overruled the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision that black people were not citizens and could not become citizens , nor enjoy the benefits of citizenship [35] [36]. Some members of Congress voted for the Fourteenth Amendment in order to eliminate doubts about the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 [37] or to ensure that no subsequent Congress could later repeal or alter the main provisions of that Act[38] The Civil Rights Act of 1866 had granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States if they were not subject to a foreign power , and this clause of the Fourteenth Amendment *constitutionalized this rule* .*****

55) Opinion(s) , judgment and mandate entered in Case No. 20-1535 in the Federal Circuit Ct. of Appeals and Case No. 20- 000832

Parts of the writings by the Courts is arbitrary and capricious.

To this extent Ms. Hartman files this Complaint within the Court that not only has she continuously identified a valid property interest under the fifth Amendment [as that valid property interest is expressed here and demonstrated by this filing that not only is there a propensity of evidence that Ms. Hartman has a valid property interest that the United States Government has had access to and property custody of for the past 30 years , with ample evidence that the property belongs to Ms. Hartman and ample evidence that the property is still being maintained in the custody of the American government and that in the way that the property is being used and maintained by the government – is not just a violation of the constitutional and civil , but humane rights of Ms. Hartman are continuing by the United States Government in its continued violations of its own conflict of Interest Laws .

56)This is clearly an untrue or prejudicial conclusion by the Court in the recent court cases , CFC Case No. 20-00832 and CAFC Case No. 20-1535 as Ms. Hartman's **Appeal Brief** , **Reply Brief** , **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** were not reviewed by a 3-judge panel in the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit . Either that or the 3- Judge panel was not identified . The Petitioner as a Pro Se litigant and apparently unwelcomed at trying to litigate this matter did not get a true appeal or a bonafide review by judges in order to render a truly just opinion . And yet all of this just as the unjust opinion by the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit had been wrong in agreeing with the United States Patent and Trademark Office in denying a patent for the Patent Application , Accessing Accessing Process , Patent Application # 11003123 . In essence the **CAFC in its 2013-1070 opinion** was describing the modern day Internet ; Internet 2 or the Worldwide Web .while at the same time in its opinion decrying that Hartman was the inventor even while the opinion was describing Hartman's invention . The CAFC was not describing the Arpanet that was an old and defunct internet that had been discontinued and replaced by what the Pro Se Litigant or Petitioner describes as her property . The documents and evidence in the record shows that Hartman's property is the property described in the CAFC Opinion . It is also the property described and shown on the USPTO,gov website as being **U.S. Patent Application #11003123.** **[**SEE EXHIBITS]

57)Although it was novel and new at the time and patentenable , the inventor alleges that the government interfered with the property rights of the inventor immediately by taking the ideas directly from the program in November 1990 and published them right away or commissioned the ANS Consortium that consisted of MCI Mail , IBM , and others working along with Merit Networks of Michigan to integrate Ms. Hartman's ideas into the residual and skeletal remains of the previous Arpanet or Darpa or Department of Defense Internet that had begun in 1969 but had been phased out and retired by 1989- deliberately disrupting and interfering with the right of the inventor to receive a patent .

Claims continued

59) The Accessing Accessibity Process is intellectual property owned by Dorothy M. Hartman and has been since 1989 -1990 and is still being manipulated and misappropriated by the Federal Government .

60)That property is still under Patent Application U.S. #11003123 and owned by Dorothy M. Hartman **and a patent should be awarded as it was deliberately not awarded by the government under falsification of the color of law .**

61)Federal Judges in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Judicial Administration in Harrisburg , Pa. set up falsified criminal records associating Dorothy M. Hartman aka Dorothy Hartman with DUI (Driving under the influence charges and other falsified negative information) deliberately maligning the Science Teacher and Inventor's name and reputation . These charges and malicious libel are not true.

62) Ms. Hartman is not a drinker and only drank socially on occasion as a young person. She has never taken recreational drugs . Also printing out to public records and associating her name with false relatives , some of them in Jewish families ; as well as listing her as not owning property when in essence she did . She was blackballed in legal databases such as Lexis- Nexis with negative and false reports – even blackballing her startup business , Talk Shoppe Inc. to prevent her who is handicapped from obtaining legal counsel while she was defrauded of her financial assets including homes , cars, and intellectual property .

63) Therefore Ms. Hartman was set up mostly by a group of ethnic judges spreading lies after she had already endured court trials both of them that lacked Due Process . After talking to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Committee on gender and racial bias – the cartel of judges besides defaming Hartman and setting up both her properties for illegal seizure so that her last home taken from her at a loss of $331,995 and was sold in 2016 in Sheriff Sale for $295,000 . Her

home had been taken from her had been illegally taken from her before a criminal court judge . Hartman alleges that she was attacked by racism , hatred , retaliation , envy , and excessive greed .

64)In addition to setting her up as a mark for the intentional infliction of distress and taking her homes , the retaliation by what she refers to as the lynch mob or cartel of judges persecuting her a Black for filing lawsuits against a Jew She was also attacked for reporting the lack of Due Process and other problems she had encountered in her court cases to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Committee on Racism and Gender Bias in the Courts . She claims that State Officers in Pennsylvania who are still protecting doctors whom she alleges violated her hippa rights as well as possibly may have colluded to an attempt to murder her .

65) A set of doctors caused damage to her heart by manipulating her medication to cause harm . While another apparently filled her body with 4 groups of pathogenic bacteria during surgery and did not tell her or a primary care doctors of the existence of pathogens but left them to grow in her body for 7 to 8 years before the infections and the cause of her torture and agony on top of conditions for which she had already been disabled by the Social Security Administration was discovered . This is cruel , inhumane , and barbarism.

66) Even as a Pro Se litigant Ms. Hartman properly moved the fraudulent mortgage foreclosure case .from state court to federal court in Philadelphia using the proper statutes . But again because of the influence of a prejudicial group of judges , the federal judge in federal court , case no 2:13-09109.... perjured his reasons for illegally remanding her case back to state court where it was then quickly transferred from the civil court on the day of trial to a criminal court judge out of sight of the other people and other court cases heard that day .Judge Paula Patrick on the perjury of the federal judge Paul Diamond and the perjury of Bank of America / Countrywide Loans lawyers took Ms. Hartman's home out of sight of the other civil actions on foreclosure .

67) Also in 2016 , Obama declared the Internet based on Hartman's ideas , the same ones listed in the 2013 Opinion by the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit describing Ms. Hartman's intellectual property not that of Darpa or the Department of Defense – a utility for the country truly compounding overwhelming damages to Ms. Hartman by government employees with the United States Government in the form of the Department of Commerce , the National Science Foundation , the United States Patent and Trademark Office whose commissioners consists of Undersecretaries of the United States Department of Commerce . These are gross violations by the government where it has empowered itself through the copying of Ms. Hartman's intellectual property

and declared its use as a utility without compensation to her and rendered her homeless and her health declined .

68)Also in 2013 - 2016 , the USPTO forcifully abandoned her patent application for a Method to Scrub Greenhouse Gases from the atmosphere . This is important to mention because of its history and how it just as the Accessing Accessibility Process has become simply taken over by the United States without regard to Ms. Hartman's property and made a part of its' platform and agenda. SEE EXHIBIT

69)Even her human rights are still being flagrantly violated ..... censured from the Internet that she claims is her invention and from legal trials and forced to endure strenuous and unreasonable demands on her that her court paperwork be equal to that of million dollar law firms or be thrown out . She is routinely treated as a criminal or unpatriotic for insisting that she be compensated for the horrific and overwhelming damages constantly being inflicted on her . She had to file a complaint against ICANN and other internet agencies that hi-jacked her websites and placed them in nefarious places trying to brand her as being unpatriotic . Often she is treated and disrespected by the Courts treating her as if neither she nor her rights exist .

70)Hartman alleges THEFT AND FRAUD in plain sight as there are 4 places that the inventor's IP on the Accessing Accessibility Process exists and is seen everyday by anyone using the Internet or worldwide web or can be seen in plain sight in the public domain. Those 4 places are listed here in See the Exhibits. Only a substantial amount of evidence is needed to prove her case. She contends that the court cases mentioned and others to whom she was never granted a hearing are already filled with evidence that her claims are valid. There is more evidence and or events , facts , witnesses and to be added to the record if a fair trial is granted :

72)Ms. Hartman is suing for the loss of two homes by fraud , set up by a group of racist judges retaliating against her for filing her lawsuits for FRAUD and DISCRIMINATION against a Jewish realtor and his condominium association . The loss of both homes totaled over ½ million dollars .

73)Ms. Hartman is suing for the loss of her intellectual property amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars . The property that has been illegally kept from a patent or payment for its use to the inventor by actions of the federal government , the NSF , the Dept. of Commerce , and the USPTO and internet agencies acting as accessories to interfere with the Inventor filing for her rights .

74)The machinations and the manipulations of the federal government are made clear in what Hartman alleges is the unfair trial by the Appeals Ct. for the Federal Circuit using Ms. Hartman's Pro Se status as set up by the "lynch mob" of Judges

in Philadelphia who deliberately set up her Pro Se status in 'blackballing her name in legal databases' as the hook after applying 'Abeyance' after changing the law in order to deny legal trials :

Excerpts from Plaintiff's Briefs and Requests for Rehearing referencing CAFC , Case no. 2013-1070 IN RE DOROTHY M. HARTMAN :

There are violations of **Federal Rules of Evidence and the U.S. Constitution** Actions so numerous and egregious as to constitute violations of the **Code Of Federal Regulations** and the **Constitutional Rights** of the Appellant/inventor to Equal Access to Law and **Due Process of Law** .

1) As the Court has reached its findings regarding the tainted claims #26 -60 , the Appellant's comments referencing the Examiner William Allen's Answer and his Claim Rejections of Claims #26-60 on"Indefiniteness"reference the illegal acts which preceded the writing of the claims and Allen's Rejections– highlighted below :

a) The Appellant addresses collectively the comments of Examiner William Allen regarding "indefiniteness" of the Appellant's claims as being founded on the illegal removal of the Applicant's original disclosure without her authorization including original claims , and the Patent Office forcing the Appellant to rewrite new claims under extreme duress eight years after the filing of her original claims .

b)This was an illegal ploy on the part of the Office to circumvent **Federal Rules of Evidence** as it already had evidence in the form of authentic documents and affidavits that the Applicant was the true inventor of this process. This altered the Applicant's original disclosure or application setting up an illegal premise on Examiner Allen based his Claim Rejections . Further it exploited an exhausted 65 year old applicant who after 8 years and 5 or 6 different examiners was confused

as to just how she should write her claims so as to satisfy all their different demands .

c)Now the Office seeks to make its rulings final resulting in a 'catch 22' situation based on the errors by an over burdened applicant and its own malfeasance . The Internet is not an indefinite invention but the Office uses the vagueness of this rule to illegally take the intellectual property of the inventor . This is a violation of U.S. Constitution : Amendments IV , Amendment V, Amendment XIII, Amendment XIV , 35 U.S.C , para. 261 . See Appellant's Specification pages 5-8 for Law Memoranda .

d) The Record shows Appeal Briefs 03/23/2009 , 09/14/2009, 02/06/2012 and <u>all submissions of claims</u> by the Applicant to Examiners to be complete . NOT ONE OF THE SUBMISSIONS BY APPELLANT SHOW A CANCELLATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF ORIGINAL CLAIMS #1-4 AS ALLEGED BY EXAMINER JASON B. DUNHAM WHO UNDER HIS OWN VOLITION ILLEGALLY REMOVED OR DISMANTLED THE ORIGINAL DISCLOSURE OF THE APPELLANT / APPLICANT . THIS IS BLATANT FRAUD PRACTICED BY THE PATENT OFFICE TO NULLIFY THE INVENTOR'S CLAIMS TO THE INTERNET AND TO SET UP THE FINAL CLAIM REJECTIONS BY WILLIAM ALLEN.

e)The Patent Office deliberately removed the original disclosure of the Applicant from the record by having EXAMINER JASON B. DUNHAM REMOVED THE FOUR ORIGINAL CLAIMS#1-4 FROM THE RECORD AND FROM THE PATENT APPLICATION FOR NO JUSTIFIABLE REASON (S) . CLAIMS #1-4 WERE DENIED ENTRY TO THE PROCEEDINGS and other questionable changes in original disclosure WITH NO JUSTIFIABLE REASON(S) GIVEN . **See pages 13 and 14 of this Brief** .

f) Enter Examiner Allen who then bases his rejections of her claims , reciting that the matter(s) raised in her claims were *new* and not

those in the *"original disclosure"* which it (the Patent Office by way of Examiner Jason Dunham) had already illegally removed . This is blatant fraud – almost analogous to a 'bait and switch' con. One examiner removes valid claims , then the other comes in rejects substitute claims because they are not the valid ones ! If these acts were being carried out by someone other than government employees they would be considered felonious . Of the Examiner William Allen 's rejections of the Appellant's claims #26-60 , the majority mention *new matter not of the "original disclosure"* in addition to indefiniteness. The Patent Office itself had already knowingly and deliberately removed by its illegal and dismantling of the Applicant's Patent Application without her authorization "the original disclosure" and added to the vagueness of "indefiniteness" would insure their regulatory "taking" of the property. This constitutes a violation under Amendment XIII which abolishes slavery and Amendment XIV of the United States **Constitution** .

Section 1 , Taking property without Due Process and under illegal process even if it is regulatory Is unconstitutional .

g)At no time did the Inventor authorize removal of her original claims.

h) The illegal actions of the Patent Office in illegally dismantling the original disclosure while there was every effort by the Patent Office and even the U.S. Congress to come up with rewriting patent laws so as to exclude awarding a patent to this worthwhile inventor is indicative of how aggressive the tactics have been to so call "protect" the Internet from its true inventor **i)** These illegal acts accomplished several things : **1)** They removed the application from appeal for 2 more years , giving the new patent law –First To File over First To Invent time to become active and **2)** stalling the patent application to set up an " indefiniteness" vagueness catch 22 to justify denial of a patent based on the. **3)** Examiner Allen's other rejections are just as illegal as he also based Rejections of Claims citing prior art searches (<u>twice</u>) both at the beginning and ending of the prosecutorial process , using questionable reference documents . Another blatant departure from the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure and violations of the Code of Federal

Regulations which equates to perjury and obstruction to justice because it demonstrates an obvious tampering with evidence and facts . Such acts are deceptive , constitute fraud ,and malfeasance. They are flagrantly discriminatory as they deliberately bar the issuance of the patent of a valuable invention to the Inventor who is a minority. **It violates Constitutional Amendments: :VII, IX, XI,XII .XIV**.

2. The Use of Excessively Burdensome Qualification Standards was the standard rule and not the exception in the handling of this patent application by the USPTO. This is **discriminatory** and **illegal** and violates **anti-discrimination laws** and **Civil Rights**.The use of excessively burdensome qualification standards to deny, or that have the effect of denying minority applicants is discriminatory and illegal and violates anti-discrimination laws and Civil Rights .Imposition of More-Onerous Conditions, or Requirements or other more-onerous terms, disparate treatment on minority applicants is explicitly prohibited . **Onerous burdens were and still are being imposed on Applicant** , along with fraud and malfeasance with impunity :a) **Holding application for 8 years** while office made ad hoc rules to change patenting procedure and Congress sought to change patent laws .b) **removing claims of original disclosure** from the prosecution proceedings **without** the **permission** of the inventor. c) taking almost an entire year before acting on Petition for Supervisory Review after delaying application for 8 years and illegally removing its disclosure content .d) using **5 different examiners for one applicant**. e) the use of **4 patent office attorneys on brief to bar patent against 1 applicant** proceeding pro se. f) **dismissal of evidence that government employees had received and reviewed the "invention"** prior to the building of the Internet which was built on the template of the invention .g) **dismissal of authentic documents** showing the written conception of the ideas of the inventor and her conveyance to the government . The resultant application of the ideas of the invention and the **transformation of the telecom industry into the INTERNET is patentable** .g) The **continued suppression of evidence of the origin , time , and inventor of the process** and the time line of actual change within

the telecom industry after application of the invention – in order to continue to deny the Inventor what is truly hers by rights and law . Further the Dismissal and suppression of evidence in all cases constitute the **violations of Federal Rules of Evidence** .

Argument

1.There were no other businesses "similar" to Talk Shoppe Inc. Mention of "similar" businesses in the inventor's proposals merely recited future businesses that would copy similar to hers as she new the success potential of the idea(s). She also cited databases in existence at the time which used the prior art form of telecommunications see **page 15** for example of how one had to dial into two or three **"nets"** just to use one service. Also the SBA published her business idea(s) prematurely without permission. She is the inventor , the method began with her .

2. Talk Shoppe was a singularly unique prototype that did not become a successful business and was phased out in 2001 because the inventor never received funding or support to launch it . The NSF shorted the company's intermediary services by engaging computer and phone companies directly to so as to increase personal computer use and consumption directly . The ideas were developed , written ,and conveyed to the government by her not MCIMAIL , nor Merit Networks or IBM (the ANS Consortium formed by the NSF) .The move by the NSF was good for those already in the field because the industry was failing.

3. Hartman had every right to expect that when she went to those 3 government agencies in **1990-1991** under both oral and written contracts with them to expect that if they were not going to give her the funding that she requested (**a meager $25,000-$30,000**) to start her own telecommunications services company that the government employees would not give her intellectual property to others to profit from without awarding her or compensating her in any way . Ms. Hartman followed up with a letter to Frank Campo of the Small Business Administration – See **Appellant's Exhibits , p27 , p27a , p28 , p28b,p28C** submitted with Appellant Brief . Changes which resulted in the prior art and the telecom industry are demonstrated in the Appellant's **Exhibits 300 and 308** . These and other exhibits and documents presented in the **Appellant's**

Appendix , pages **1-199** as well as the **Appellant's Exhibits** , **pages 1-40** , support and validate she is indeed the inventor of the **INTERNET** . She essentially kept her part of the contract in that the ideas presented in her proposal were sound and did lead to highly evolving 'commercial engine'. **Facts** show that the government has not kept its end of the contract but continues to suppress and violate her rights . The government has not acknowledged her intellectual property nor has it compensated her for its loss .This is **unconstitutional** and constitutes an illegal "taking" of her intellectual property . **Violates Constitutional Amends. XIII and XIV**

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Additional Memoranda of Law available in Appellant Brief Appendix pages 1-11 . Facts show government to be in possession of intellectual property of
Inventor , but she has not been compensated by the government .

42 USC § 1981 - Equal rights under the law – guarantees equal treatment regarding contract law , also the expectation of being treated equally and not held to onerous standards that an unprotected class is not .(a) Statement of equal rights .All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens..... (b) "Make and enforce contracts" defined For purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

The Patent Office has consistently violated the Code of Federal Regulations in its prosecution of this application **:Code of Federal Regulations - 37 CFR Ch1**

10.23(a) A practitioner shall not engage in disreputable or gross misconduct

10.23 (b) A practitioner shall not (1) violate a Disciplinary Rule

10.23 (b) A practitioner shall not (3) engage in illegal conduct involving moral turpitude

10.23 (b) A practitioner shall not (4) engage in conduct involving dishonesty , fraud , deceit , or misrepresentation

10.23 (b) A practitioner shall not (5) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice .

10.23(b) A practitioner shall not (6) engage in any other conduct that adversely affects the practitioner's fitness to practice before the Office .

10.23(b) A practitioner shall not (2) knowingly give false or misleading information or knowingly participate in a material way in giving false misleading information (ii) to the office or any employee of the office .

The Office has been and continues to be in violation of 37 CFR 1.56 and other laws under the Code of Federal Regulations including but not limited to :

37 CFR 1.56. ..... The Office has both an obligation not to unjustly issue patents and an obligation not to unjustly deny patents

Rules governing federal employees and conflict of interest.

See **Section 205 , 18 U.S.C. paragraph 205(a)**

United States, § 205(a)(1), the other subjecting a federal employee to criminal or civil penalties if the employee "acts as an agent or attorney for anyone before any department [or] agency ... in connection with any covered matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest...." 18 U.S.C. § 205(a)(2). A "covered matter" is defined in § 205(h) as "any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter." Id. § 205(h).

United States v Meyers

Section 281 reached a broader range of assistance, covering not just prosecution of claims against the United States but also the "rendering [of] service" in relation to administrative proceedings in which the United States has an interest, but applied only where the federal employee received compensation for his or her services. Cf. United States v. Meyers, 692 F.2d 823, 856-57 (2d Cir. 1982).

US code 18 -referencing Patent

Sec. 1832. Theft of trade secrets (a) Whoever, with intent to convert a trade secret, that is related to or included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate or foreign commerce, to the economic benefit of anyone other than the owner thereof, and intending or knowing that the offense will, injure any owner of that trade secret, knowingly—(1) steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains such information; be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.(b) Any organization that commits any offense described in subsection (a) shall be fined not more than $5,000,000.

Further the United States Patent and Trademark Office has and continues to ignore evidence and facts that Appellant's valid claims. National Science Foundation (NSF) "commercializes" or "privatizes" the preexisting telecom networks, Nov.1990 . Its (NSF) announcements are made to the world via ANS in May and June of 1991 , see pages pages 1 and 6 of Appellant's Exhibits See proposals in Appellants Appendix pages 13-95 and Announcements by NSF via ANS . See Appellant's Exhibits pages 1 , 6,9,18,19 . These announcements come on the heels of Hartman's correspondence with Frank Campo of the SBA from September 1990 , the same month the ANS was formed by the NSF in anticipation of commissioning this consortium to do the research and development of ideas that had been submitted by Hartman through the innovation research programs . After Hartman wrote her certified letter Nov. 1990 to Campo asking that her trade information not be shared – then the NSF via ANS reportedly has some unnamed person make a public announcement regarding Privatization . This announcement is clearly marked as occurring in November 1990 in the minutes of the Science Committee Meeting , pages 18 and 19 of the Appellant's Exhibits. This information is conveniently ignored in these patent application proceeding . This is

violation of Federal Rules of Evidence , including but not limited to the following :_

Rule 102 - Rule 102. Purpose

These rules should be construed so as to administer every proceeding fairly, eliminate unjustifiable expense and delay, and promote the development of evidence law, to the end of ascertaining the truth and securing a just determination. **Preserving a Claim of Error**. A party may claim error in a ruling to admit or exclude evidence only if the error affects a substantial right of the party and:

(1) if the ruling admits evidence, a party, on the record:

(A) timely objects or moves to strike; and

(B) states the specific ground, unless it was apparent from the context; or

(2) if the ruling excludes evidence, a party informs the court of its substance by an offer of proof, unless the substance was apparent from the context.

Rule 201. Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts.

(b)Kinds of Facts That May Be Judicially Noticed. The court may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it:

(2) can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

Rule 402. General Admissibility of Relevant Evidence

Relevant evidence is admissible unless any of the following provides otherwise: the United States Constitution; a federal statute; these rules; or other rules prescribed by the Supreme Court. Irrelevant evidence is not admissible.**RULE 902. EVIDENCE THAT IS SELF-AUTHENTICATING** .The following items of evidence are self-authenticating; they require no extrinsic evidence of authenticity in order to be admitted:

1 *Domestic Public Documents That Are Sealed and Signed*. A document that bears: (A) a seal. (2) *Domestic Public Documents That Are Not Sealed but Are Signed and Certified*. A document that bears no seal if: (A) it bears the signature of an officer or employee of an entity named in Rule 902(1)(A); and. (4) *Certified Copies of Public Records*. A copy of an official record — or a copy of a document that was recorded or filed in a public office as authorized by law — if the copy is certified as correct by: (A) the custodian or another person authorized to make the certification; or (B) a certificate that complies with Rule 902(1), (2), or (3), a federal statute, or a rule prescribed by the Supreme Court. **(8) *Acknowledged Documents.*** A document accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgment that is lawfully executed by a notary public or another officer who is authorized to take acknowledgments. Fed.R.Evid. Rules 901(a) and 104(b) allow evidence to be admitted on a prima facie showing of relevancy and authenticity.

U.S. Constitution Constitutional Amendments – Regarding the seizing of property.

Amendment IV – " The right of the people to be secure in their persons , houses , papers, and effects , against unreasonable … seizures ..

Amendment V- …. Eminent Domain
The power of the government to take private property and convert it into public use. The Fifth Amendment provides that the government may only exercise this power if they provide just compensation to the property owners. see, e.g. Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp. 458 US 419 (1982). "The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution says 'nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.' Due Process Clause … it is not due process of law if provision be not made for compensation…… **Due Process is applicable under both Amendment V and Amendment XIV for both state and federal law** " On the contrary, the Court ruled, although a state "legislature may prescribe a form of procedure to be observed in the taking of private property for public use, . . . it is not due process of law if provision be not made for compensation. . . . The mere form of the proceeding instituted against the owner . . . cannot convert the

process used into due process of law, if the necessary result be to deprive him of his property without compensation."

Amendment XIII – the abolishment of slavery . Blacks have property rights . More memoranda of law regarding regulatory "taking of property " and constitutional law found in pages 1-11 of Appellant Appendix ._latant violations in rules of Evidence - The Office has suppressed and ignored Sealed (notarized documents) , certified documents , signed and attested documents by government employees as well as other blatant violations in canons of law by this United States Patent and Trademark Office to rob this inventor of her invention . Hundreds may have participated in the commercialization which led to a different internet over the old one, but it is still this inventor who conceived it and should be shown the same respect and rights as any other inventor .Hard evidence was ignored by the Patent Office while it fraudulently altered and dismantled the Appellant's patent application as it denied her application based on claims produced by malfeasance and abuse of the Manual for Patent Examination Procedures and The Code of Federal Regulations by Examiners Jason B. Dunham and William Allen under Supervisors Jeffrey Smith and Vincent Millin . This is unlawful and unconstitutional . Examples of Hard Evidence deliberately overlooked – giving credence to the copied accessing accessibility process already in use by the copying of the process by the National Science Foundation employing the Merit Networks of Michigan to make the transformation to **COMMERCE.**

I.Inventor's Prosposal Submitted to Small Business Adminstration March 1990. **Supported by Notary Seal , dated March 12 , 1990** on page 25 . **Description of business in "telecommunications services" pages 3-5**. Appendix , pages 13- 38. **II**.Inventor's Proposal submitted to Pa. Dept. of Commerce 1990,Abstract on **page 44 Apx. , discusses" commercialization of telecommunications as a product"** .See appendix, pages 39-69 .**III**.Inventor's Proposal submitted to the Benjamin Franklin Partnership Program, March 30 , 1991 ,**See appendix p.76 which discusses the process of upgrading already existing technologies** –

increasing interaction or access of businesses and consumers with each other . See appendix , pages 69-95. IV. The Appellee ignores evidence listed in its own Supplemental Appendix , p.85-86 of documents and affidavits submitted by Applicant in her December 2004 filing . Names : **Don Lonerghan** , **Frank Campo** and **William Harrington** . These were filed on computer Disk with application in December 2004 – see Appellant Appendix p.99. Patent Office also has correspondence of **other federal employees** with inventor – **William Cooke** , **Shelly Fudge** , and **Alonzo Severiano** .

Summary of Argument .This Distinguished Panel has alluded that the Internet that existed between 1967 and 1989 is the same "Internet" which came into being after 1990 and the introduction of COMMERCIALIZATION .With all due respect to this most Distinguished Panel , the facts demonstrate that is simply not true . The Internet of today is the result of Hartman's ideas of Commercialization being applied by the ANS to change the structure of the preexisting art . The INTERNET of today did not exist before 1990 . See pages in Appellant's Exhibits , Exhibits P14 , p15 , of the core model "Arpanet" with smaller nets adjunct to it . See page to view how more than one net would be dialed into for one database (Dow Jones 1987). The contents of the Appellant Appendix p. 1-199 and the Appellant Exhibits , p. 1-40 support these facts. This is a unique invention where one or many users can simultaneously be online at any one time and can interact with each other or interact independently with singular or multiple websites . This differs distinctly from the prior internet or "internetting projects " . See the following page example of internet use before 1990 and how the total integration into one Internet by Hartman's design , being accessible to all users simultaneoulsy changed the telecom structure resulting in the new INTERNET. In the earlier prior art example the client has to dial into more than one net to accomplish the desired task . See TYMNET , DOWNET , AND TELENET in the Dow Jones Example, **page 15** .

The Federal Government has held the property of the Inventor for 30 years . The Patent Office held her patent application for almost 9 years . When the Plaintiff changing patent application examining procedure rules 9 times . When Hartman filed to have her application accelerated in , her money was refunded , Abeyance again .

| Meaning, pronunciation, translations and examples.
abeyance uh-BAY-unss noun.

a state of temporary disuse or suspension.

"matters were held in abeyance pending further inquiries"

An abeyance is a temporary halt to something, with the emphasis on "temporary."

It is usually used with the word "in" or "into"; "in abeyance"

The definition of abeyance is a temporary stop to something or a pause. ·

The condition of being temporarily set aside; suspension. · (law) A condition of ...

Abeyance definition: a state of being suspended or put aside temporarily

lapse in succession during which there is no person in whom a title is vested.

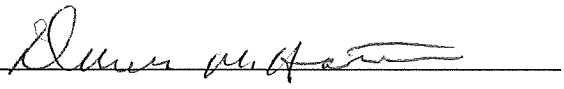
The Federal Government for 30 years up to and including currently to control the inventor Dorothy M. Hartman's intellectual property , the Accessing Accessibility Process [When reduced to practice comprises the Internet] has used both the fraudulent **"Abeyance"** and **"Indefiniteness"** schemes to present the Internet as a fraud to the American people while keeping the enslavement and the brutal persecution of Ms. Hartman secretive and held in place by the fraud of **color of law to uphold the unconstitutional seizure of Ms. Hartman's Personal Property .**

See Cover Sheet **Request for Relief:**

See **Exhibits**:

Respectfully Submitted ,

Plaintiff Pro Se
Dorothy M. Hartman

Signed 
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