



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 3659

DATE FILMED 10/29/93 CAMERA NO. 2

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT
SECRETARY OF STATE - MICHIGAN ELECTIONS BUREAU
COUNTY AND CITY ELECTION CLERKS

MUR 3659
92 OCT 19 4 44 PM '92
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

JURISDICTION

1. The United States Constitution of 1789, Article 1 section 2 title 2 USCS sec. 2b subsection (a) of section 22 of the Act of June 18, 1929, entitled "An Act to provide for apportionment of Representatives", notwithstanding. Only an amendment voted upon by the citizens of the several States can be valued as lawful. "Article six of the United States Constitution declares the Constitution is the supreme law of the land."
2. Title 2 USCS section 60 through 270, section 331 through 709.
3. Title 26.
4. The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. 100.8
5. The State of Michigan Constitution and election laws.
6. The 1978 Ethics in Government Act.
7. The Hatch Act.
8. If there is NOT a mandate operating on the Government officials to secure the welfare of the citizenry; then conversely, is there no mandate on the citizenry to preserve the welfare of the Government and its officials?

COMPLAINT
2ND AMENDMENT

1. In Reno, Nevada recently, a Federal Judge was un-ceremoniously taken off the Bench because he refused to entertain the petition of an I.R.S. agent for an order taxing the income the "girls" were generating out on the "cat ranch".
2. There is no record of U.S. Representative John Dingell paying a tax on the income he generated doing the same thing to Congressional Bank when kited 48 checks.
3. Members of Congress wrote 8,331 bad personal checks. And their "exclusive" House Convenience Bank covered every single one without imposing any penalties or Federal or State income tax. Of these 581 were for \$1000 or more--and some of these bad checks were for over \$10,000.
4. Other income not declared by U.S. Representative John Dingell and 300 other members of Congress were discovered to have been delinquent in paying their meal bills at their posh House Restaurant. Unpaid meal tabs in 1991 got up to \$300,000. And some of these unpaid meal bills were five years old! This is taxable income, both Federal and State. On other hand, the Honorable Congressman can stay in character and blatantly declare, "that was just a small bribe, and not taxable."

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5. It is alleged that Congressman John D. Dingell when preparing his Statement of Candidacy listed as his resident address as 27149 Winchester, Trenton, Michigan, 48183.

6. The Detroit area telephone book for 1991-1992 lists John Dingell for Congress located at 5467 Schaefer, Dearborn, Michigan which indicates deception in the least.

7. It is alleged that John D. Dingell represented to 3,713 citizens of Wayne County, prior to 5/8/92, that he resided at 27149 Winchester in Trenton, Michigan on his petitions for a place on the ballot which were reviewed by Michigan Elections Bureau.

8. Michigan Bell Telephone Company advises to an inquiry that the same John D. Dingell resides at 5467 Schaefer in Dearborn, Michigan.

9. A physical investigation of the 27149 Winchester address revealed by the Trenton and Brownstown Police departments that this location, a condominium, kitty corner from the Mazda Plant, is in Brownstown Township, Michigan.

10. The Ameritech White pages telephone book for 1992-1993 for the Trenton and Downriver area does NOT list John D. Dingell nor his residence nor his phone number.

11. The Trenton City Clerk advises to an inquiry that John D. Dingell is NOT registered to vote in the City of Trenton, Michigan.

12. The Brownstown Township Clerk advises to an inquiry that John D. Dingell IS registered to vote in Brownstown Township, Michigan.

13. It is suggested that the Michigan Elections Commission should calibrate their information with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, the Trenton and Brownstown Water Departments, the Detroit Edison Company, the Michigan Motor Vehicle Department, Driver's License Division and the Detroit Free Press.

14. It is alleged that John D. Dingell's residence in Trenton or Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, falls into the same category as Mr. Dingell's license to practice law in the State of Michigan; both are none existent.

15. It is alleged a person's legal residence must be viewed as described in Black's Law dictionary; "Bodily presence and the intention of remaining in place, to settle, the fact of abode and the intention of remaining, and is a combination of acts and intention." What John D. Dingell purports to be doing must be regarded as a sham and a fraud upon the citizens and officials of the State of Michigan and the United States Constitutional Government. Robert Burns, the English poet, said, "O what a tangled web, we weave."

16. It is alleged that John D. Dingell has not fulfilled the

intent and Mr. Dingell's acts are inconsistent with the requirements of residency at the present time period.

17. It is alleged that John D. Dingell resides in the Washington, D.C. area where his current children go to school.

18. It is alleged that John D. Dingell has abandoned his constituency and supports "big business." It is a fact that General Motors has lost several hundred thousand jobs during the past 10 years while John D. Dingell has been in Congress for 37 years.

19. Incumbent Congressman John D. Dingell appeared on National Television on June 25, 1992, Thursday and June 26, 1992, Friday on the Major television networks, ABC, NBC and CBS; while his opponents, candidates in the current election campaign, were denied equal access to major media exposure.

20. Congressman John D. Dingell was interviewed on Public Broadcasting during the same time period for the purpose of touting Dingell as the next speaker of the House without equal time given, candidates in the current election campaign.

21. These Congressman like the unlicensed, unregulated Judges claim ROYAL IMMUNITY. Article I, section 10, the Constitution of the United States, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

1. It is suggested that the Michigan Attorney General borrow some investigators from the Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney's Office to assist the Secretary of State Richard H. Austin in the interest of preserving the "purity" of elections.

2. If in fact, the appropriate government agencies rule John D. Dingell does not qualify to have his name on the ballot in Michigan, as in Michigan resident, the vigilant Attorney General Frank J. Kelley should enjoin the Secretary of State and the Wayne County Election Commission to expunge John D. Dingell's name from the ballot, if in fact it is found that John D. Dingell has practiced a fraud on the people which is a felony equally reprehensible as "kiting checks" in the U.S. House Bank.

3. It is suggested that an investigation should be made to remove broadcast licenses of the Major television networks previously mentioned including local newspapers, for abridging the equal rights and the trust of impartiality to media access as is the opponent Candidates Constitutional Right under the election laws.

4. It is requested that the Dingell petitions to be put on the ballot be reviewed for adherence to the Election laws and for accuracy and consistency and adherence to "residency requirements

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of the common law."

5. VOTERS would be good to hold in their memory on election day that the rewards generated by VOTING for QUASI CRIMINALS for HIGH OFFICE; so people of good faith would be advised of the ancient gospel, "As you sow, so shall you reap", Federal Election cover up protestations, notwithstanding.

Respectfully submitted,

Max J. Siegle

MAX J. SIEGLE, without prejudice,
Candidate for U.S. Congress, 16th District
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI., 48127

DATE: September 27, 1992

AMENDED DATE: OCTOBER 14, 1992 before a NOTARY
PER LETTER DATED OCTOBER 9, 1992 FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION, IN ADHERENCE TO 2 U.S.C. SECT. 437 g.

SWORN BEFORE A NOTARY THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE AFOREMENTIONED
COMPLAINT ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE:

Vivian Gearhart
Notary Public, Wayne County, MI
My Commission Expires Dec. 5, 1994
"SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THIS 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
1992."

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1992-93

ISSUED APRIL 1992
AREA CODE 313

FEATURING

BRAND NAME INDEX HAS THE
BRANDS YOU'RE LOOKING FOR-
FIND THEM FAST

SAVE MORE- CHECK THE
COUPONS IN THE BACK OF THE
DIRECTORY BEFORE YOU BUY

NEW TOUCH FOUR®
INFORMATION
see page 4



40992198
**Downriver Area
White/Yellow
Pages**

FOR A LISTING OF COMMUNITIES
INCLUDED SEE INSIDE BACK COVER



Michigan Bell

AN AMERITECH COMPANY

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John Dingell

Dingell: The answer man

Question: ...do you get when an irreverent Detroit radio station decides to take advantage of a politician's purposely worded, carefully evasive response?

Answer: Congressman John Dingell joins J.J. and the Morning Crew on WLLZ 98.7 FM, or the King of the Hill meets rock 'n' roll.

In the spirit of "Saturday Night Live," the Detroit Wheels staff has concocted a spoof that epitomizes voter disgust with Congress and the American political system in general. It's called "Ask Dingell" and it premiered two weeks ago.

Using a short sound-bite of the Congressman from Brownstown Township answering a reporter's question about what Congress was going to do to solve the railroad strike, Dingell responded with a totally obtuse, say-nothing answer.



MARSHA STOPA

lic interest," is roughly how the answer goes.

WHEN A Wheels listener called in to "Ask Dingell" what he thought about Dick Chrysler's '86 campaign for governor, Dingell answered, "We need to look at the facts..."

When another listener called in to

need to look at the facts, study them, come up with a plan that will work efficiently — well — and find a solution that will best suit the pub-

"Ask Dingell" what he thought of the ozone problem, he answered "We need to look at the facts..."

And when another listener called in to, you got it, "Ask Dingell" what he was going to do about the Mercury Topaz that just cut him off on the expressway, the response was, of course, "We need to look at the facts..."

Jim "J.J." Johnson and George "Dick the Bruiser" Baier presented the off-the-wall, tongue-in-cheek, drive-time segment as a totally serious interview with a respected political figure.

"WE'RE VERY fortunate to have Mr. Dingell on hand to answer questions for us," they intoned, "especially during an election year."

See RADIO — Page 14-A

Page 14-A •

Wednesday, July 8, 1992 • HERITAGE NEWSPAPERS/THE NEWS-HERALD

Radio

Continued from Page 1-A

"It's typical, political double-speak," said Johnson when I called him Monday to ask about the segment. "Does he ever say anything?"

Johnson acknowledged he knows nothing about Dingell or his 37-year tenure in Congress.

Apparently then, J.J. and the Morning Crew, don't know that in his career Dingell has earned nicknames like "Big John" and "the Junkyard Dog" because of his ironhanded tactics.

THEY DON'T know that he's considered the most powerful Democrat in the country and is viewed as one of the most powerful men in Washington, D.C., wielding more clout than House Speaker Tom Foley.

They don't know that his investigations into fraud and corruption as chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee are legendary, toppling high-placed government officials and private industry executives.

They don't know that he can control more than half the legislation that flows through the Congress.

But — and Dingell knows this better than anyone — he has no control over Detroit radio.

"I UNDERSTAND they're having a great deal of fun," Dingell told me last week. "I'm glad they are. But

nobody likes a congressman or any elected official right now."

The answer was deliberately vague, Dingell said, in response to a "sarcastic question from a smart-ass reporter" about what he was going to do about the railroad strike.

Dingell has been one of the chief architects and negotiators in railroad negotiations since 1963. During that time, the railroads have threatened to strike 17 times and actually followed through with 12 work stoppages.

Knowing that when railroads strike, auto and chemical plants start shutting down within 24 hours, wastewater treatment plants can't function without shipments of chlorine within 48 hours and each strike day throws about 200,000 people out of work, Dingell takes his job very seriously. Very seriously.

AND LIKE ANY negotiator facing strike negotiations, he wasn't about to lay out his strategy in the press.

So he decided to give this irreverent reporter his own irreverent response in the form of "a primer on how legislation goes through Congress."

And go through Congress it did, to the president for his signature in 48 hours "to the minute," Dingell said with undisguised pride. He and his staff worked around-the-clock for three solid days.

And "We need to look at the facts, study them, ..." becomes history. Of sorts.

When I originally called his press

secretary about the radio spot, he replied that they hadn't heard of it since Dingell was busy settling the railroad strike.

Busy or not, railroad strike or not, back home Detroit was laughing.

DINGELL WASN'T exactly laughing when we talked about the skit. His often robust, sometimes sardonic sense of humor had vaporized.

"Any statement can be taken out of context," he said. "I wish they were being more responsible. I think they owe a greater responsibility to their listening public."

Apparently, Dingell knows nothing about WLLZ. This group prides itself on its irrepressible irresponsibility.

Wheels listeners don't listen for information and serious news, they listen primarily to be entertained. He couldn't have given them a greater compliment.

"WE'LL ALWAYS keep 'Ask Dingell' handy," said Johnson. "The 'Ask Dingell' thing will be like a character on the show. You'll never know when it will come up."

"It's like one of the weapons. You bring it up when you need it."

Since you're going to be working, uh, together, please, gentlemen, allow me to introduce you to each other.

Junkyard Dog, meet J.J. and the Morning Crew.

J.J., Dick the Bruiser, meet the Junkyard Dog.

Shake hands, come out fighting and may the best man win.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

October 26, 1992

Max J. Siegle
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI 48127

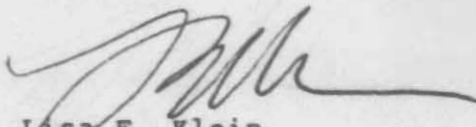
RE: MUR 3659

Dear Mr. Seigle:

This letter acknowledges receipt on October 19, 1992, of your complaint alleging possible violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), by Congressman John D. Dingell, John D. Dingell for Congress Committee, and Guy R. Martin, as treasurer. The respondents will be notified of this complaint within five days.

You will be notified as soon as the Federal Election Commission takes final action on your complaint. Should you receive any additional information in this matter, please forward it to the Office of the General Counsel. Such information must be sworn to in the same manner as the original complaint. We have numbered this matter MUR 3659. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,


Lisa E. Klein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure
Procedures

93040992201



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

October 26, 1992

Congressman John D. Dingell
2328 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: MUR 3659

Dear Mr. Dingell:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which indicates that you may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3659. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

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Congressman John D. Dingell
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Dawn Odrowski, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 219-3400. For your information, we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Lisa E. Klein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

October 26, 1992

Guy R. Martin, Treasurer
John D. Dingell for Congress Committee
607 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005

RE: MUR 3659

Dear Mr. Martin:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which indicates that the John D. Dingell for Congress Committee ("Committee") and you, as treasurer, may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3659. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against the Committee and you, as treasurer, in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

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Guy R. Martin, Treasurer
John D. Dingell for Congress Committee
Page 2

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Sincerely,



Lisa E. Klein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

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A LAW PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
607 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-2011 • (202) 628-6600

November 17, 1992

Dawn Odrowski
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 3659 - Congressman John D. Dingell and the
John D. Dingell for Congress Committee, Guy R.
Martin, as Treasurer

Dear Ms. Odrowski:

This letter constitutes the response of Congressman John D. Dingell and the John D. Dingell for Congress Committee to the complaint enclosed in the Federal Election Commission's letter dated October 26, 1992. The complaint should be dismissed and the Commission should take no further action.

It appears that the only remotely election-related allegation made in the complaint is that Congressman Dingell does not live in the Congressional District where he seeks election. This is not a matter that is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Election Commission and, therefore, the complaint should be dismissed.

More importantly, the allegation is not true. Congressman Dingell and his wife own and maintain a condominium in the Congressional District that he represents. The complainant appears to be confused because, while the Congressman's residence is located in Brownstone Township, a town in Congressman Dingell's Congressional District and the town where Congressman Dingell is registered to vote, the Postal Service has assigned the condominium a Trenton mailing address.

The complaint does not allege any violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act, or any regulation over which the Federal Election Commission has jurisdiction. The complaint should be dismissed without further action.

[04159-0001/DA923170.025]

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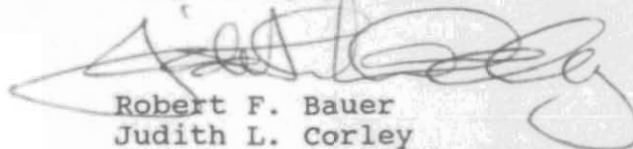
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COMMISSION

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Dawn Odrowski
November 17, 1992
Page 2

If you have any questions or need additional information,
please do not hesitate to contact one of the undersigned.

Very truly yours,



Robert F. Bauer
Judith L. Corley
Counsel to Respondents

JLC:jlc

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COMMISSION
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STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR 3659

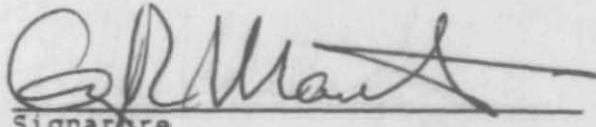
NAME OF COUNSEL: Robert F. Bauer and Judith L. Corley, Perkins Coie

ADDRESS: 607 14th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005

TELEPHONE: (202) 628-6600

The above-named individual is hereby designated as my
counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other
communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf
before the Commission.

10/28/92
Date


Signature

RESPONDENT'S NAME: John D. Dingell for Congress Committee and
Guy R. Martin, Treasurer

ADDRESS: 607 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

TELEPHONE: HOME()
BUSINESS(202) 628-6600

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COMMISSION
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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - MAJORITY & MINORITY LEADER
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT
SECRETARY OF STATE - MICHIGAN ELECTIONS BUREAU
COUNTY AND CITY ELECTION CLERKS

JURISDICTION

1. The United States Constitution of 1789, Article 1 section 2, and section 4, and section 5, and section 6, and section 7, and section 8, and section 9; Article 2, section 1; Article 3, section 3; 9th Amendment; 10th Amendment; title 2 USCS sec. 2b subsection (a) of section 22 of the Act of June 18, 1929, entitled "An Act to provide for apportionment of Representatives", notwithstanding. Only an amendment voted upon by the citizens of the several States can be valued as lawful. "Article six of the United States Constitution declares the Constitution is the supreme law of the land."
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4. The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. 100.8
5. The State of Michigan Constitution and election laws.
6. The 1978 Ethics in Government Act.
7. The Hatch Act.
8. LEGAL VOTER being a person having constitutional requirements and who is registered. A person invested by law with a right to vote.
9. DOCTRINE OF ELECTION is when a third person has contracted with an agent without knowing the agency, and thereafter, the third person discovers the agency and the identity of the principal, the third person may enforce the contract against the agent or against the principal at his election. In other words, accepting Campaign Donations from a Special interest Group whose agenda is contrary to the PUBLIC INTEREST, meets the criteria of the Common law doctrine of FRAUD and falls in the PURVIEW of the Doctrine of Election.
10. Corporations (donations from special interest groups), and the media (television, radio and newspapers) do not meet constitutional nor registration requirements to VOTE for a CANDIDATE nor to INTERFERE in any way in any election nor act as an INTERLOPER which abridges the myriad of LIBERTY rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The CLEAN HANDS DOCTRINE must be sustained by the U.S. Government with or without current statute but under all rights reserved under the COMMON LAW, U.C.C. 1-207.
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92 NOV 25 PM 4
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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1. In Reno, Nevada recently, a Federal Judge was un-ceremoniously taken off the Bench because he refused to entertain the petition of an I.R.S. agent for an order taxing the income the "girls" were generating out on the "cat ranch".

2. a. There is no record of U.S. Representative John Dingell paying a tax on the income he generated doing the same thing to Congressional Bank when kited 48 checks, in violation of Article 1, section 9. It is true, U.S. Representative John Dingell is an employee of the U.S. Government, District of Columbia, and therefore under the Jurisdiction of Title 26, section 7701 (a)(9) and other sections dealing with income tax.

2. b. The Internal Revenue Service MUST be involved in a conspiratorial FRAUD by their destructive action of auditing and "liening" citizens of "States", not under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government's income tax laws while overlooking John D. Dingell's violations of the Federal income tax statutes and granting special privileges to the other members of Congress who "kited" 8,331 bad personal checks.

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Incumbent John D. Dingell compromised, "a prior engagement entered into" to make a secret deal with George Bush, the former President; the wife Debbie Dingell is a consultant for General Motor whose employees suffered loss of employment by the hundreds of thousands. Would Mrs. Debbie Dingell be a consultant for General Motors in the absence of her husbands' position in the United States Congress? Do we have International Nepotism? Who holds that position or Office of Congressman of the United States, General Motors or John D. Dingell?

18. b. The incumbent Congressman John D. Dingell is receiving "bribery" money (additional emoluments) from "unlawful voters". A legal voter is a person qualified by the U.S. Constitution or the respective State Constitution and laws of the State to vote. It is a fact that the Ford Motor Company has given \$4,000 to Mr. Dingell, General Motors and Chrysler Corporation has given \$1,000 each to Mr. Dingell, Upjohn Company has donated more than \$1,000 to Mr. Dingell and thousands of "non legal voters" or special interest groups have given more than several hundred thousand dollars during the past 12 months to Mr. Dingell while giving NO MONEY to Candidates Max J. Siegle and Frank Beaumont. When a third person has contracted with an agent without knowing the agency, and thereafter, the third person discovers the agency and the identity of the principal, the third person may enforce the "contract of special favors of privileged representation" against the agent or against the principal at his election. This is better known as the DOCTRINE OF ELECTION and is DEFACTO within the purview of the U.S. Constitution. John D. Dingell's protestations to the contrary, notwithstanding.

18. c. A legal election is the choice of an alternative, the internal, free and spontaneous separation of one thing from another, without compulsion, consisting of intention and will. The recent DEFACTO election by which Mr. Dingell was supported by NON VOTERS, SPECIAL INTERESTS who are supporting violations of individual rights by the use of corporate involvement in Trade in violation of the 1774 Law, the Association AND FOREIGN ENEMIES TO THE CONSTITUTION have abridged the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE CANDIDATE MAX J. SIEGLE, of the Tisch Independent Party; and, therefore, Max J. Siegle puts forth a claim for redress and relief.

18. d. John D. Dingell, a lawyer, is well aware of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling giving Corporations the special rights of an individual but the government does not have the right to sue the Chief Operating Officer. This court ruling has diminished individual's rights and status to that of a victim and a slave. John D. Dingell, in his 35 years of Congressional seniority has done nothing to restore the rights of individuals; Dingell's inaction being testimony to his FRAUDULENT representation. Private corporations per Blacks law dictionary, page 307, "are those founded by and composed of private individuals, for private purposes, as distinguished from governmental purposes, and having

no political or governmental franchises or duties."

19. a. 1. Incumbent Congressman John D. Dingell appeared on National Television on June 25, 1992, Thursday and June 26, 1992, Friday on the Major television networks, ABC, NBC and CBS; while his opponents, candidates in the current election campaign, were denied equal access to major media exposure.

19. a. 2. Incumbent Congressman John D. Dingell appeared on "non-paid" local Cablevision in Dearborn Heights, Channel 8 for 2 weeks, daily, for 1 to 2 hours, speaking about a National Health Care proposed Law, immediately preceding the General election while the Candidate, Max J. Siegle was denied and damaged by not receiving equal access and privilege. This special privilege was repeating throughout the 16th District, in most all Cablevision stations, shortly prior to the General Election. A Motion and Request is made for the Federal Communication Commission to assist in the production of documents and Media program schedules throughout the nation and the 16th District, for the previous 6 months, which "showcased" Incumbent John D. Dingell to the detriment of the Candidate Max J. Siegle.

19. b. 1. There were many print publications that reflected on my qualification. The constitution of the United States recites on the qualifications, "No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen." A statement flatly denying my qualifications for the Office is slanderous, and defamatory; it carries the implication that I am a child, and a recent immigrant. That's a dirty lie, (being I am NATIVE BORN and twice the age of qualification), intended to interfere with my civil rights to be elected and to suck up to the Incumbent and take away from my stature as a Candidate; and these numerous statements (see attached evidence) did take away from my stature as a Candidate and it caused me all sorts of mental anguish.

19. b. 2. Approximately, on Wednesday, October 28, 1992, the News Herald Newspapers which cover the 16th District Downriver geographical area of several hundred thousand citizens, printed recommendations by John Wisely touting the Incumbent John D. Dingell and slandering the Candidate Max J. Siegle as his platform is made up of 17th century "slogans". According to the newspaper reporter John Wisely, the Founding Fathers' principles are not legally meaningful but are just "slogans". The Founding Fathers' death and bloodshed and painful sacrifices has been demeaned by the reporter John Wisely as a joke which the Candidate Max J. Siegle takes exception to.

19. b. 3. On Tuesday, October 27, 1992, the Monroe Evening News' editorial recommended the Incumbent John D. Dingell while debasing

Candidate Max J. Siegle and others as not meriting endorsement nor capable.

19. b. 4. The Detroit Free Press, although not publishing any extensive or comprehensive issues and concerns with answers from the Candidates gave the Incumbent John D. Dingell their skillfully published ENDORSEMENT. It is no secret, that in 1988, the Incumbent John D. Dingell overturned a negative decision on the Joint Operating Agreement by writing a resolution and harassed 16 of 20 Michigan Congressional legislators to sign it. Since that event, 1,000 newspaper persons lost their jobs, but the Incumbent John D. Dingell has received "extraordinary" and "favorable" and "special privileged" publicity without constructive challenge from the Detroit Free Press.

19. b. 5. The Detroit News, although publishing a comprehensive series of issues and concerns with answers from the Candidates, on Sunday, November 1, 1992, on the final weekend prior to the General Election, printed the following confusing and demeaning Analysis of the Candidates, "There's no question Dingell is one of the most powerful members of Congress and he has used that power to safeguard auto industry interests. Beaumont and Siegle are political newcomers. Dingell accepted \$429,600 from PACS of the \$501,115 he raised through Sept. 30. Siegle and Beaumont did not raise substantial amount of money. Dingell bounced nine checks at the House Bank worth an undisclosed amount." The Detroit News' analysis is unclear about the interaction and fraud involved in the conflict of interest when soliciting and taking money from "non voter corporations" who as third parties can exact "special privileges" and "influence" from Incumbents, such as they have from John D. Dingell for the past 35 years, to the detriment of individual citizens and individual rights and to his OATH to uphold the Constitution from all enemies to our Republic.

19. c. In order to get re-elected each term, the VOTE-lusting incumbent John Dingell has created and supported numerous Ponzi scams in violation of Constitutional law, Article 1, section 8, paragraphs 17-18. Millions of fine citizens are DEPENDENT upon steady income from the DC-CLUB and various levels of 'adhesioned' government-with whom they have CONTRACTED and thus have been tricked. These would include recipients of 1935's Social(ism) Security, Government employees exempted. Let's insert the "Law and Fact" that the DC-CLUB can LAWFULLY take from its (1:8:17-18 federal areas') social security "trust fund", as it is doing to the sum of \$130 billion in deficit and (F.D.R.'s tribe gave \$11 billion of it as "lend lease" to the Soviets in 1942-45), and then pump DEBT-CREDIT money back in, created from nothing. Mr. John Dingell and other VOTE-lusting politicians aren't likely to let the social security fund go broke, at least until the planned "EMERGENCY"-from unpayable DEBT with incredible ANNUAL INTEREST accrued to the "NON GOVERNMENT AGENCY, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK" - collapses all such PONZI-SCAMS.

19. d. In order to get re-elected each term, the VOTE-lusting incumbent John Dingell, an alleged lawyer, has supported the gradual "TWIST" of constitutional law to be replaced by "EQUITY/ADMIRALTY". Hundreds of thousands of families and persons have been destroyed under this CONSPIRACY and FRAUD which only continues by LEGISLATORS who are impressing a MONOPOLY in the LAW BUSINESS.

20. a. During the terms of Office, 35 years, John D. Dingell in conspiracy with other legislators has allowed the COMMON LAW to be TWISTED by the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS into the unlawful use of "EQUITY/ADMIRALTY" law. Max J. Siegle, Tisch Candidate claims his right to DISCHARGE liability to CONTRACTS entered into but by CONSPIRATORIAL FRAUD under the COLOR OF LAW has diminished my STATUS to that of a VICTIM and SLAVE who is not being permitted to pursue redress of grievances in a FEDERAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW with a JURY OF MY PEERS as guaranteed in the ORIGINAL CONTRACT set down in writing by our FOUNDING FATHERS which is better known as the CONSTITUTIONS of the UNITED STATES and the STATE of MICHIGAN and in particular, 1st and 7th Amendment:

20. b. The Corporate entities, the United States and the State of Michigan, every day and in every way, since approximately 1964, are misusing the Uniform Commercial Code of Law FOR PECUNIARY GAIN OF LEGISLATORS, LAWYERS AND JUDGES to the complete destruction of the HUMAN STATUS, physically and emotionally of the CLAIMANT, and all other PRIVATE persons similarly situated, in place of the COMMON LAW; but, in accordance with the HUMANISTIC MANIFESTO of 1933 authored by a Mr. Mondale which by destructive action has turned all of life's values guaranteed by the NORTHWEST TERRITORY ACT of 1787 and THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION and the CONSTITUTION of the STATE of MICHIGAN into COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS. The Plaintiff reserves his rights against COMMERCIAL FRUSTRATION under U.C.C. 2-613 and against COMMERCIAL IMPRACTIBILITY under U.C.C. 2-615 and reserves all other rights.

20. c. The Fourteenth Amendment ratified on July 9, 1868 secured to those under the incapacity of race, newly freed from their condition of slavery, a class of citizenship unknown in the Constitutional Contract of 1787. However, all persons choosing to remain in the United States did so under the condition of VOLUNTARY SERVITUDE. The first clause of the 14th Amendment defines the term CITIZEN as: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

20. d. Additionally, in 1872, the Supreme Court (in the Slaughter House Cases) determined that the 14th Amendment established (or "created") a SEPARATE and DISTINCT class of citizenship for those under the incapacity of race; thus securing to this new class of

citizen/subject to the same privileges and immunities of the native-born individual who was born in one of the Several Continental States of the Union.

20. e. This same type of privileged citizenship has since been offered to persons, of all races and circumstances. The contractual terms of this citizenship requires the individual to FORFEIT his native-born rights in exchange for securities, privileges, protection, AND LIABILITIES granted by the United States Government (District of Columbia).

20. f. Thus, now any individual can be subject to the jurisdiction of the (corporate) United States (or the corporate) State of Michigan in violation of the CONSTITUTIONS by ACCEPTING benefits and privileges granted by said corporate entities, the United States and or the State of Michigan.

20. g. Almost from the moment the United States Constitution and the State of Michigan Constitution were written, the Governments have "overstepped" the authority, they were given by the Founding Fathers of this country. Employees of these corporations have usurped power and authority not designated to them from WE THE PEOPLE and have intentionally deceived the nationals of this country into believing by abuse, denial and access to due process that they (the private people) are citizen/subjects and MUST submit to DEFACTO jurisdiction and laws not voted upon by WE THE PEOPLE.

20. h. Originally, all native-born people of this country were known as Nationals, but with the advent of the 14th Amendment, the federal United States in collaboration with the several states, gave these people the "opportunity" to become GOVERNMENT CITIZENS. The United States GOVERNMENT conferred a DEFACTO TITLE of NOBILITY on these NEW citizens by granting certain benefits, privileges and securities to any person who accepted this citizenship.

20. i. Although, the 14th Amendment is often referred to as the Amendment "that freed the slaves", it instead ENSLAVED THE FREE. Because the Constitution did not allow for a citizenship comprised of people OUTSIDE of the white race, it would appear that the purpose of this amendment was to give the negro and other races, the same rights and privileges as the native-born NATIONALS. In reality, the purpose of this amendment was to destroy the free native-born people by CREATING CORPORATIONS; and by giving DEFACTO corporate artificial entities the right to own property.

20. j. The STATUS of Max J. Siegle and the American people (whether or not they are SUBJECT to the jurisdiction of the federal United States) is CRITICALLY important to both the State and Federal Agencies and Court system. These DEFACTO AGENCIES and courts want to construe each and every person as a federal (14th Amendment Citizen) in order to obtain DEFACTO jurisdiction.

20. k. When gold and silver was taken from the hands of the American people, with complete disregard of the laws and limitations of the U.S. Constitution, it "became necessary" for the corporate United States in collaboration with the Several States to "create" a new system of law. THEY THREW OUT THE COMMON LAW AND SWITCHED IT FOR ADMIRALTY LAW (NEGOTIABLE LAW).

20. l. Today, the Federal Agencies and courts are NOT acting as courts of REDRESS of LAW; --they are acting as courts of COMMERCIAL CONTRACT. My problem with the Federal Agencies and courts, my dilemma is that I was unaware until I was "DEFRAUDED" by DEFACTO LAWS, that "our DEFACTO" government, is operating on a "presumptuous" contract. An assumption was made that the Government was acting under the COMMON LAW but in fact, the government is acting by granting benefits and privileges that make us liable to the corporate governments. I was forced by the misleading assumption our government was acting properly under the COMMON LAW into a "presumption of contract."

20. m. The Uniform Commercial Code, is the "law" that the legislators and John D. Dingell are applying in order to "DEFACTO gain" jurisdiction of all citizens regardless of their STATUS. While COMMON LAW is based on SUBSTANCE, the Uniform Commercial Code is based on bankruptcy.---[See THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, (unbound - June, 1938) "What has happened to Jurisprudence" by Allen Fleming].

20. n. From my frightening experience in trying to apply my COMMON LAW rights by employing DEFACTO Agency rules and procedures, I am becoming aware, that the Federal Agencies and State Agencies, in this case, do not have jurisdiction over a natural person, (a NATIONAL of one of the several continental states of the Union). But, because of my (our) ignorance (lack of information and misinformation by DEFACTO agents), I (we) have been misled to believe we have lawful government agencies; and because of this misunderstanding, we are often quick to agree when a DEFACTO agent and legislator in conspiracy, says we are LIABLE or REQUIRED to perform in a specific way.

20. o. The Uniform Commercial Code of Law is "COLORABLE" Law. It is not law, but gives the appearance of law; and IT IS UPHELD by the agents and legislators mentioned as DEFENDANT as LAW. In this "colorable" situation the agency can do as it wishes. To be on a jury in a United States courtroom, an individual must be a "colorable" person, (a 14th Amendment privileged person); and as such, he IS NOT competent to judge the law. Because these JURORS are OUTSIDE of the common law by their very status, they are only allowed to judge the facts, and not the law.

20. p. The only reason that an individual is even allowed to talk about the Constitution in this situation is because the agents wish to keep up the "Smoke Screen"---to keep us in the dark regarding

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what is REALLY happening in the government. Because our public servants who are employed by the federal government have gone beyond the bounds of their authority, it became necessary to put up this "smoke screen" to mislead us into believing we have Constitutional Rights.

20. q. When the Claimant demanded his Constitutional Rights in this agency procedure, he was told in effect, he will get all his rights that he deserved, BUT HE WAS NOT TOLD WHAT RIGHT HE DESERVED. The "rights" he is referring to are the rights of the business world (the Uniform Commercial Code) or by statute; and, they are not Constitutional at all.

20. r. When my parents failed to object to this new system, they SILENTLY "agreed" to exchange our labor (real substance) and our rights for valueless money and valueless CODE OF LIFE'S CONTRACT. By failing to object, they caused the PRESUMPTION that we are persons (artificially created) who agree to become SUBJECT TO ALL of the laws of the Uniform Commercial Code.

20. s. Under the U.C.C. Section 1-207, entitled PERFORMANCE or ACCEPTANCE UNDER RESERVATION of RIGHTS and by the facts that the Claimant has filed a request for relief to a Federal Agency the Claimant states: "A party who with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words or actions as "without prejudice", "under protest" or THE LIKE are sufficient.

20. t. The Plaintiff, because of this alleged and apparent R.I.C.O. incapacity, WAS NOT SUBJECTING HIMSELF to a specific performance, or MAKING HIMSELF LIABLE IN ANY WAY; ----that he HAS NOT knowing, intentionally, and voluntarily entered into an unrevealed contract with the state or federal government.

20. u. The Plaintiff states, that he was subjected to many deceitful methods, better known as AGENCY RULES and PROCEDURES, not promulgated by WE THE PEOPLE, used by alleged but DEFACTO agents of the State and Federal Election Commissions, to confuse the Natural person, (or National), into believing that artificial persons and corporations have the same fundamental GOD-GIVEN rights as they themselves have; or more important, to discover how government has fraudulently TWISTED and CONSTRUED the meaning of words in order to "gain" or steal the Candidates's freedom and liberty, thereby placing him in a position of government servitude.

20. v. The Plaintiff states, that the State Election Commission and the Federal Election Commission authorities, did not inform me that I had recourse and remedy to correct the situation. It is COMMON KNOWLEDGE, RES IPSA LOQUITUR, that alleged agents of government, are in union to DEFRAUD litigants every way possible of their CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS by lies, deception and denial of due

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process of law which is an accepted practice supported by Agents and Employees of the State and Federal Government.

20. w. The Uniform Commercial Code of Law is DEFACTO "the Law of the Land." The Constitution was written for the public employee or officials or agents (lawyers) of officials, in order for him to know and understand his LIMITATIONS of authority.

20. x. The Claimant is requesting the Federal Election Commission, through his reservation of his rights, by this case and includes, "the Enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people...".

20. y. LIABILITY of ALL parties to a contract is DISCHARGED if ANY party has no right of action or recourse. If remedy is not allowed in a contract, (such as the presumed "contracts" aforementioned), THERE IS NO ACTUAL CONTRACT. If there is no contract, recourse by alleged agents, attorneys, alleged judges and State and County Officials is unenforceable.

20. z. The Claimant states, that he is discharging ALL presumed LIABILITIES without prejudice---pursuant to U.C.C., 3-601.3.

20. aa. The Claimant states, because of the Defendant's fraudulent behavior, and because of my incapacity (being able to prevent government's FALSE "presumptions"), any and all contact that I have with the state and federal government and its DEFACTO agents (lawyers) MUST be UNDER DURESS and must be conducted ambiguously.

21. a. The United States Constitution precisely states, " The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand," but a current CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT is approximately 572,000 to one representative; in the 16th District in Michigan the ratio is much higher; big government, huge cost to run for office, thereby excluding "we the people" of the United States from participation. If a private citizen can not VOTE for himself and his support of the "PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONTRACT", then his vote does not count; if I am not able to run "in a fair race" against the "establishment", I am not a threat to the "establishment of over 35 years"; therefore the "establishment" ignores my valid petitions for redress of grievances and the "establishment" engages in "abuse of process and abridges federally guaranteed constitutional rights."

21. b. The Constitution has never been amended to allow for big government, and the present system of a "ruling class", the "representatives" of Congress had the audacity to blatantly violate their oath of office in 1912 and freeze the house of representatives at 435 members (they amended the Constitution by statute); of course, the Supreme Court has been for years using

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their "legal opinions" to effect the same result: co-incidentally the conspiracy of thrusting the American Bar Association and the State Bar Associations at the common citizens by granting special privileges and immunities to lawyers in violation of the Constitutional limitations of "royal powers." That unconstitutional body in 1912, did not have the authority to bypass the mandates of Article five of the United States Constitution on amending the Constitution.

21. c. Since 1912, the United States government has systematically and with malice aforethought, developed an employee structure and body that today, outnumbers citizens working in private industries. Everyone that draws a wage from the Federal, State, County, Township, City, Village and School District TREASURY are required by Article six, of the United States Constitution to "be bound, by Oath of Affirmation, to support this Constitution,"; when this MONOPOLY AND RACKETEERING OPERATION of "government employees fail to obey their sworn oath, they are literally stealing their wages, and they are compromising their honor and integrity. An oath is a religious pledge of commitment, guaranteeing performance, whereas, an affirmation is a non religious pledge equivalent to an oath;" source, the un-abridged Oxford Dictionary.

21. d. Who appointed the Civic Searchlight Committee of Wayne County, Michigan to sit in JUDGMENT of my possession? The only 2 qualifications for the subject office is 25 years of age and 7 years of citizenship. As defendant, a 175 volunteer committee of John Does/Jane Does must appear to explain why they are interfering in the citizens' right to vote and a citizens' right to be elected to serve the public interest. The following appeared in the Detroit News, on Friday, October 30, 1992: "The Civic Searchlight (located on a building at Woodward Avenue, on the same floor as the State Bar of Michigan), using more than 175 volunteers, (my personal interview was before approximately 12 persons), examined the issues and candidates. It has been reviewing candidates since 1912, (interesting, so did The American Bar Association begin in 1912), and publishes the results in a voters guide to the election. Candidates are given one of the following ratings: Not evaluated - insufficient current information to make an evaluation. No rating - the candidate does not meet the standards of qualifications set by the committee. Qualified - the candidate has the basic qualifications that would enable the individual to adequately perform the duties of the office he/she seeks. Well Qualified - the candidate has special qualifications for the office he/she seeks. Preferred - to designate the preference of one or more candidates over others competing for the same office, or in some instances, to designate an outstanding candidate. For U.S. Representative, 16th District: Incumbent John D. Dingell, Democrat, preferred and well qualified; Frank Beaumont, Republican, qualified; Max J. Siegle, Tis(c)h, no rating."

21. e. The Incumbent John D. Dingell and the President elect Bill Clinton, during their campaign to get elected, structured their PROMISES to the largest working population, the GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, which numbers approximately two-thirds of the entire United States working force. Dingell and Clinton's PROMISES, although stand in violation of the CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY but are in COLLABORATION WITH THE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, did so with full knowledge aforethought, to the detriment of the private working citizens of the States, in violation of the mandates of the United States Constitution; federal statutes to the contrary, notwithstanding.

22. Congressman John D. Dingell was interviewed on Public Broadcasting (P.B.S.) during the same time period for the purpose of touting Dingell as the next speaker of the House without equal time given, candidates in the current election campaign.

23. These Congressman like the unlicensed, unregulated Judges claim ROYAL IMMUNITY. Article I, section 10, the Constitution of the United States, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

24. INCUMBENT Congressman John D. Dingell and the President elect Bill Clinton did receive campaign funds and additional Emoluments during illegal time periods and for unlawful reasons from SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS WHO ARE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES OR ARE SEEKING "AID AND COMFORT", in violation Article 2, section 1 and Article 1, section 6.

25. According to Article 1, section 5, Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members; when the Founding Fathers wrote this, they were not ignorant of the Political practices that were engaged in by the corruption pervading Mother England which was in the final analysis, part and parcel, of their reason to flee the Homeland and abandon their families and their friends and everything the human animal hold dear. These people knew exactly what they were saying when they spoke to the Returns and Qualifications of their Members. Returns and Qualifications sums up the whole person, their capacity for corruption versus their capacity honesty and honor.

26. The Congress of the United States, after the 20th of January will find many strangers in their midst. Among those strangers will be a person named John Dingell, alleged duly elected Congressman from the 16th District of Michigan. The Federal Election Commission has been advised before, during and subsequent to the recent Election relative to the "unexemplary" conduct of John D. Dingell. The sins he has committed before, during and since the election are not a few and addition of those sins would "in an honest mind, mandate denial of his seat, in the United States Congress".

27. Those who would vote to seat John D. Dingell, after a cry of

"Stranger in our midst", would indicate that those who vote to seat John D. Dingell are burdened by similar Sins.

MOTION FOR DISCOVERY

1. The Plaintiff respectfully prays for a claim of relief under Federal Court Rules 26-37 to request from the Defendant(s) disclosure of facts, documents or other things and permission for oral and written questions, written interrogatories, production of documents and requests for admission.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

1. It is suggested that the Michigan Attorney General borrow some investigators from the Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney's Office to assist the Secretary of State Richard H. Austin in the interest of preserving the "purity" of elections.

2. If in fact, the appropriate government agencies rule John D. Dingell does not qualify to have his name on the ballot in Michigan, as in Michigan resident, the vigilant Attorney General Frank J. Kelley should enjoin the Secretary of State and the Wayne County Election Commission to expunge John D. Dingell's name from the ballot, if in fact it is found that John D. Dingell has practiced a fraud on the people which is a felony equally reprehensible as "kiting checks" in the U.S. House Bank.

3. It is suggested that an investigation should be made to remove broadcast licenses of the Major television networks previously mentioned including local newspapers, for abridging the equal rights and the trust of impartiality to media access as is the opponent Candidates Constitutional Right under the election laws.

4. It is requested that the Dingell petitions to be put on the ballot be reviewed for adherence to the Election laws and for accuracy and consistency and adherence to "residency requirements of the common law."

5. VOTERS would be good to hold in their memory on election day that the rewards generated by VOTING for QUASI CRIMINALS for HIGH OFFICE; so people of good faith would be advised of the ancient gospel, "As you sow, so shall you reap", Federal Election cover up protestations, notwithstanding.

6. FRAUD vitiates the election and the alleged results. The election must be declared null and void.

7. RES IPSA LOQUITUR, the thing speaks for itself. The Tisch Candidate Max J. Siegle must be declared the VALID representative of the 16th District, State of Michigan based on FRAUDULENT CONDUCT

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of the INCUMBENT John D. Dingell; or in the alternative, COMPENSATORY damages of \$10,000,000 and PUNITIVE damages of \$1,000,000 are requested to be awarded to the Victim/Petitioner.

8. The Federal Communication Commission is requested to investigate the election FRAUD allegations and report the findings to the PUBLIC and take CORRECTIVE ACTION including PUNITIVE sanctions against ALL media agencies and/or QUASI government agencies perpetrating FRAUD upon the non-incumbent candidates for office as mandated and guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the BILL of RIGHTS amendments to the United States Constitution.

9. The SENATE and HOUSE authorities are requested to investigate the alleged election FRAUD and report the findings to the PUBLIC and take CORRECTIVE ACTION including PUNITIVE sanctions against ALL perpetrators and interlopers who are interfering with non-incumbent candidates campaigning for office who are guaranteed the privileges and immunities to seek PUBLIC SERVICE.

Respectfully submitted,

Max J. Siegle

MAX J. SIEGLE, without prejudice,
Candidate for U.S. Congress, 16th District
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI., 48127

DATE: September 27, 1992

AMENDED DATE: OCTOBER 14, 1992 before a NOTARY

PER LETTER DATED OCTOBER 9, 1992 FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, IN ADHERENCE TO 2 U.S.C. SECT. 437 g.

SWORN BEFORE A NOTARY THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE AFOREMENTIONED COMPLAINT ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE:

Max J. Siegle

"SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THIS 23TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1992."

Debra E. Poucket

DEBRA E. POCKET
Notary Public, Wayne County, MI
My Commission Expires July 25, 1994

AMENDED DATE: November 23, 1992

County of Wayne State of Michigan



16 of 20 state congressmen ready to support JOA plan

Mayor Young awaits outcome of union talks

DETROIT 1-28-88
From News staff reports

① WASHINGTON — A majority of Michigan's 20-member congressional delegation, including both senators, Wednesday agreed to sign a letter urging Atty. Gen. Edwin Meese III to approve a joint operating agreement for Detroit's two daily newspapers.

In Detroit, an aide to Mayor Coleman A. Young said that the mayor will not decide whether to drop his opposition to the JOA until he sees progress in contract talks between the papers and their unions.

"As he put it to me, he's 'not going to leave the dance without the people he came with,'" said Robert Berg, the

■ Chapman vows 'powerful answer' to JOA recommendation/4A
■ Excerpts from Knight-Ridder chief's Economic Club talk/4A

mayor's spokesman. Young joined newspaper unions last year in fighting the newspapers' JOA application, but said last week that he was reconsidering his position.

② IN OTHER JOA-RELATED developments Wednesday:

■ Representatives of the Free Press and The Detroit News began bargaining sessions in an attempt to persuade six

Please see JOA/5A

JOA

Most congressmen from state to urge approval of plan

From page 1A ③

newspaper unions to drop their opposition to the JOA. No progress was reported.

■ Leaders of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce and Detroit Renaissance endorsed the JOA.

The letter being circulated among Michigan's congressional delegation was drafted by Rep. John Dingell, D-Trenton, after Michigan lawmakers heard Washington lawyer Clark Clifford argue that the Detroit Free Press would close if a JOA is denied.

The newspapers intend to file papers Friday responding to Administrative Law Judge Morton Needleman's Dec. 30 recommendation that the papers' request for a JOA be rejected. The Free Press identified itself as a failing newspaper in filing for a JOA, claiming it lost more than \$90 million in the 1980s.

Under a JOA, the Free Press and The News would merge business operations and split profits while maintaining separate editorial staffs.

Meese is not required to follow Needleman's recommendation and is under no deadline to make a decision.

BLANCHARD, who sent a letter supporting the JOA to Meese earlier this week, told the delegation "Michigan needs two major papers, both for their jobs and for their divergent views."

Dingell, chairman of the delegation, said he decided to draft the letter to Meese after his legal advisers said it was allowable under the Newspaper Preservation Act. Sen. Donald Riegle and Carl Levin said they support Knight Ridder's position.

Rep. William Ford, D-Taylor, said he would not sign a letter to Meese urging JOA approval.

"First of all, he doesn't know what good such a letter would do, and secondly, he doesn't support or oppose it either way," said Ford from aide Tom Joyce.

Also at the private Capitol Hill meeting were Michigan Gov. James J. Blanchard; Free Press senior managing editor Neal Shine; and James Batten, president of Knight-Ridder Inc., owner of the Free Press.

Clifford, a Knight-Ridder board member and consultant to the company on the JOA, was reportedly a persuasive spokesman.

INTERVIEWS WITH lawmakers and their aides showed that while 16 of the 18 Michigan congressmen were undecided or opposed to endorsing the JOA before the session, only four remained so after the meeting. They are: Reps. John Conyers, D-Detroit; David Bonior, D-Mt. Clemens; Bob Carr, D-East Lansing; and William Ford, D-Taylor.

Bonior said he may sign the letter after he sees its wording.

"We did not make any recommendation to the group," Clifford told reporters after the luncheon. "We merely reported on what all the facts were and left it entirely up to their discretion. These are very experienced men in public affairs. They needed no suggestion from us."

A CONGRESSIONAL aide who attended the meeting said Clifford talked for about 25 minutes and emphasized that Knight-Ridder's threat to close the Free Press without a JOA with The Detroit News is "an entirely realistic one."

"He won a lot of converts," the aide said. "No one asked a tough question. They weren't exactly mesmerized, but then again it's not every day you get to hear an elder statesman like Clark Clifford ask for your support."

Clifford, 81, is a former secretary of defense. His law firm is considered among Washington's most influential.

Rep. William Broomfield, R-Birmingham, and Rep. Bob Davis, R-

Gaylord, did not attend the meeting. A spokesman for Davis said the congressman will sign the letter, which is expected to be sent to Meese Friday.

BROOMFIELD ALSO is expected to sign the letter, one of his aides said.

"I was pleased with the way it went," Shine said, adding that he was uncomfortable making a closed-door presentation to the lawmakers.

"I hate being in this position," Shine said. "I'd rather be covering night police than sitting in a room with members of the Michigan delegation. But I care about that paper more than I can express in words."

THE JOA: Drumming up support

IN DETROIT, the publishers' representatives met Wednesday morning with Teamsters Local 372, the largest newspaper union, and later with Newspaper Guild Local 22. Meetings were scheduled for today and Friday with other unions.

An indefinite extension of union contracts has been in effect since they expired last June 17. Periodic talks since have failed to resolve major JOA issues that include job protection, employment levels and the impact of a JOA on employee seniority rights.

Don Kummer, administrative officer of Local 22, said the publishers offered no new proposals Wednesday. He said the publishers contin-

His motion failed to receive a seconding vote among the 35 directors present.

Crain said the Free Press has not actively pursued a buyer because "they are still pursuing their pot of gold."

"As long as that pot of gold is potentially available, I would not, if I were in their shoes, consider any other options," Crain said. "That's just good business. But after that point, it is equally good business to investigate other possibilities."

THE RESOLUTION approved later Wednesday by the 40-member board of Detroit Renaissance said it is "in the best interests of Detroit for this large and growing metropolitan market to be served by two strong and healthy newspapers offering readers and businesses a clear choice in both editorial viewpoint and advertising product."

Detroit Renaissance includes such prestigious business leaders as Detroit financier Max Fisher and Charles T. Fisher III, chairman of NBD Bancorp.

News-Staff Writers John E. Peterson, Michael Clements, M. Scott Vance and John F. Hoffman contributed to this story.

used to protect the public interest and represented workers in the newspaper industry. The union and voluntary separation agreements rather than by layoffs.

"They said they would hire people in the agency (Detroit Newspaper Agency) as they saw fit and pick them the way they want, without regard to anything," he said. "Obviously, this became a very serious problem."

ELTON SCHADE, secretary-treasurer of Local 372, declined to characterize negotiations.

Other union sources said Wednesday that members of Detroit Mailers Local 2040 at the Free Press moved and seconded a motion for a secret-ballot vote by Free Press members on whether that union should withdraw its opposition to the JOA. Joel Wilson, Local 2040 president, confirmed that the motion was made at a meeting last Saturday.

But he said the motion will not be voted on during contract talks.

"I told them to sit on it," Wilson said. "We can't do anything until we negotiate."

IN WEDNESDAY'S meeting of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce directors, only board member Keith Crain resisted the resolution to endorse the JOA. Crain, a publisher whose Detroit properties include Detroit Monthly magazine and Automotive News, offered a substitute resolution supporting "two independently owned and operated newspapers."

9304099222

Dingell gets most PAC funds

■ U.S. Rep. John Dingell received the most in Political Action Committee contributions among Michigan incumbents, but he says the money does not influence his stand on issues.

By The Associated Press

DETROIT — Special interest groups are giving at record levels to 11 Michigan members of the U.S. House seeking re-election next month.

The incumbents had received \$2.8 million as of mid-July, according to Federal Election

Commission reports. The same candidates received \$2.9 million for their entire 1990 primary and general election campaigns.

If contributions continue to roll into Michigan incumbents' coffers like they have in the past, candidates can expect another \$4 million before the Nov. 3 election.

Rep. John Dingell led the Michigan incumbents, receiving \$646,874 in special interest contributions toward his re-election bid.

The Trenton Democrat insisted the donations weren't linked to his pos-

itive stance on issues important to the special interest groups. "I'd throw them out of my office if they did," Dingell said.

Critics, however, believe there is a direct link between the way Washington legislators act and the record \$112 million that political action committees (PACs) have lavished on House and Senate re-election campaigns this year.

"There's certainly a correlation between contributions and outcomes," said political scientist Alan Abramowitz of Emory University in Atlanta. "At a minimum, it reinforces the inclination of members to support positions of certain PACs."

Besides Dingell, Rep. William Ford (D-Ypsilanti Township) reported \$282,950.



REP. JOHN DINGELL

Cold water slows zebra mussels

BAY CITY, Mich. (AP) — The same cold weather that ruined summer for many vacationers also curtailed the zebra mussel population in Saginaw Bay, according to researchers.

Zebra mussels have infested the bay since 1990, but cooler water temperatures this year helped slow their growth, said Tom Nelepa, a researcher with the Great Lakes Environmental Research lab in Ann Arbor.

But Nelepa predicted that warm weather next year could boost the growth rate to the sky-high levels of 1990-91.

Horse-lovers' dream: Subdivisions limited to owners of horses

MILFORD, Mich. (AP) — Paul Levine has been riding horses since age 7. At 45, he's betting he can turn his favorite pastime into a real estate fortune.

Levine is developing two subdivisions in Milford Township that will cater — canter, perhaps — to horse enthusiasts.

Berwyck on the Park and neighboring Berwyck Place may become Oakland County's only equestrian subdivisions, said

with a sauna and exercise room.

Berwyck on the Park will offer 58 homes ranging in sizes up to 3,000 square feet and costing between \$170,000 and \$269,000. Pre-set floor plans can be modified for the individual buyers.

More exclusive Berwyck Place will offer 14 custom-built homes, each more than 3,000 square feet and costing between \$300,000 and \$800,000.

Both subdivisions will be built

PRE-HOLIDAY

STOCK-

REDUCTION

AND YOU GET THE SAVINGS

EDITORIALS

TUES., OCT. 27, 1992

Why we can't back Dingell

Next Tuesday's outcome in the U.S. House 16th District is in little doubt. John Dingell, a Trenton Democrat, has held the seat since replacing his late father in 1955, and he's rarely been seriously challenged. Republican Frank Beaumont of Dearborn has little party or PAC support in his second try for the seat.

Mr. Dingell's string of victories is no fluke. He is one of Congress' most powerful members. He chairs the Energy and Commerce Committee, which, as National Journal once put it, "claims jurisdiction over anything that moves, burns or is sold."

His skills in that post, his hard work and his attention to his district are the reasons he appears invincible. And they are the reasons The Evening News has endorsed him since Monroe County was folded into his district in 1982.

However, we find we cannot support him this time. Nor can we recommend Mr. Beaumont or any of the minor-party challengers.

Yes, there is much good to be said for Rep. Dingell. He tends faithfully to his district's bread-and-butter issues, as in a recent Clean Air Act compromise that won't devastate jobs and industry in Michigan. And he'll battle a proposed increase in the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standard for autos that could kill countless jobs in Michigan, although his party's presidential nominee, Bill Clinton, backs it.

When such issues come up, it's good to have someone with Mr. Dingell's clout in Washington.

And, unlike some of his colleagues, his reputation for honesty is untarnished. A recent probe cleared him of any abuses of the now-defunct House bank.

He has battled waste at the Department of Defense. He has fought with lawyers on product liability. And he was the only Michigan Democrat to vote for the Gulf War resolution.

However, Mr. Dingell simply takes the wrong position on too many other issues. He is a protectionist who, among other things, has voted to classify foreign minivans as trucks to slap a 25 percent tariff on them. He saved us from the Pentagon's \$640 toilet seats but voted to spend \$1.1 billion to build a Seawolf submarine President George Bush didn't want.

In a 413-5 vote, he was one of the few opposing mandatory drug and alcohol testing of transportation workers. And he voted to give each House candidate \$200,000 in public matching funds for their campaigns. He is one of the House's top recipients of special-interest PAC funds, even though he seldom needs much campaign money. And, as a matter of philosophy, he often votes for bigger government and more regulation.

Also, while he has not been a great abuser of House perks and privileges, he staunchly defends them. He sees nothing wrong, for instance, with the operation of the old House bank.

It is disappointing, but not surprising, that someone in Congress nearly 37 years would so succumb to the Beltway mentality. Despite his feisty style, Mr. Dingell truly is a creature of Big Government, not a force for change.

Therefore, we recommend a vote against John Dingell as a protest. But we believe neither Mr. Beaumont nor minor-party candidates Max J. Siegle of the Tisch Independent Party and Martin P. McLaughlin of the Workers League merit endorsement.

Mr. Dingell's dominance testifies to his skills and hard work — but also to a system which so favors incumbents that capable challengers won't run. Term limits might solve that, but for now voters in the 16th District must choose between a vote for the status quo and a cry for change.

93040992227

Loophole lines the pockets of some leaving Congress

BY FRANK GREVE
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — More than two dozen exiting members of Congress, including five from Michigan, are expected to leave with pockets full of surplus campaign money, thanks to an election law loophole.

The sums for departing House members from Michigan range from \$655,652 for Republican William Broomfield of Birmingham to \$117,486 for Democrat Howard Wolpe of Lansing.

A 1989 campaign reform law limits the use of leftover campaign funds to political or charitable causes. But House members elected before 1980 who depart by January can keep the amounts they had in their war chests when the law passed. However, the money is subject to federal income tax.

Many departing lawmakers have made vague pledges to give the money to charity or to other candidates, but midyear reports to the Federal Election Commission indicate few have acted on those promises.

In the past, pre-retirement vows to give away money have "not meant a damn thing," said Kevin Chaffee, author of a study for the Center for Public Integrity that examined how 73 lawmakers who retired between 1979 and 1991 actually spent their surpluses.

Here's how much Michigan's exiting House members can take with them:

■ Broomfield could keep \$655,652. He's considering setting up a foundation for charity and educational pro-

Many retiring House members have made vague pledges about giving the money, at least some of it, to charity.

jects. He says he's refunding some contributions from individuals. Pension: \$93,634.

■ Bob Traxler of Bay City could keep \$295,029. He's considering charities, an educational foundation and contributions to Democratic candidates. He refunded money raised at his last fundraiser before his withdrawal. Pension: \$55,509.

■ Republican Carl Pursell of Plymouth could keep \$154,564. He hasn't decided how he'll use it but is refunding 1991-92 contributions on request. Pension: \$47,618.

■ Wolpe could keep \$117,486. He has pledged no personal use of the funds but is considering charities and using the money for future campaigns. He's refunding '91-92 contributions on request. Pension: \$48,225.

■ Republican Robert Davis of Gaylord could keep \$143,085. He lives on campaign funds when he's in his district and cashed contributors' checks after withdrawing. Pension: \$37,096.

Health care interests beef up their donations

Doctors, insurance companies, drug manufacturers and other health-care providers, hoping to influence the debate over a national health-care system, are dramatically increasing their donations to members of Congress, a new study shows.

Michigan Democrats John Dingell and Sander Levin are two prominent beneficiaries of the health-care industry's giving.

The two are among eight House candidates who have received more than \$100,000 each from the health and insurance industries in the 1992 campaign, according to a report issued Tuesday by Citizen Action, a national consumer organization.

As of June 30, those industries gave Dingell of Trenton \$114,325, and Levin of Southfield \$110,746, ranking them fifth and seventh in health-care donations. In all, those groups have given Michigan candidates \$639,161.

Nationally, contributions by political action committees related to health care and the health and insurance industries grew at twice the rate of all contributions in the 1992 campaign, according to the report. Their giving has risen from \$18.6 million in 1990 to \$22.4 million in 1992.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3320
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May 26, 1992

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Mrs. Delford G. Williams, Jr.

Dear Mr. Siegle:

Because of redistricting, the August 4, 1992 Primary promises to be a busy one for everyone involved with the political process. Some 700 candidates are seeking public office in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties. They include candidates for Congress, State Representative, County Commission, Prosecuting Attorney and other County Offices, and a number of Judicial Offices.

Civic Searchlight is working with Information Questionnaire Service and CIVIC, INC. to provide biographical information on candidates to our members, the general public and the media.

As a candidate, we would appreciate your assistance by completing the enclosed Information Questionnaire and returning it to this office as soon as possible. You may also wish to include copies of your campaign literature.

CIVIC SEARCHLIGHT'S Committee on Candidates will be meeting in June to interview and evaluate candidates for the Primary. If you are opposed in the Primary, please call our office to arrange for an appointment for your personal interview.

If you are unopposed in the Primary, will you contact our office in early September for an appointment.

In the meantime, we would appreciate your returning Information Questionnaire at this time to provide with current biographical information for use in publication.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN
Executive Director

Enclosure

Rep. Jim Inhofe
201 West 5th Street, Suite 305
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Re: FDA legislation

Dear Rep. Inhofe:

Henry Waxman and John Dingell have sponsored and introduced HR 3642. This lethal weapon would deal a death blow to our God-given freedom to exercise responsibility in our own behalf. According to my understanding, it would:

- Restrict availability of meaningful amounts of vitamins, minerals, and herbs, to prescription only, making them controlled substances;
- Prevent importation of food supplements;
- Impose fines up to \$1 million for each violation;
- Permit FDA to seize and destroy all vitamins, minerals, and herbs found on premises;
- Permit IRS to make collections;
- Permit FDA to inspect records, embargo and recall products, and assess civil penalties for "serious" violations, all without judicial review.

Which provision of the Constitution (article, section, and clause) authorizes the enactment of such legislation?

I remind you that the First Amendment says, "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press"; and the Tenth Amendment declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This legislation presumes the whole industry guilty of fraud and would force our access to nutritional supplementation into the hands of the very people who profit from our sickness and disease, creating an incredible conflict of interest!

Please raise my question regarding constitutionality in Congress before it comes to a vote. And please vote against it if the vote is called in spite of the question.

Sincerely,

Jean Westphal

93040992230

Voters get help from Searchlight on issues, candidates

The Civic Searchlight, using more than 175 volunteers, examined the issues and candidates. It has been reviewing issues and candidates since 1912 and publishes the results in a voters guide to the election.

"All ballot proposals are researched and reviewed with particular emphasis on content, cost to the taxpayer, and effect and impact on the community" is the criteria used by Civic Searchlight in making the following recommendations:

U.S. Representative

13th District: Incumbent William D. Ford, Democrat, preferred and well qualified; R. Robert Geake, Republican, preferred and well qualified.

14th District: Incumbent John Conyers Jr., Democrat, well qualified; John W. Gordon, Republican, not evaluated.

15th District: Incumbent Barbara-Rose Collins, Democrat, qualified; Charles C. Vincent, Republican, preferred and well qualified.

16th District: Incumbent John D. Dingell, Democrat, preferred and well qualified; Frank Beaumont, Republican, qualified; Max J. Siegle, Tish, no rating.

CAMPAIGN '92

Race to reshape Congress

Sun-Sentinel, Saturday, October 31, 1992 9A

smashes spending records

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The great race to reshape Congress, propelled by voter discontent over gridlock and scandal, a wave of retirements and redrawn districts, is quickly running up the largest tab in election history.

The government reported on Friday that spending by this fall's congressional candidates through

mid-October jumped 25 percent over 1990 and easily eclipsed the record pace of 1988.

"When you combine redistricting with scandal, you find more vulnerable incumbents, more individuals running and an unprecedented number of open seats. The increased competitiveness increases the need to spend," said James Thurber, an expert on Congress at American

University.

"It will be one in the record books for at least a few years," Thurber said, predicting turnover in Congress will set a post-World War II record.

The biggest spenders were both from California: Republican House challenger Michael Huffington, who is bankrolling his own \$4 million bid, and Barbara Boxer, who has doled out more than

\$8 million.

Senate incumbents fighting for their political life, such as New York's Alfonse D'Amato, Oregon's Bob Packwood and Wisconsin's Robert Kasten, all Republicans, are also waging multimillion-dollar campaigns.

Overall, congressional candidates in this general election raised \$415 million and spent \$380 million through Oct. 14, be-

ginning the campaign's final three weeks with \$109 million in cash on hand, a Federal Election Commission analysis showed.

Spending was up \$75 million from two years ago and \$70.6 million from the 1988 election, the FEC reported.

The greatest jump came on the House side, where a wave of retirements and incumbent prima-

ry losses left about 100 seats up for grabs. Many races became more competitive when legislatures remapped districts after the 1990 census.

"It is an incredibly competitive year. Everybody is out hustling money. What is interesting is it's all been raised in such a tight market," said Stephen Hess, of the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank.

BCCI regulation lax, Senate report says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Lax regulation by U.S. agencies, the Bank of England and others let the Bank of Credit and Commerce International get away with money laundering, fraud and other crimes for years, a Senate report said Thursday.

The 800-page report by the Senate terrorism, narcotics and international operations subcommittee said BCCI used bribery and corruption in many of the 73 countries where it operated.

It said BCCI's crimes included billions of dollars in fraud by the bank and its customers, money laundering, bribery, support of terrorism, arms trafficking, prostitution, income tax evasion "and a panoply of financial crimes limited only by the imagination of its officers and customers."

"BCCI constituted international crimes of a level that boggles the mind," subcommittee Chairman John Kerry, D-Mass., said at a news conference.

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The Detroit News

Friday

OCTOBER 30,
1992

Metro

Section B

OBITUARIES 7B
MORE LOCAL NEWS 7B

House staffers forced to campaign

By Jim Mitzelfeld

DETROIT NEWS LANSING BUREAU

LANSING — House Speaker Lewis Dodak and Republican Leader Paul Hillegonds have asked 250 taxpayer-paid legislative staffers to take up to 10 days off to campaign for state House candidates.

Employees complain the written requests for "campaign volunteers" imply they should hit the campaign trail or risk getting fired. The staffers are being asked to use vacation days for the campaigning.

"If you say something, you're out the door," said one Democratic staffer who asked that his name not be used for fear of retaliation.

The apparent strong-arm tactics were decried as an abuse of power by two sitting Republican lawmakers.

"I feel that's inappropriate," said Rep. Stephen Dreesch, R-Hancock.

Rep. Margaret O'Connor, R-Ann Arbor, said both parties abuse the system by asking

staffers to use vacation and sick days for politicking.

"That's like having a gun put to your head," O'Connor said.

Hillegonds asked his 60 Republican staffers to give 10 days "to help us win the majority." Dodak asked 190 staffers directly under his control to take off five days.

In addition, Hillegonds assigned staffers to work on political activities during their regular seven-hour work day, the two lawmakers and a former employee said.

Both Hillegonds and Dodak, D-Birch Run, said employees who refuse to use vacation time to volunteer for the campaigns will not be punished.

But Dodak added: "They know when they come on board this is something they'll be asked to do in an election cycle."

A former employee of the House Republican Press office produced an Aug. 25 memo showing that the office's five employees were each assigned to handle media relations for four to six GOP challengers.

O'Connor said a team of three Republican staffers came to her office in January and told her they were part of an "Incumbency Team" assigned to vulnerable incumbents.

The team offered to assist her during regular hours on campaign mailings, fund-raising and other political activities. She refused the help, she said.

Dodak said it is against state law for state employees to work on partisan campaigns during regular working hours. O'Connor agreed: "We're paying these people with taxpayer money."

Hillegonds said Thursday he didn't strictly enforce the ban on political activity in the work day, "as long as they give the taxpayer eight hours a day and got their regular work done" before going home.

Karen Holcomb-Merrill, executive director of Common Cause of Michigan, a government watchdog group, said "most citizens would be really outraged to learn that was happening."

Election '92: Final weekend

■ The abortion issue is fueling a nasty race in the state's 11th Congressional District. Democrat Walter Briggs' campaign literature features an 80-year-old woman saying she "might have died" if Republican Joe Knollenberg were in office when she needed an abortion. Page 2B

■ Can Republican candidate Doug Carl's low-budget campaign unseat 10th District incumbent David Bonior? His strategy: Mount an anti-incumbent campaign, building from his conservative support. Page 2B

■ Wayne County Community College hopes upbeat new report will help its millage chances. The new audit found WCCC making good progress. Page 8B

■ Among Michigan school kids, the results are in: Clinton is the choice; Perot is No. 2. Bush ranks a distant third. More than 140,000 students cast mock ballots. Page 8B



David Bonior

A Corrupt and Immoral Congress Is Out of Control!

1. When Congress in 1990 crushed Americans with a record \$167 BILLION tax increase, it insisted that all Americans must bear a fair share of the burden to balance the budget. But then Congress in the middle of the night voted to raise their own salaries 39% to \$125,000 a year and to pad their \$2 million pensions and lavish health plans.
2. Congress also voted to give itself even more luxurious offices by spending:
 - ✓ \$375,000 to renovate the House beauty parlor;
 - ✓ \$25,000 to study the best location for the House gym;
 - ✓ \$2 million to renovate one of the House restaurants;
 - ✓ \$2.5 million for new Senate office furniture;
 - ✓ \$8 million for new Senate elevators;
 - ✓ \$250,000 to study the best placement of television lighting in the Senate Committee room.
3. Congress gives its members countless special privileges at taxpayer expense to make life more comfortable, including:

Free vacations; free travel; free meals; free use of military aircraft; chauffeured limousines; free use of military officers clubs; free parking; free health spa memberships and massage parlor; free golf, tennis, and hunting privileges; free taxi service; immunity from parking tickets; free prescriptions; cut-rate hair cuts and tuxedo rentals; subsidized child care; and much, much more.
4. Congress has its own special ambulance service for Congress only. A congressional ambulance recently sat parked in front of the U.S. Capitol while an injured elderly woman had to wait 48 minutes for a regular ambulance.
5. Congress exempts itself from hundreds of burdensome laws it imposes on the rest of us, including:

a) The Social Security Act	b) The Age Discrimination Act
c) The National Labor Relations Act	d) Occupational safety and health laws
e) Minimum wage laws	f) Equal employment laws
g) The Equal Pay Act	h) The Ethics in Government Act
i) The Civil Rights Act of 1964	j) The Privacy Act
k) The Freedom of Information Act	l) The Civil Rights Restoration Act
m) Fair Labor Standards Act	n) Sexual harassment statutes
6. In the early years of this century, Congress spent \$500 million to run the entire federal government. Today, Congress spends \$2.3 BILLION on just themselves.
7. Of the 470 House and Senate races in 1990, only 16 incumbents were thrown out by the voters. The re-election rate for sitting members of Congress in 1990 was 97 percent — despite the fact that polls showed that 70 percent of the American people believed Congress was doing an awful job. And in 1988, the re-election rate was 98.6%. All told, more members of the 100th Congress died ... than were defeated!
8. Congress mails about ONE BILLION letters, campaign-style fliers and other political propaganda to constituents before each election at a cost to taxpayers of over \$500 million. Challengers, by contrast, must pay for every letter they send out.

9. A single member of Congress can employ as many as 100 staff people to handle many of the details important to re-election. A total of 38,000 people work for Congress today. The number of congressional staff has doubled since 1961. Before 1908, members of Congress had no offices of their own and most had no full-time personal staff.
10. Members of Congress wrote 8,331 bad personal checks. And their "exclusive" House Convenience Bank covered every single one without imposing any penalties for up to four weeks. Of these, 581 were for \$1000 or more — and some of these bad checks were for over \$10,000.
11. About 300 Congressmen were discovered to have been delinquent in paying their meal bills at their posh House Restaurant. Unpaid meal tabs in 1991 got up to \$300,000. And some of these unpaid meal bills were five years old!
12. Congress has given Americans 14 tax increases over the last 10 years. Government now takes 40 cents in taxes out of every dollar earned in America. That means you've lost control of over 40% of your life. And government is getting bigger every year.
13. Congress has run up a \$3.6 TRILLION national debt, which is a mortgage of \$50,000 for every taxpayer. Congress will add about \$350 BILLION to the national debt in 1992. That will have to be paid by our children and grandchildren, which means our children and grandchildren will have to reduce their living standards all of their lives so that Congress can continue being re-elected.
14. S&L crooks have poured millions of dollars into the re-election campaigns of Congressmen in exchange for "special favors" from powerful members of congressional banking committees (a scam that will cost taxpayers at least \$300 BILLION).
15. Congress has stolen every penny from the Social Security Trust Fund (all \$320 BILLION) to pay for wasteful pork-barrel spending projects for special interests and to fund their re-election campaigns.

The Former Rights of Americans

Bill of Rights

1. establishment of religion free exercise speech press assembly petition government
2. militia security of free state right to keep and bear arms not infringed
3. no soldier quartered in any house w/o consent of owner in peacetime nor in war except
4. secure persons in homes houses papers search seizures no warrants except on detailed warrant
- 5 indictment same offense twice witness against self property w/o due process private property public use w/o compensation
6. speedy trial impartial jury venue arraignment confront witnesses subpoena i favor assistance of counsel
7. common law suits jury trial no fact tried by jury retried
- 8 excessive bail nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishments
- 9 fed rights in constit not to disparage other rights
- 10 powers not delegated to the feds nor prohibited by feds to states are reserved to the states and then the people
- 11 feds courts no hear suit by citizen of one state against another state or by subjects of a foreign state.
- 12 electoral college
- 13 no slavery or involuntary servitude except convicts
- 14 no state shall abridge privs or immunes of any citizen nor take life liberty or property w/o due process no deny equal protection

93040992236

- 15 right to vote not abridged
16 income tax
17 senators for 6 years two per state
18 no booze
19 women vote
20 pres fired on Jan 20 noon
21 more booze
22 pres 8 yrs max
23 DC electors
24 no tax to vote
25 pres succeeded
26 18 yrs to vote
27 Congress shall not give itself money stolen that recently.

THE ACTUAL BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Congress may fund only organizations which oppose Christianity and morality, and by appropriate legislation shall remove any vestige of religion from public and private life. Freedom of speech is a right of corporations and those they make public figures. There is no individual right to reputation or privacy, except corporations, officials, and commercially owned reputations. There shall be no check on the right of the media to publish knowing falsehoods, and if caught the appellate courts must annul the jury verdict. The official religion of the United States is declared to be the dogma of organized psychology as promulgated at its conventions from time to time.
2. The only citizens allowed to keep and bear arms are members of the ruling class, elected officials, and members of police

unions. Congress shall pass no effective law and the executive shall enforce no effective law prohibiting the use of firearms by convicted criminals.

3. Each citizen shall be designated a soldier at age 18 and be quartered at his or her own home at his and her own expense until called to war. Women must be used in combat to lessen the effectiveness of the American military.

4. Law-abiding citizens shall be insecure in their homes and shall have no right of privacy in their homes, papers, property, and effects providing all unreasonable searches and seizures are done electronically, or for ecological reasons.

5. The prohibition against double jeopardy shall be defeated by sentence enhancement schemes, and civil rights charges. Policies of government officials who are immune from civil suit shall be criminalized so that liberal legislators may usurp powers of the executive branch of government. The sovereignty of the United States shall be imposed on citizens to derogate states rights and human rights in their property, and contracts may be set aside in pursuit of ecology based on fraudulent science. Private property may be taken and given to private corporations for profit in the name of any current liberal or marxist scheme for redistribution of private property. Organized theft shall preferred to savings and investment by appropriate legislation. Any citizen who owns his own means of making a livelihood shall have it removed by appropriate legislation or court decision so that he will be dependent of a welfare state official for his survival.

6. Attorneys shall be provided at state expense to criminals but

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not civil litigants so that the class warfare between the two segments of society may be maintained. The media are encouraged through the 1st Amendment to interfere with the right to impartial juries by criminal or civil litigants.

7. The right to jury trial shall be made so expensive that no non-corporate citizen can avail himself of it. Courts of appeal by appropriate legislation shall be obligated to set aside any fact found by a jury and find new facts to fit the particular political preference of the appellate judge. Civil litigants shall be penalized for using the right to jury trial.

8. Any punishment of a criminal shall be deemed cruel and unusable.

9. The Federal government shall usurp any right including those delegated to the citizens by the founding father. The Federal government shall have unlimited right in derogation of the constitution to abrogate state rights. No right of a citizen or a state shall be immune from usurpation or abrogation by regulation from an unelected government official.

10. Those powers delegated to the states by the founding fathers shall be abrogated for the benefit of any and all liberal, marxist, or socialist schemes in the interest of usurpation of right, empowerment of remote government, or redistribution of private property and private money; however no citizen of a state may assert a right reserved under the 10th amendment in a Federal court if the right asserted is in the interest of maintaining morality or marriage as traditionally understood. Federal judicial officers are encouraged to find novel ways of

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interfering in state matters.

11. No citizen may sue a state in federal court if the citizen asserts a claim based on traditional concepts of tort, contract, or Christian morality.

12. The electoral college shall be manipulated by appropriate legislation to disregard traditional voters in favor of liberal, or marxist, or socialist voters. Gerrymandering shall be used to insure that traditional values are not used as a basis to elect officials of government.

13. Bonded servitude of definded minorities is forbidden. Bonded servitude of majorities for the benefit of minorities shall be effected by appropriate legislation. The brokering of labor shall be protected by legislation in the interest of the broker, so that no human citizen shall acquire a property right in the pursuit of his happiness or livelihood. Licensing of occupations shall be used to prevent free enterprise by other than corporations.

14. No state shall interfere with the abrogation of the rights of human citizens by the federal government.

15. The right to vote shall be made meaningless by delegating legislative authority to appointed federal officials, and by abrogating the right of referendum by human citizens. Referendum by foreign lobbyists with cash for corporations shall be effected by appropriate legislation.

16. The prohibition of a direct tax on citizens by the founding fathers shall be abrogated in favor of an income tax for the purpose of lessening savings and investment and increasing the

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dependence of the citizenry of the government; however citizens with independent or inherited wealth are given a mortgage on the earnings of the common man through the Federal Reserve System which shall never be operated by elected officials. Inflation shall be used to reduce the estate of all human citizens as long as it is done slowly.

17. Senators are given terms of 6 years, being beyond the likely recall by the citizen of the acts of the senator while in office.

18. The sale of addictive drugs is prohibited.

19. Women are given the vote instead of the heads of families so that the two classes may be set at odds with each other and the ensuing strife may benefit the government officials given jobs to deal with the ensuing strife.

20. The president is to be fired at noon on January 20th every 4 years.

21. The sale of addictive substances is encouraged so that government may tax the manufacture, transport, sale, and use of dangerous and debilitating substances. The crime and hurt caused by this opportunity to tax shall be the problem of the states. Human individuals are forbidden to make, manufacture, provide, possess, or accept dangerous or debilitating or addictive substances for personal use because the government shall not lose tax revenue.

22. The chief executive may not serve more than 8 years but legislators shall serve for life plus 20 years.

23. The District of Columbia although its residents have representation in and by the State of Maryland shall be given

electors so that being dependent on Federal handouts the District may be able to swing a federal election in favor of the welfare state.

24. Voting having been reduced to a meaningless act the Federal Government shall no longer tax it.

25. The nasty habit of recalcitrant and contemptuous citizens of shooting at presidents requires a statement of who is next in line to be shot for enforcing the laws passed by the Congress, lest the citizens find out who's really at fault and they start shooting legislators.

26. Voting having been reduced to a meaningless act by the Congress, bought and paid for by special interests, the youth of America who are too young to buy liquor are encouraged to vote.

27. Congress shall not give itself money stolen that recently.

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I am attempting to clear up questions people have about the Federal Reserve Bank (FED). Even as a nationally known CPA who has conducted over 100 seminars to CPAs discussing banking and the economy, I was confused and surprised concerning the FED. I spent much time researching the FED and this is what I learned. In 1982, the government records show that taxpayers paid the shareholders of the FED \$115 billion in interest on U.S. government debt that the FED purchased with money they created on a printing press. Banks own roughly half the government debt from money they printed on a printing press. The FED pays for the paper and ink for the money, and all their profits are tax free. By 1997, it is projected all taxes will pay only interest on the national debt unless the FED is abolished. Unemployment will rise significantly and businessmen will lose their businesses unless we change now. By abolishing the FED and returning to the Constitution we can cut taxes by more than 75% and balance the budget. According to the United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, the FED is an illegal institution.

The FED is a private bank owned by the Rockefellers and an estimated 300 other shareholders who have been given the right by Congress to print money from nothing, issue this money and then collect interest. The FED collects 100s of billions in interest annually and distributes the profits to its 300 shareholders. The Congress gave the FED the right to print money at no interest to the FED. The FED creates money from nothing, and loans it back to us through banks, and charges you interest on our currency. The FED also buys U.S. debt and charges U.S. taxpayers interest. By law, profits should flow into the U.S. Treasury, and it is not. Many Congressmen and numerous Presidents say this is fraud.

How did it happen? In 1913, a senator, Nelson Aldrich, maternal grandfather to the Rockefellers, pushed a bill through Congress just before Christmas when most of Congress was on vacation. Private bankers funded and staffed President Wilson's campaign. When elected, Wilson passed the FED. The media mislead the public, and sponsors of the FED made 10 promises, none of which was kept. Now the FED funds both Democratic and Republican candidates into office. The bankers employ most of the Congress on weekends (nickname T&T club) with lucrative salaries. Additionally, the FED started buying up the media in the 1930's and now owns or significantly influences most of it. Be informed so the media can't mislead you.

Presidents Lincoln, Jackson and Kennedy tried to stop this family of bankers by printing U.S. dollars without charging the taxpayers interest. Today, if the government runs a deficit the FED prints dollars, buys the debt, and the dollars are circulated into the economy. Forty percent (40%) of our personal federal income taxes goes to pay this interest. This is what bankers wanted Lincoln to do to finance the Civil War. Lincoln said no. He printed Greenbacks (from nothing with no interest or debt attached). Upon Lincoln's death, the Greenbacks were traded in for government debt - interest charged. Foreign bankers bought the debt with money they have printed from nothing and receive interest at taxpayer's expense.

The solution: Currently all we do is exchange FED money (interest attached) for real U.S. money (interest-free) dollar-for-dollar. We should not be required to pay interest on our own currency. According to Benjamin Franklin, this is the same reason we fought the Revolutionary War. Thomas Jefferson said this about a FED-type banking system, "If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation then by deflation, the banks and the corporations will grow up around them, will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." Experts believe the FED created the Great Depression and inflation, and profited from peoples misfortune.

The U. S. Government can buy back the FED at any time for under \$1 billion (per Congressional record). The U.S. Treasury could then collect the profit on our money instead of the 300 shareholders of the FED. This profit is more than all personal federal income taxes. The \$4 trillion of U.S. debt could be exchanged dollar-for-dollar with U.S. non-interest bearing currency when the debt becomes due. There would be no inflation because there would be no additional currency in circulation. Personal income tax could be eliminated if we bought back the FED and therefore, the economy would expand. According to the Constitution, Congress is to control the printing of money, keeping the amount of inflation or deflation in check. If Congress isn't doing their job, they should be voted out of office. Unfortunately, voters can't vote the FED or it's Chairman out of office.

If the U.S. government has a deficit, we could handle it as Lincoln and Kennedy did. Print money and circulate it into the economy, but this time interest-free. The FED will cease to exist as taxpayers become informed and tell other taxpayers. The news media and Congress will have no choice but to meet the demands of grass roots America.

First, the public must be informed. Then we can implement five ways to abolish the FED. Congressmen wish to abolish the FED, but due to the media their hands are tied. It's up to you to spread the word so we can return to the Constitution.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Schauf CPA 8-17-92

Thomas D. Schauf

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1991-1992 U.S. Minority Rule 10 July 1991

The United States has a tyrannical indirect minority rule government due to having:

- (1) gerrymandered single-member districts for electing U.S. Representatives,
- (2) two U.S. Senators per State regardless of the number of voters in each State, and
- (3) the "Electoral College" with its winner-take-all feature for electing the President and Vice-President.

Thus, using the 1990 U.S. Census results-

- (A) 220 of 435 U.S. Representatives can be elected by 24.6 percent of the U.S. voters,
- (B) 52 of 100 U.S. Senators can be elected by 8.8 percent of the U.S. voters,
- (C) the President can be elected by 21.6 percent of the U.S. voters.

In 1990, 27.0 percent of the total voters elected 218 of the 435 U.S. Representatives.

In the 1986-1988-1990 elections, 10.8 percent of the total voters elected 51 of the 100 U.S. Senators.

In 1988, Bush was defacto elected U.S. President by 25.2 percent of the total U.S. voters (in 33 States) (though getting 53.1 percent of the total U.S. vote)

The remedy for the above radical defects in the U.S. Constitution include:

- 1-a uniform definition of elector for directly electing the Congress and the President,
- 2-the use of multi-member districts and proportional representation for electing each house of the Congress (such that each senator and representative has a voting power equal to the number of votes each receives in the general election- producing indirect majority rule), and
- 3- the direct nonpartisan nomination and election of the President and Vice-President.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

JURISDICTION

MUR 3659 92 DEC-7 PM 4:20

As stated in the attached complaint including review by Administrative Agencies under Title 28 U.S.C.A. sections 2341-2351.

MOTION FOR RESTRAINING ORDER TO STAY
CERTIFICATION OF THE FRAUDULENT ELECTION, 16TH DISTRICT,
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, STATE OF MICHIGAN & TO STAY
THE "SEATING OF AGENCY" of JOHN D. DINGELL

NOW COMES, MAX J. SIEGLE, Tisch Candidate, for the office of the 16th District, U.S. Representatives, and says and shows the Offices of the United States and State Administrative Agencies and U.S. Attorney General, as follows:

1. The petitioner re-avers, the attached Jurisdiction, Complaint and Claims for relief.
2. The petitioner states that John D. Dingell, is an alleged lawyer, a DEFACTO Officer of the Court, a member of the Judiciary Branch of the Government, who claims residency in the State of Michigan, who can not lawfully serve in the U.S. Congress in legislative capacity while claiming to be an officer in the Courts of Michigan,¹ including those similarly situated,² in two branches of Government, Judiciary and Congress, which is a conflict of interest, and creates a "vice in office", in violation of the separation of powers, to the detriment of citizens pursuing "individual rights." Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

1. Since John D. Dingell does not represent VOTERS, only non-voters [i.e., special interests], the people of the 16th Congressional District, of the Sovereign State of Michigan are entitled to a Representative which John D. Dingell, is not.
2. If the American Representative, of the British Foreign Office, former Governor of

¹ See Article III, section 2, Michigan Constitution of 1963. Sec. 2. "The powers of government are divided into three branches; Legislative, Executive and Judicial. No person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch except as expressly provided in this Constitution."

² Constitution of the United States, Article IV, section 1. "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. [-]."

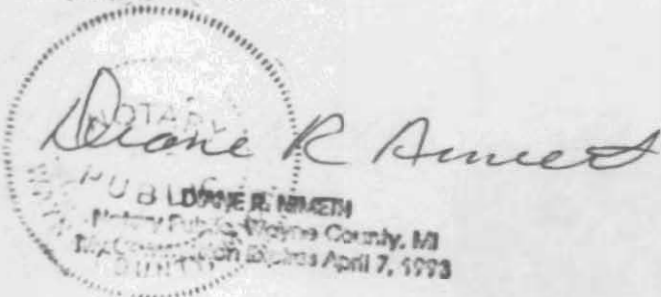
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Arkansas, wishes to appoint John D. Dingell to his cabinet, we suggest the appointment should be announced prior to John D. Dingell's being "seated" in the U.S. Congress, if he is eligible. For it to be otherwise, would deprive the people of Michigan of the opportunity to VOTE for his representative and convert that RIGHT to a Governor's appointment. This sort of political "shenanigans" has been labeled by the U.S. Supreme Court as "OUTRAGEOUS GOVERNMENT CONDUCT." Jacobson v. United States, April 6, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

Max J. Siegle

MAX J. SIEGLE, without prejudice,
Tisch Candidate, 16th District,
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI., 48127
(313) 562-0482



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The Advisor

Vol. 25, No. 1

FALL 1992



U.S. Representative John Dingell, from the 16th Congressional District, visited Ms. Rosalie Maddalena's government class to talk about the new Cable TV legislation.

metroPARENT Outstanding Teacher Award

Kinloch teacher, Susan Boriss-Krupa received the **metroPARENT** magazine's Outstanding Teacher award in the primary/elementary category. She was honored at a luncheon in October and spoke on

what she considers the most important element for children, self-esteem. Her dynamic personality, enthusiasm and "special way" with children have made a significant difference in the lives of her young students.

Halloween Special at Riverside

On Friday, October 30, 1992 Halloween festivities echoed throughout the 5th grade classes at Riverside Middle School. All of the 5th grade students rotated through a succession of six specially planned Halloween activities. Each teacher hosted an activity.

Ms. O'Malley presented a prediction activity called "**Spinning Ghosts**". The students explored aerodynamics by developing their own hypothesis to make a paper ghost spin, instead of float.

Mrs. Miller introduced a lesson on how to make a delicious and nutritious snack using apples, cinnamon, and

sugar. Her students walked in white paint to create "ghost footprints".

Mrs. Hoobler helped the students create a take-home art project, a mobile with little Halloween bats.

Mrs. Kulchar brought a story of Harry Houdini to the children. Harry Houdini performed some of his world famous tricks here in Detroit. He died on Halloween, 1926, in Grace Hospital in Detroit.

Mrs. Dalrymple gave each student a booklet of Halloween Language Arts mazes and word searches which they completed while listening to a narration of a Charles Dickens mystery story.

Continued on Page 4



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

December 9, 1992

Robert F. Bauer, Esq.
Judith L. Corley, Esq.
Perkins Coie
607 14th St., N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: MUR 3659
Honorable John D. Dingell
John D. Dingell for Congress
Committee and Guy R.
Martin, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Bauer and Ms. Corley:

On October 26, 1992, your clients, Congressman John D. Dingell and John D. Dingell for Congress Committee and Guy R. Martin, as treasurer, were notified that the Federal Election Commission received a complaint from Max J. Siegle alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. At that time, your clients were given a copy of the complaint and informed that a response to the complaint should be submitted within 15 days of receipt of the notification. You submitted a response on behalf of your clients on November 17, 1992.

On December 7, 1992, the Commission received additional information from the complainant pertaining to the allegations in the complaint. Enclosed is a copy of this additional information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at
(202) 219-3400.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. Odrowski

Dawn M. Odrowski
Attorney

Enclosure

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

December 9, 1992

Mr. Max J. Siegle
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI 48127

RE: MUR 3659

Dear Mr. Siegle:

This letter acknowledges receipt on December 7, 1992, of the supplement to the complaint you filed on October 19, 1992, against Congressman John D. Dingell and John D. Dingell for Congress Committee and Guy R. Martin, as treasurer. The respondents will be sent copies of the supplement. You will be notified as soon as the Federal Election Commission takes final action on your complaint.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. Odrowski

Dawn M. Odrowski
Attorney

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A LAW PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
607 FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-2011 • (202) 628-6600

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COMMISSION
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
DEC 18 1 57 PM '92

December 18, 1992

Dawn M. Odrowski
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 3659 - Honorable John D. Dingell, John D.
Dingell for Congress and Guy R. Martin, as
treasurer

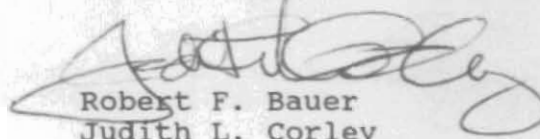
Dear Ms. Odrowski:

This is in response to your letter dated December 9,
1992, in which you enclose additional information from the
complainant in the above-referenced Matter Under Review.

As stated in our earlier letter dated November 17, 1992,
the complainant does not appear to be making any claim against
Respondents over which the Federal Election Commission has
jurisdiction. We ask again that the complaint be dismissed
without any further action.

If you have any questions or need additional information,
please do not hesitate to contact one of the undersigned.

Very truly yours,


Robert F. Bauer
Judith L. Corley
Counsel for Respondents

[04159-0001/DA923490.049]

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COMMISSION

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - MAJORITY & MINORITY LEADER
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT
SECRETARY OF STATE - MICHIGAN ELECTIONS BUREAU
COUNTY AND CITY ELECTION CLERKS

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MUR 3659

JURISDICTION

1. The United States Constitution of 1789, Article 1 section 2, and section 4, and section 5, and section 6, and section 7, and section 8, and section 9; Article 2, section 1; Article 3, section 3; 9th Amendment; 10th Amendment; title 2 USCS sec. 2b subsection (a) of section 22 of the Act of June 18, 1929, entitled "An Act to provide for apportionment of Representatives", notwithstanding. Only an amendment voted upon by the citizens of the several States can be valued as lawful. "Article six of the United States Constitution declares the Constitution is the supreme law of the land."
2. Title 2 USCS section 60 through 270, section 331 through 709.
3. Title 26.
4. The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. 100.8
5. The State of Michigan Constitution and election laws.
6. The 1978 Ethics in Government Act.
7. The Hatch Act.
8. LEGAL VOTER being a person having constitutional requirements and who is registered. A person invested by law with a right to vote.
9. DOCTRINE OF ELECTION is when a third person has contracted with an agent without knowing the agency, and thereafter, the third person discovers the agency and the identity of the principal, the third person may enforce the contract against the agent or against the principal at his election. In other words, accepting Campaign Donations from a Special interest Group whose agenda is contrary to the PUBLIC INTEREST, meets the criteria of the Common law doctrine of FRAUD and falls in the PURVIEW of the Doctrine of Election.
10. Corporations (donations from special interest groups), and the media (television, radio and newspapers) do not meet constitutional nor registration requirements to VOTE for a CANDIDATE nor to INTERFERE in any way in any election nor act as an INTERLOPER which abridges the myriad of LIBERTY rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The CLEAN HANDS DOCTRINE must be sustained by the U.S. Government with or without current statute but under all rights reserved under the COMMON LAW, U.C.C. 1-207.
11. If there is NOT a mandate operating on the Government officials to secure the welfare of the citizenry; then conversely, is there no mandate on the citizenry to preserve the welfare of the Government and its officials?
12. There has been no LAW only POLICY passed since 1939.

MOTION TO REMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
MOTION FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT

That the Petitioner pursuant to FRCP 38 (B) and the Seventh Amendment of the United States Constitution demand a COMMON LAW trial by jury on all issues so triable.

WHEREFORE, the Petitioner requests the Agency of Petition as is his 1st Amendment Right to petition government for redress of grievances and reserves all his rights to prosecute all complaints:

A. To empanel a petit jury, and award Petitioner Max J. Siegle, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) Dollars in compensatory damages and a sum of Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Dollars in punitive and/or exemplary damages from the Respondent, jointly and severally.

B. Permanently enjoin the Respondent and their associates in CONFLICT OF INTEREST, agents and successors, from further action under the COLOR OF FEDERAL POLICY not LAW, or privately, from interfering with, harassing, intimidating, harboring, or otherwise preventing the Petitioner from exercising his rights, rights to a fair and impartial election, as is his right.

C. Award the Petitioner his extraordinary costs and disbursements in this action, and legal fees, or a reasonable sum in lieu of legal fees;

D. That the Petitioner, may have all such other and further relief in the premises as to this Agency may seem just and proper and as should be agreeable to the LAW not policy and the good conscience of this Agency.

1.1. The Virginia Bill of Rights provides (8) "...jury of his vicinage..."

1.2. The English Act of 1309, restraining chancery jurisdiction without jury, 3 Ed II.

1.3. An impartial jury, being fundamental to a fair hearing in a fair tribunal, is a basic requirement of constitutional due process. *Durham v. Cox*, F. Supp. 1157 (W.D. Va. 1971).

1.4. Magna Carta, (1215) Cap 35, "the writ called praecipe shall not in future be issued so as to cause a freeman to lose his court." Max J. Siegle, reserves all his rights, as a FREEMAN, Public POLICY (federal) statutes since 1938, such as election legislation, notwithstanding.

1.5. The U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights, Voting Section, David H. Hunter, attorney, acting in a CONFLICT OF INTEREST, has set himself as KING. "The law of the federal and state Constitutions of the United States," by Frederick Jesup Stimson, the Boston Book co., Boston, Mass. 1908, p.11. "The right to Law.

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The Law required by this general right, furthermore, must be the Common Law of the English people. That is to say, in origin, the body of their free customs and usage, made by themselves, not by a king, and also, in earliest days, enforced by themselves; and it must be the Common law, not the Roman or Civil (Admiralty/Equity/Martial law) law, nor the Canon or Church law, nor any supposed administrative law, or orders of decrees of the King, or king in council...so no one was ever ordered to DO anything by court process.

1.6. "A concept of judicial administration which leads one to assume that justice can be obtained 'completely and without denial' before a tribunal that is partial, biased, or hostile is certainly one alien to our institutions. If we were to assume that complete justice could with any likelihood be so dispensed, it would be a justice which commanded neither the respect nor the confidence of the citizen. Mr. Justice Dunbar in *State ex rel. Barnard v. Board of Education*, 19 Wash. 8, 17, 52 P. 317, 67 A.S.R. 706, in pointing out the necessity of an impartiality, free of all suspicion, said;

'***The principle of impartiality, disinterestedness, and fairness on the part of the (judge) is as old as the history of the courts; in fact, the administration of justice through the mediation of courts is based upon this principle. It is a fundamental idea, running through and pervading the whole system of judicature, and it is the popular acknowledgment of the inviolability of the principle which gives credit, or even toleration, to decrees of judicial tribunals. Actions of courts which disregard this safeguard to litigants would more appropriately be termed the administration of INJUSTICE, and their proceedings would be as shocking to our private sense of justice as they would be injurious to the public interest. The learned and observant "Lord Bacon well said that the virtue of a Judge is seen in making inequality equal, that he may plant his judgment as upon even ground. Caesar demanded that his wife should not only be virtuous, but beyond suspicion; and the Federal government should not be less exacting with its judicial officers, (especially when one judicial officer must judge another judicial officer to avoid a conflict of interest), in whose keeping are placed not only the financial interests, but the honor, the liberty and the lives of the citizens, and it should see to it that the scales in which the rights of the citizen are weighed should be nicely balanced, for, as was well said by Judge Bronson in *People v. Suffolk Common Pleas*, 18 Wend. 550: 'Next in importance to the duty of rendering a righteous judgment, is that doint it in such a manner as will beget no suspicion of the fairness and integrity of the judge'." *Payne v. Lee*, 222 Minn. 269.

CONCLUSION

The Petitioner, Max J. Siegle, has raised many questions of jurisdiction and LAW of the Court and Agency and the practice of

the law to continue in the instant case.

Having raised the questions, there is no further duty on the Petitioner until the Respondent has assigned a good and valid reason to support the Petitioner's error, if any.

And, once jurisdiction is challenged - the judicial process must come to a screeching HALT (Crater Lake v. Oregon, 26 Fed. Sup. 363) and be stayed until jurisdiction is PROVED, which has not been done nor justification for any decision nor ruling been documented with opinions supported by the COMMON LAW, policy statements without justification by David H. Hunter, notwithstanding.

In Calder v. Bull, Justice Samuel Chase of Maryland, was prepared to strike down laws that violated no provision of any constitution;

"An ACT of the Legislature (for I cannot call it a LAW) contrary to the great first principles of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority.....To maintain our Federal Legislature possesses such powers, if they had not been expressly restrained; would, in my opinion, be a political heresy, altogether, inadmissible in our free republican governments."

WHEREAS: The Judge or Chief Judge of the Federal Court having jurisdiction of an appeal of right by an aggrieved party, namely MAX J. SIEGLE, stands in great inconvenience which is a violation of the "Relative Convenience Doctrine", whereby inconvenience to one party (Max J. Siegle) is great, while to the other party (John Dingell or to John R. Dunne or to David H. Hunter), there is little or no inconvenience; Max J. Siegle is requesting a definitive statement, identifying Local or Federal Statutes (LAW not policy) and Max J. Siegle alleges "silent and secret" review is a denial of due process, if any were used in the "letter" signed by David H. Hunter, attorney, acting in a CONFLICT OF INTEREST denying Mr. Siegle's COMPLAINT while standing in violation of Max J. Siegle's rights by "silence" and lack of justification for treating my official complaint as "correspondence" and

WHEREAS: Several Federal Court Rules and case cites were referenced such as the United States Constitution, which is the supreme law of the Land, were totally ignored by the absence of commentary by David H. Hunter, attorney, acting in a CONFLICT OF INTEREST; and

WHEREAS: The Petitioner, in order to frame his appeal of right, needs to have David H. Hunter, attorney, acting in a CONFLICT OF INTEREST, communicate in greater clarity which will promote the understanding of the difference between ADMIRALTY/EQUITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW and COMMON LAW under the CONSTITUTION, in so far as, the responsibility of the Agency to secure the Petitioner's Constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS: The Petitioner, in order to frame his appeal of right, is

at a loss of understanding and memory regarding when a hearing took place and whether I was invited or not; and

WHEREAS: The Constitution of the United States is the "supreme law of the land" and is itself a law for which it is the duty of all Agencies of Review of Petitions to sustain and enforce as they do all other laws (policies). Any law, rule, policy, or decree must be "made in pursuance thereof" and not as to subvert or abrogate guaranteed rights under this Constitution. When any law, policy or ruling is NOT made in pursuance thereof, such as the letter signed by David H. Hunter, attorney, acting in a CONFLICT OF INTEREST, it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, void and of no effect. The guaranteed due process clause, and Equal Protection clause are among the most defiled of all rights in all agencies under the Flag of the United States; and

WHEREAS: Because of the Respondent's conduct and acts, the Petitioner has already suffered severe damages of the right to a fair and impartial election and severe monetary damages; and unless the Respondent, John D. Dingell is restrained, his acts have exercised a chilling effect on protected rights, both for the Petitioner and other of similar circumstance; and

WHEREIN, the Petitioner, demands a jury trial pursuant to Rule 38 (b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, "In 1670, Bushell sat on the Case of William Penn, who was on trial for violation of the Conventicle Act. This was an elaborate Act which made the Church of England, the only legal church on U.S. territory. The Act was struck down by a JURY; Bushell and his colleagues by their "NOT GUILTY" vote; and

WHEREIN, the petitioner requests, the name, address and phone number of the Court of Appeal of Right in this Case and Complaint and/or the General Master, and an emergency date of hearing, with all rights reserved, and requests all appropriate rules, procedures and LAWS that provide the structure for proper adjudication under the COMMON LAW.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

1. The Petitioner has no adequate remedy under the circumstances, the time spent by the U.S. Department of Justice reviewing this case for 2 months and the "policies" promulgated as federal statutes;
2. The Petitioner has been damaged irreparably and seeks relief, as previously requested;
3. The Petitioner reserves all rights and hereby disavows any obligation to pay the National Debt created by a bank which has no substance and is causing the loss of Constitutional rights to the Petitioner and ALL citizens, in land known to be protected by the Constitution of the United States. LAW is concerned with substance. Under the Constitution, the Officers of the Court, the

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Law merchants, have taken an oath to uphold the Constitution, which is binding upon them in a common law proceeding. Evidently, David H. Hunter, is proceeding under MARTIAL LAW, not the COMMON LAW.

AMENDED COMPLAINT

The Petitioner re-avers each and every averment contained in paragraph 1 through 27 filed on November 23, 1992.

28. The Congressman elect John Dingell and his committee, Dingell for Congress have benefitted from "government programs", the income tax form 1040, check off contribution and reimbursement to Congressional campaigns; Mr. Dingell by his benefits, loses his Constitutional right to defend himself in Court from further government action, as is the same situation, millions of Americans are in. This is the basis for imprisoning numerous American citizens who have "failed" to handle the Federal Reserve scrip as prescribed by equity law. Mr. Dingell has received a "gain" of over \$1 million dollars, the majority of which was from NON-VOTERS, and was not reported to the Internal Revenue Department as taxable income, which is a violation of the law, per USC 26, which includes chapters 95 and 96.

29. The 1040 form of extortion forced on millions of the State's citizens, contains a section for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, "Do you want \$1 to go to this fund?" This violates United States Code 18.606. Intimidation to secure political contributions, 607, Making political contributions, 597, Expenditures to influence voting, and 602, Solicitation of political contributions. This also violates the fundamental Constitutional principle of secrecy of the ballot, a basic principle of our Republic, because the citizen who refuses to offer \$1 to this fund publicly indicates his political preference as a political dissident who does not support either of the government financed and controlled political parties, and the citizen thereby becomes subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service, as plaintiff selected solely for said reason. Thus, the 1040 form, which is in violation of the principle of secrecy of the ballot, cannot legally be sent through the mail.

30. Title 26, is solely supportive of the Federal Reserve Bank, a non government agency; the United States Treasury receives NO benefit as a result of Title 26. The Federal Reserve Bank is supportive of alien Princes and the Queen of England which is a violation of the United States Constitution. The Federal Election Commission's jurisdiction which includes Title 26 is in direct conflict with the principles of the United States Constitution and individual Constitutional rights which creates a cause of action against the Federal Election Commission. The Petitioner reserves

all of his rights to pursue, all of his aforementioned complaints in a Court of Law, in the United States, if he can find one.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

The Petitioner re-avers each and every averment contained in paragraph 1 through 9 of the original Claims for Relief.

10. It is requested to declare the conduct of the Dingell election conduct fraudulent and DEFACTO, and the government of the United States operating under an undeclared MARTIAL LAW thereby removing all individual Constitutional rights and property reverting citizen's status to serfs under FEUDAL law.

Respectfully submitted,

Max J. Siegle

MAX J. SIEGLE, without prejudice,
Candidate for U.S. Congress, 16th District
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI., 48127

DATE: February 8, 1993

SWORN BEFORE A NOTARY THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE AFOREMENTIONED COMPLAINT ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE:

Max J. Siegle

"SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THIS 8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1993."

JAMES L. BRADEN
Notary Public, Wayne County, MI
My Commission Expires July 7, 1993

DATE: February 8, 1993



MUR # 3659

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS WILL BE ADDED TO THIS FILE AS THEY
BECOME AVAILABLE. PLEASE CHECK FOR ADDITIONAL MICROFILM
LOCATIONS.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20461

THIS IS THE End of MUR# 3659

DATE FILMED 10/29/93 CAMERA NO. 2

CAMERAMAN Mc

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON DC 20463

☒ Microfilm
☐ Public Records
☐ Press

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTATION IS ADDED TO

THE PUBLIC RECORD IN CLOSED MUR 3659.

12/10/93

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**THE READER IS REFERRED TO ADDITIONAL MICROFILM LOCATIONS
FOR THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THIS CASE**

1. Memo, General Counsel to the Commission, dated September 22, 1992, Subject: Priority System Report.
See Reel 354, pages 1590-94.
2. Memo, General Counsel to the Commission, dated April 14, 1993, Subject: Enforcement Priority System.
See Reel 354, pages 1595-1620.
3. Certification of Commission vote, dated April 28, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1621-22.
4. General Counsel's Report, In the Matter of Enforcement Priority, dated December 3, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1623-1740.
5. Certification of Commission vote, dated December 9, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1741-1746.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Max J. Siegle
7222 Beech Daly
Dearborn Heights, MI 48127

RE: MUR 3659

Dear Mr. Siegle:

On October 19, 1992, the Federal Election Commission received your complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act").

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against Congressman John D. Dingell, the John D. Dingell for Congress Committee and Guy R. Martin, as treasurer. See attached narrative. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter. This matter will become part of the public record within 30 days.

The Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Sincerely,

Dawn M. Odrowski
Attorney

Attachment
Narrative

Date the Commission voted to close the file: DEC 9 1993

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MUR 3659

JOHN D. DINGELL FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Max J. Siegle filed this complaint on October 19, 1992, alleging, inter alia, that Representative John Dingell does not reside in the Congressional district where he sought re-election and that Dingell paid no taxes on purported benefits received from checks written on his account at the House Bank.

The case had little or no impact on the process and did not involve any substantial amounts or significant issues relative to the other issues pending before the Commission. There is no indication of any serious intent by Respondents to violate the FECA.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Robert F. Bauer, Esq.
Judith L. Corley, Esq.
Perkins Coie
607 14th Street, N.W. Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005

RE: MUR 3659
Honorable John D. Dingell
John D. Dingell for Congress
Committee and
Guy R. Martin, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Bauer and Ms. Corley:

On October 26, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified your clients of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against the Honorable John D. Dingell and the John D. Dingell for Congress Committee and Guy R. Martin, as treasurer. See attached narrative. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) no longer apply and this matter is now public. In addition, although the complete file must be placed on the public record within 30 days, this could occur at any time following certification of the Commission's vote. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record, please do so as soon as possible. While the file may be placed on the public record prior to receipt of your additional materials, any permissible submissions will be added to the public record when received.

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Robert F. Bauer, Esq.
Judith L. Corley, Esq.
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202)
219-3400.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. Odrowski

Dawn M. Odrowski
Attorney

Attachment
Narrative

Date the Commission voted to close the file: DEC 09 1993

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MUR 3659

JOHN D. DINGELL FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Max J. Siegle filed this complaint on October 19, 1992, alleging, inter alia, that Representative John Dingell does not reside in the Congressional district where he sought re-election and that Dingell paid no taxes on purported benefits received from checks written on his account at the House Bank.

The case had little or no impact on the process and did not involve any substantial amounts or significant issues relative to the other issues pending before the Commission. There is no indication of any serious intent by Respondents to violate the FECA.

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