From: Jul 23 2019

**EOUSA** 

OPR

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http://JudicialMisconduct.US

To: Cc:

U.S. DOJ OIG Investigations Division 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 7100

Washington, D.C. 20530

Subject:

Reply To Jul 15 OIG Letter

#### REPLY TO OIG LETTER

This letter is in response to your letter to me, dated Jul 15,<sup>1</sup> which describes itself as responding to my letters of Jun 5/8. I have the following comments.

(i) You have "forwarded my correspondence" to a certain other office (DOJ Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), General Counsel, 950 Penn. Ave.). Thank you for that; I have reviewed its website, at <a href="https://www.justice.gov/usao/eousa">https://www.justice.gov/usao/eousa</a>. Independently, I have also written to a certain other office (Director and Chief Counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), 950 Penn. Ave., Suite 3266) whose website is at <a href="https://www.justice.gov/opr.2">https://www.justice.gov/opr.2</a>

<sup>1 •</sup> As always, everything I write about is documented fully at <a href="https://Judicial-Misconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM">https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM</a>. You are assumed to be familiar with that website (intimately so, at this point!). In particular, your Jul 15 letter is now available there, at <a href="https://JudicialMisconduct.US/sites/default/files/2019-07/OIGLetter2.pdf">https://JudicialMisconduct.US/sites/default/files/2019-07/OIGReply2.pdf</a>.

<sup>2 •</sup> That letter (Cc'd to you), coincidentally also dated Jul 15, is available at <a href="https://">https://
JudicialMisconduct.US/sites/default/files/2019-07/OPRLetter.pdf</a>.

- (ii) The content of my Jun 5/8 letters was to complain about the illegal/criminal behavior of Andrew Lelling. It is my understanding that both EOUSA and OPR are appropriate offices to investigate that Lelling Complaint. Please advise me if my understanding is incorrect.
- (iii) But further, beyond my Jun 5/8 letters, I have written/Cc'd you additional letters, with other Complaints beyond Lelling in particular, I complain about DOJ actors at FBI/PIN. It has now been more than two months, but nobody at FBI/PIN has yet responded to me. You still need to investigate why FBI/PIN are stonewalling. For otherwise, if FBI/PIN (and OIG, and others) "fail/refuse-to-act," they are committing criminal Conspiracy (to Obstruct Justice via Falsification of Facts and Cover-Up) as explained in my Jul 15 letter to OPR, noting the "compulsion-to-act" required of all Government actors (5 USC §3331; further discussed at <a href="https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM">https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM</a>).

### **CONCLUSION**

I keep repeating this, and you (all sworn/"trusted" government agencies/authorities) keep ignoring it: if anyone really wants to "solve" this case once-and-for-all (absent taking serious action on my complaints), he/she can do so very easily, merely by concisely explaining — truthfully — why my Complaint of judges' criminality lacks merit. If I'm wrong: simply state/prove why! Stop stonewalling/

<sup>3 •</sup> All available on my website <a href="https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM">https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM</a>, of course, in the section entitled <a href="https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM/#dojfbipinproceedings">https://JudicialMisconduct.US/CaseStudies/WETvIBM/#dojfbipinproceedings</a>.

## gaslighting/doubletalking/obfuscating/covering-up/lying!!4

## **VERIFICATION; SIGNATURE**

Signed under the pains and penalties of perjury:

WETWOOD
Walter Tuvell



4 · Here, let me give you an assist: The crimes in question are 18 USC §1519, 1503,1001,371 (cf. my letters of May 15, Jun 5/8, Jul 15). All elements of these crimes are easily/trivially satisfied, thusly (using 18 USC §1519 as an example): (i) a federal "proceeding" (Summary Judgment motion in a Civil Action) was in progress; (ii) the accused judge(s) were aware of that proceeding; (iii) they **intended to in**terfere with the proceeding (by Falsifying Facts). Usually in Obstruction of Justice cases, the intent clause (iii) is the most/only difficult element to establish, but in our case this is utterly easy/trivial: for, as proven by the "Smoking Gun" passage (cf. my May 15 letter), the judges literally self-admitted being fully aware that the "facts and inferences" they were REQUIRED (by law/rule at Summary Judgment) to credit are those of the Plaintiff (Tuvell), but they intentionally interfered (successfully, that is, above-and-beyond the mere attempt to interfere) by OPPOSITELY choosing to credit those of Defendant (IBM), and they officially published documents to that effect. So, there is your task: disprove this argument. You can't, can you? If this argument doesn't provide actionable proof-positive of Obstruction of Justice (via §1519 Falsification of Facts and Cover-Up), then *nothing* does.

WHERE LAW ENDS TYRANNY BEGINS — Prominently displayed on RFK DOJ Building (950 Penn. Ave., NW, Wash., D.C.), exterior relief and interior inscription. From John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government*, Book II, Chap. XVIII, §202, *Of Tyranny* (1689). (Image on this \$\insigle\$3: https://cdn.cnsnews.com/dojget1.jpg, cropped. Image on next \$\insigle\$4: https://oll.libertyfund.org/quotes/115, with additions.)

# John Locke on the idea that "wherever law ends, tyranny begins" (1689)

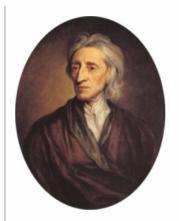
John Locke states in Section 202 of Chap. XVIII "Of Tyranny" in Book II of the *Two Treatises of Government* that even magistrates must abide by the law:

Where-ever law ends, tyranny begins, if the law be transgressed to another's harm; and whosoever in authority exceeds the power given him by the law, and makes use of the force he has under his command, to compass that upon the subject, which the law allows not, ceases in that to be a magistrate; and, acting without authority, may be opposed, as any other man, who by force invades the right of another. This is acknowledged in subordinate magistrates. He that hath authority to seize my person in the street, may be opposed as a thief and a robber, if he endeavours to break into my house to execute a writ, notwithstanding that I know he has such a warrant, and such a legal authority, as will impower him to arrest me abroad. And why this should not hold in the highest, as well as in the most inferior magistrate, I would gladly be informed. Is it reasonable, that the eldest brother, because he has the greatest part of his father's estate, should thereby have a right to take away any of his younger brothers portions? or that a rich man, who possessed a whole country, should from thence have a right to seize, when he pleased, the cottage and garden of his poor neighbour? The being rightfully possessed of great power and riches, exceedingly beyond the greatest part of the sons of Adam, is so far from being an excuse, much less a reason, for rapine and oppression, which the endamaging another without authority is, that it is a great aggravation of it: for the exceeding the bounds of authority is

no more a right in a great, than in a petty officer; no more justifiable in a king than a constable; but is so much the worse in him, in that he has more trust put in him, has already a much greater share than the rest

of his brethren, and is supposed, from the advantages of his education,

employment, and counsellors, to be more knowing in the measures of



From: The Two Treatises of Civil Government (Hollis ed.) (John Locke)

By: John Locke

Theme: Law

See this quote in context.

(Historically, the term "magistrate" referred to both executive and judicial officers, even the highest-ranked.)

#### **About this Quotation:**

right and wrong.

"Where-ever law ends, tyranny begins". The equality of all citizens under the law is a lynch-pin of the modern notion of the rule of law in a democratic state. A revolutionary implication of this idea, well appreciated by Locke in the tumultuous 1680s, is that even rulers and their magistrates were also under the "sovereignty of the law". Locke concludes that when any member of the state exceeds his legal authority or in any way violates the law, he ceases "to be a magistrate; and, acting without authority, may be opposed, as any other man, who by force invades the right of another."