

Proof that Lyle Hartford Van Dyke Wrote:
Silent Weapons For Quiet Wars

by Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Jr. - Executive Disbursement Officer	1997
Born June 4, 1940, Honolulu, Hawaii	1940
Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Sr. assisted his uncle Mason Van Dyke in Hawaii in U.S. Army Intelligence (G-2) - Pearl Harbor Attack Warning (Dec 4 1941)	1941
Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Jr. enlisted in U.S. Navy, September 1961 - I took the Oath of Induction in	1961
My father gave me in depth knowledge about the Pearl Harbor Attack	1967
My Pearl Harbor Book - The Skeleton In Uncle Sam's Closet - published	1973
Project - Prevention of Economic Collapse and Civil Revolution	1974 to present
Operations Research (OR) instruction: Lyman M. Kells (USN)	1974
Operations Research (OR) - Economic Silent Weapons Systems	1974
Computerized Economic Warfare Systems Analysis	1974 +
The first Silent Weapons System/Counter Weapon - an official performance accountability criminal citation system, with form.	1976
1 st Test - System tested against Judge Alfred T. Simonetti of Oregon	1976-1978
Successful legal action - Judge removed from bench - \$2 million	1978
Commissioned to write: Silent Weapons For Quiet Wars - a.k.a.	1978
Operations Research Technical Manual TM-SW 7905-1	1979
Analysis of 7-point International Commercial Instruments to Enforce Official Oaths of Office and Obligations of Contracts (LIENS)	1983
2 nd Test of Silent Weapons System/Counter Weapon Multiple Criminal Citations - OREGON - Successful	1991
2 nd Manual - The Natural Law Governing Economic Silent Weapons System/Counter Weapons - (Street title: The Fundamental Principles and Processes of Commercial Law.)	1993
3 rd Test - Test Case - U.S. District Court Case # CR96-500C Seattle Wash.	June 1997
Estab. "NACA" - National Association for Commercial Accountability	2002
Estab. of Public Wealth Rebate Trust to handle Commercial Defaults to rebate public wealth (taxes) to the public - penalty for Official abuse of Public Office - Estab. - PUBLIC WEALTH REBATE NOTES SWs/Counter Weapon	
Estab. - DCO (Civilian Oversight), and ODI - (domestic intelligence)	2002
3 rd Manual - Silent Weapons System/Counter Weapons - How To Create Currencies For Local Communities Published 2002 Book Pub. 2005	
DCO - Total Budget - \$18 Billion - Hartford Van Dyke	2009 0200
ODI - Public Wealth Rebates - Primarily in Washington State #16475B.	

Proof that Lyle Hartford Van Dyke Wrote:
Silent Weapons For Quiet Wars

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

RECEIVED
MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

MAR 09 2009

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NOT PRESENTED "EX REL" —
(NO ACCUSERS), PLAINTIFF
VS.

Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Jr.,
DEFENDANT

Oath of Induction (into Military)
+ 18 U.S.C. 4 = 42 U.S.C. 1986 (diligence)

FILED
DOCKET#
CASE NO. (S) INITIAL

CA03-30006 ← (#) JAN. 2003
(Paid)

CA03-30350 (redundant)

CA03-30361 (redundant)

APPEAL FROM UNITED STATES

DISTRICT COURT CASE NO.

CR02-390 (JO) Portland, Oregon
SEE (DOCKET #80, #81, COURT MINUTES #87, CR)

AFFIDAVIT

COPIES ATTACHED

AFFIDAVIT OF THE EXISTENCE OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[A Government of the People, by the People, for the People]

I, Lyle Hartford Van Dyke, Jr., known as Hartford Van Dyke,
depose and say as follows:

In June of 1997, after twentytwo (22) years of diligent
work on the project, I established a new branch of the
government of the United States of America, The
Department of Civilian Oversight, in technical terms, the
Department of Compliance Operations, and the Office of
Domestic Intelligence, an activity of civilian correction
of the corrupt operation of the government of the
United States of America. [Grandiose ÷ 22 years = work!]

page 1 of 2 pages — THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

Hartford Van Dyke

The Commercial Manuals

- > This project began in the 1960(s), but did not achieve an operations research (OR) expression until the mid 1970(s).
- > In late 1978, it was commissioned to write the technical training manual, which became known as Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars, which has become of international interest. The book can be found on many internet sites including ("paranoia.com"), and has been translated into foreign languages, for examples, French and Spanish.
- > The methodology of the Department of Civilian Oversight was presented in two separate books.
- > The first book was a 1200 page manual titled The Fundamental Principles and Processes of Commercial Law (1993 to the present), which gave the philosophy and principles upon which the Department of Civilian Oversight would operate as a silent weapons system counterweapon, handling civilian-filed criminal complaints (18 USC 4, 42 USC 1986).
- > The second book was How to Create Currencies for Local Communities (2002), which gave the philosophy, theory, and operation of the Silent Weapons System Counterweapon now known as the Public Wealth Rebate Note, a lawful "Robin Hood" method of rebating United States taxes back to the public as a formal punishment of corrupt government officials, against their criminal use of public office and public taxes.

Harford Van Dyke

The Backing of the Public Wealth Rebate Note

The first funds for this silent weapons system counter
weapon system project was a default judgment against
Seattle, Washington, United States District Court Chief Judge
John C. Coughenour and five (5) U.S. Attorneys & Assistants
(AUSA) for violation of the Constitution for the United States
of America, and Title 18 Section 241 of the United States Code
(conspiracy to defraud any person of their civil rights)
at \$10,000 for each violation of their job description,
against 9 defendant parties in United States District Court
Case # CR96-500(C), the "C" in parentheses standing for
Judge Coughenour. (This 22-page Complaint was stolen by FBOP - Mrs. Breese.)
See Criminal Complaint pages 1, 4, 5, 6 attached.

Harold Van Dyke

> The original claim; made to the United States Attorney at
Seattle, Washington, was made on February 4, 1997, and
was for a total of $326 = ((6 \times 54) + 2)$ violations by six (6)
officers at \$10,000 per violation pursuant to 18 USC 241, or
3.26 million dollars (\$3,260,000), repeating as a claim
of unlawful incarceration, each three (3) days* for 180
days, which began on July 28, 1996, of 9 defendant parties.
(* 3 days = an arraignment period.)

> Judge John C. Coughenour and the five (5) prosecuting
attorneys treated the process with contempt and let it
go unchallenged into commercial default.

> The amount of the claim on February 4, 1997, was 1.76
Billion dollars. (60 arraignment periods x 9 defts x 3.26 million dollars)
page 3 of 12 pages - THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

Biography

I enlisted in the United States Navy, September, 1961, and was honorably discharged from the Navy in February, 1962. I was discharged from the Navy because I made a statement to non-coms in my barracks on a political subject that was taboo in the US Navy, then

> My father had made sensitive remarks about the Pearl Harbor Attack (1941) to someone in my presence when I was younger, and I tended to discuss the implications without understanding the import. In 1967, he told me the whole story about his, and his uncle's, involvement in the U.S. Army intelligence ^(G-2) activities prior to the Pearl Harbor Attack, and afterward. His uncle, Mason Van Dyke (G-2), sent the ^{attack warning} message to the mainland, Washington, D.C., at 2 pm Thursday ^{Hawaiian time} afternoon, December 4, 1941, sixty-six (66) hours before the Pearl Harbor Attack. The warning was supposed to come back to the Hawaiian Commanders, Admiral Kimmel and General Short, from Washington, D.C. ^{F.D.R.} Roosevelt presented the return of it.

> My father's story became the basis of my book The Skeleton In Uncle Sam's Closet (1975), which is referred to on (paranoia.com), and is now contained in the Naval Archives under the contributor's name C.C. Hiles, a man who provided correspondence, which appears in the said book (The Skeleton), page 9 of 12 pages. — THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

Harold Van Dyke

(Biography... (continuing)) (Public Servant)

What my father told to me about the Pearl Harbor Attack changed the course of my life. In 1967, at age 27, I became a public servant. In the Navy, I had taken an oath "to defend this Nation and its Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic." I quietly returned to active service for my country, and have devoted forty-two (42) years of my life to that cause, and the recognized need for the civilian oversight of all government activities - civilian domestic intelligence.

- Harford Van Dyke
- > My work angered Judge John C. Coughenour so deeply that three times he took extreme action to prevent my appearance as a subpoenaed witness for the Defense in U.S. Court trials, two of which were Montana Freeman trials.
 - > My accusations of Judge Coughenour angered U.S. District Court Judge Robert E. Jones so deeply that he engineered a frameup, a Motion in limine, and a false and fraudulent trial to get me off of the street and into prison (more than 1000 miles from home). He suppressed two Affidavits of Prejudice against him made by about twenty-five (25) witnesses to the "trial", my "trial", and interfered with my appeal process by suppressing legal filings which were to be forwarded to the Appeals Court.
- page 10 of 12 pages. - TOPE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT.

My name is Hartford Van Dyke. My father was the Lyle H. Van Dyke that is cited in almost every federal brief written against so-called "common law liens".

My father's uncle Gerald Mason Van Dyke was the man in the intelligence department in the Hawaiian Islands that sent the warning message to Washington D.C. Thursday afternoon December 4th 1941 at 2:00 pm Hawaiian time (7:00pm Washington D.C. time) warning the U.S. government U.S. Naval intelligence of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor Sunday Dec. 7th 1941. His message was received in Naval Intelligence sixty-six hours before the Pearl Harbor attack by Rear Admiral Paulis Prince Powell and relayed to Secretary of Navy Knox and Under Secretary of the Navy James Vincent Forrestal. Knox and Forrestal wanted to get the ships out of Pearl Harbor and put a defense perimeter around the Hawaiian Islands, but Secretary of War Stimpson discovered what they were planning to do and alerted President Roosevelt of the plan, whereupon Roosevelt had Knox, Forrestal, and Powell placed under arrest at gun point to prevent them from warning the Hawaiian military commanders Admiral Kimmel and General Short, who had to receive their information through channels instead of directly from Mason Van Dyke.

I wrote and published a paperback book on this subject entitled The Skelton in Uncle Sam's Closet (1973) and supplied a copy to each and every U.S. Congressman, 535 representatives and senators at that time. The book is out of print. In 1975 I published the highlights of this book as a newspaper and distributed about 20,000 copies worldwide, mostly in the U.S..