MANDATE

Exhibit 1

D. Conn.
10-cv-1228
Dorsey, J.

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, two thousand eleven,

Present:

Dennis Jacobs,
Chief Judge,
José A. Cabranes,
Debra Ann Livingston,
Circuit Judges.

Ethan Book, Ethan Book for U.S. Senate,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v. 11-2739-cv

Susan Bysiewicz, *et al.*,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appellant, *pro se,* moves for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Upon due consideration, it is hereby ORDERED that the motion is DENIED and the appeal is DISMISSED because it lacks an arguable basis in law or fact. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989) (defining when an action lacks an arguable basis in law or fact). Further, in January 2011, this Court warned Appellant that the "future filing of frivolous appeals, motions, or petitions may result in the imposition of a requirement that he obtain permission of the Court before making future filings." *See* U.S.C.A. dkt. no. 09-2357, entry at 1/13/11 (Order). Despite this warning, Appellant has filed the present appeal in this Court, in which he raises claims that are clearly without merit. We again warn Appellant that the continued filing of duplicative, vexatious, or clearly meritless appeals, motions, or other papers, will result in the imposition of sanctions, which may include a leave-to-file sanction requiring Appellant to obtain permission from this Court prior to filing any further submissions in this Court.

A True Copy
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk
United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

SAO-RH

FOR THE COURT:
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

MANDATE ISSUED ON 01/27/2012

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Exhibit 2

BOOK et al. v. Bysiewicz et al.

LISTING OF RESPONSES BY SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS TO APPEALS BROUGHT BY ETHAN BOOK

1/07/97 Book v. CRRA, CA #96-9014: Court rulings to deny stay and to establish a short briefing schedule,

2/11/97 Book v. CRRA, CA #96-9014: Court rulings to deny Motion for Enlargement and to dismiss appeal,

1/07/97 Book v. CCHRO, CA #95-7999; Court ruling to dismiss appeal for being frivolous [a conclusion which is in conflict with Frank v. Relin, 1 F.3d 1317, 1326 (2nd Cir. 1993)],

1/30/98 Book v. CRRA and Book v. CCHRO; Court ruling of sanction against Book and imposition of motion for leave requirement for further filings in those matters,

12/21/01 Book v. FDIC, CA #98-6247; Court ruling to dismiss for appeal being untimely without addressing raised factual issues which demonstrated timely filing of appeal,

2/08/08 Book v. Tobin, CA #06-2289; Court ruling to affirm trial court judgments without addressing Book's explicit positions of proper exceptions to general principles of Rooker-Feldman and judicial immunity and established court jurisdiction for declaratory judgment,

4/11/08 Book v. Richards, CA #07-5186; Court ruling to dismiss appeal, that without contemplating Motion for Stay presented on April 9, 2008

6/16/08 Book v. Richards, CA #07-5186; Court ruling to deny Motion for Recall of Mandate for stated failure that Book did not present "exceptional circumstances",

1/09/09 Book v. Norcott, CA #09-0100-mv; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998),

1/17/09 Book v. Norcott, CA #09-0100-mv; Court ruling to deny Motion for Leave to Appeal,

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6/04/09 Book v. Tobin, CA #09-2357-mv; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998; Book's Motion for Leave to Appeal granted on August 3, 2009 on basis that "the present appeal is not encompassed by the leave to file sanction"; Exhibit 8 at E-10),

8/03/09 Book v. Tobin, CA #09-2357-mv; Court ruling to dismiss appeal without prejudice with provision of reinstatement when Book presents proof of payment of monetary sanctions imposed in Court ruling of January 30, 1998,

1/13/11 Book v. Tobin, CA #09-2357-cv; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion and to dismiss appeal for stated reason of not presenting an "arguable basis in law or fact". That was despite that Book presented proper arguable bases of appeal such as of proper exceptions to Rooker-Feldman and judicial immunity and of established court jurisdiction for declaratory judgment (such Court of Appeals action follows its ruling of October 27, 2009 in Gross v. Rell, 585 F.3d 72, a decision which ostensibly conflicts with this court's action in Book v. Tobin),

3/09/10 Book v. Mendoza, CA #09-6183; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion in part for stated reason that a portion of the appeal "lacks an arguable basis in law or fact". That is despite that Book had presented factual and legal basis for personal jurisdiction,

10/20/10 Book v. Mendoza, CA #09-6183; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion in part for stated reason that the remaining portion of the appeal "lacks an arguable basis in law or fact". That is despite that Book had presented factual and legal basis for personal jurisdiction,

1/24/11 Book v. MERS, CA #11-0230; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998; Book's Motion granted on April 7, 2011 on basis that "the present appeal is not encompassed by the leave to file sanction"; Exhibit 9 at E-11),

7/20/11 Book v. MERS, CA #11-0230; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion for stated reason the appeal "lacks an arguable basis in law or fact". That is despite that Book had presented multiple factual and legal bases regarding court jurisdiction and stating a claim,

5/05/11 Book v. Bysiewicz et al., CA #10-4688; Court ruling to dismiss appeal for stated reason of being untimely despite established provisions for Court of Appeals to accept appeal dealing with demand for temporary injunctive relief,

6/09/11 Book v. Bysiewicz et al., CA #11-2307; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998; Book's Motion granted on July 8, 2011 on basis that "the present appeal is not encompassed by the leave to file sanction"; Exhibit 10 at E-12)

11/17/11 Book v. Bysiewicz et al., CA #11-2307; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion and to dismiss appeal for stated reason that appeal "lacks an arguable basis in law or fact" (unopposed Motion of November 30, 2011 for Reconsideration pending),

5/20/11 Book v. Parks, CA #11-2044; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998; Book's Motion granted on August 3, 2011 on basis that "the present appeal is not encompassed by the leave to file sanction"; Exhibit 11 at E-13),

5/11/11 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court ruling to require Book to present Motion for Leave to Appeal (re: Court ruling of January 30, 1998),

8/12/11 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court ruling to deny Motion for Leave to Appeal with reference to Court ruling of January 30, 1998 and explanation that "this appeal does not represent a departure from Appellant's pattern of vexatious litigation and ruling to dismiss appeal,

8/12/11 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court action to issue Mandate,

12/12/11 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court ruling to deny Motion to Recall Mandate with stated reason that Book "does not present 'exceptional circumstances' warranting the recall of the mandate and the reinstatement of his appeal",

12/28/11 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court action to refuse to file a timely Rule 40 Motion for Rehearing of Court Ruling to Deny Mandate for stated reason inferred from a Notice of Non-Jurisdiction,

1/12/12 Book v. CRRA, CA #11-1970; Court action to again refuse to file a timely Rule 40 Motion for Rehearing of Court Ruling to Deny Mandate for stated reason inferred from a Notice of Non-Jurisdiction,

1/13/12 Book v. Parks, CA #11-3139; Court ruling to deny IFP Motion and to dismiss appeal for stated basis that appeal "lacks an arguable basis in law or fact", that despite no reasonable dispute that the Petitioner was never in any area prohibited by a Temporary *Ex Parte* Restraining Order (Motion for Enlargement of Time to Present Motion for Reconsideration pending).

Exhibit 3

P.O. Box 1385 – Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
January 25, 2012

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe
Clerk of Court
U.S. Court of Appeals
U.S. Courthouse
40 Foley Square
New York, NY 10007

Re: Book v. Connecticut Resource et al.,
CA #11-1970

Dear Ms. O'Hagan:

This letter pertains to mine to you of January 5, 2010 (original attached) for which, without addressing the key procedural and legal issues raised, the original attached letter together with its enclosures were returned to me on about January 13, 2012, such mailing with mere summary explanation by way of the attached Notice of Non-Jurisdiction. For the unaddressed reasons such as are described in the attached previous letter to you, not only is the presumption of non-jurisdiction for my timely Motion of December 27, 2011 for Reargument of Court Ruling to Deny Motion to Recall Mandate incorrect, there is also no basis to return my original letter dealing with respective procedural issues.

Most particularly, there clearly is court jurisdiction to entertain a motion to recall mandate (Fed. Rules of App. Pro., Rule 41). Thus, as the court undisputably has jurisdiction to entertain a motion to recall mandate, it additionally has the jurisdiction to entertain a timely motion for rehearing of a court ruling to deny a motion to recall mandate (Fed. Rules of App. Pro., Rule 40). This position is also consistent with the objective of the right of appeal as is affirmed in Fed. Rules of App. Pro., Rule 3. Supporting reference also is found in Haberthur v. City of Raymore (1997, CA8 Mo), 119 F.3d 720, 38 FR Serv.3d 90 which affirms that Fed. Rules of App. Pro, Rule 3 is to be construed liberally so that mere technicalities do not foreclose consideration of a case on the merits [same case discussed in Poe v. Leonard, 282 F.3d 123, 137 (2nd Cir. 2002) and Olivera v. Town of Woodbury, New York, 281 F.3d 674, 688 (S.D.N.Y. 2003)]. Additionally, these principles are consistent with "Congress' over-arching goal . . . 'to assure equality of consideration for all litigants'" [at p. 329 quoting Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 447 (1962)]. These established concepts are further supported with the discussion in my previous letter of Archie v. City of Racine, 847 F.2d 1211, 1217 (7th Cir. 1988).

In consideration of the above, I availed myself to the provision which is indicated in the attached Notice that "[i]nquiries regarding this case may be directed to 212-857-8560". Yesterday, I called that number. I stated that I desired to discuss the matter of Book v. Connecticut Resources, CA 11-1970. The person receiving the call took a minute to review the matter and then referred me to Jeannine Cook, a supervisor with whom I had discussed this matter just before my previous letter. Ms. Cook was not available so I left a message with my name, the name and citing of the Appeal, and a brief explanation of the purpose of the call which was to discuss the "jurisdictional" issue

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which had been *sua sponte* raised and *ex parte* decided by the Office of the Clerk of Court. That message was left at about mid-day. I have not received any response to the message.

So this morning, at about 10:00 a.m., I again called the same number. When my call was answered, I gave the name of the case and appeal number and I asked to speak with Lucille Carr (an operations manager with whom I spoke just prior to my previous letter). That person asked me to wait on line. She withdrew for several minutes and then reported to me that Ms. Carr could not be located. She asked the purpose of the call. I explained the purpose. Upon my explanation, she responded to my question of her identity by saying that she is Connie Mazariego, the case manager with whom I spoke just prior to my previous letter to you.

She said that she had to return the documents (i.e., the Motion of December 27, 2011 for Reargument of Court Ruling to Deny Motion to Recall Mandate) because the court does not have jurisdiction. I explained that the court does, in fact, have jurisdiction pursuant to Fed. Rules of App. Pro., Rules 3 and 40 and that the purpose of my call pertained to the return of my letter of January 5, 2012. I asked if she was aware if you as the Clerk of Court had received my letter. Without answering my question, Ms. Mazariego commented that before she had earlier returned the documents, she checked with her supervisors and that she was simply following the line of authority. I again explained that such a decision regarding court jurisdiction is not ministerial for which any question or challenge regarding the jurisdiction of the court to entertain such a Rule 40 motion should be done before the court. Considering that the issue of recall of the mandate comes following and because of prior legal and procedural issues regarding the court issuance of a sanction, of application of the sanction by the Clerk of Court beyond even the terms of the face of the ruling, and also of a procedural/legal issue of early issuance by the Clerk of a mandate, I then began to ask Ms. Mazariego if "the sanctions which are issued by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals are . . . ." She then abruptly interrupted me and said that she could not discuss the matter more. I responded by saying that it was not that she could not discuss the matter with me, rather she simply made a decision that she didn't want to do so. At that point, she hung up!

The present issue comes as part of a long sequence of procedural and substantive due process issues in this Appeal and in related Appeals. Of most significance for the present is the action of the Clerk of Court on May 19, 2011 to issue an order which, with reference to an earlier court Order of January 30. 1998, prohibited me from filing papers in three specified Appeals, none of which was the present action. That recent Order should not have been issued by the Clerk of Court as this Appeal is *not* encompassed in specified Appeals (that in addition that there was not a proper lawful basis for the earlier Order of sanction). Then, when my Motion for Leave to Appeal was curiously denied on August 12, 2011, *the Clerk of Court exceeded established procedure to issue a Mandate on the same day that the ruling was issued.* This is relevant context that now, the same Clerk of Court seeks to arbitrarily exclude the substantive provisions of Fed. Rules of App. Pro., Rules 3 and 40 and the 5th and 9th Amendments to deny me the right of presenting a timely Rule 40 Motion for Reargument of a Court Ruling to Deny Motion to Recall Mandate. Particularly considering the chain of events which are summarized here, *this is a horrific situation!*

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through the courts, and in each and every case, justice is denied – not once, but tens of times as appeals are made from the bottom to the top of our supposed constitutional system.

With reference to the related issue of reverse-gender bias, I refer to the attached letter that I sent on April 27, 2003 to State Representative Michael Lawlor, then Co-Chairman of the legislative Judiciary Committee (that sent while I was in unlawful detention which is subject of Book v. Tobin, CA #06-2289 and 09-2357). The primary focus of the letter deals with the subject of why there are so many more males incarcerated than females (that when the state prison population was about 19,000). The several factors that are discussed in the letter deal largely with reverse-gender bias, of how and why it occurs. Particular attention here is given to the fourth factor which is discussed on page 2 of the Appendix:

> [H]istory shows that certain privileged classes, often those who have vested hidden (or sometimes obvious) business interests, normally depend on the oppression of other groups in order to sustain their privileged status. In the United States, this was observed during the period of slavery, and also during the Viet Nam War when high-level business and political leaders made millions through young males who risked and sometimes lost their lives (Consider President Eisenhower's farewell address to the nation when he warned about the build-up of the "military-industrial complex".
>
> Thus, our recent history shows that males are often abused politically, and that for the wrong reasons, such that it is more politically-acceptable to continue that trend to the present though in different manners (i.e., family court and criminal court, etc.). Some recent e-mails of the judicial reform advocacy group A Matter of Justice (AMOJ: www.amatterofjustice.org) report that the prison population in the United States has increased five-fold over the last three decades, obviously an increase that is must faster than population growth. Also, it has been reported in the media that the *per capita* prison population in the United States is the highest of any nation of the world [i.e., while the total US population is about 5% of the total world population, the US has 25% of the total world prison population].

It is generally understood that females more readily obtain the assistance of professional counsel as both the females and the available attorneys are aware that judges and juries tend to be more favorable to an injured female than to an injured male. With this general trend in mind, considering the interrupted and unanswered question that I attempted to pose to Ms. Mazariego this morning, I hereby assert that ***it is more than plausible, rather it is even probable, that most of the court rulings for sanctions that are issued at the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, most of the IFP motions presented and most of the court rulings to deny IFP motions are of appeals of male, self-represented litigants!*** Also, based my multi-state experience, what I have observed of the Second Circuit is endemic broadly to these United States. ***Reverse-gender bias is a critical political cancer to current American society! It has become a de facto novo-slavery! Also, reverse-gender bias is a vehicle by which other sensitive political biases and preferences are administered!***

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Thus, just like the Court of Appeals responses regarding my various Motions presented in this matter, it really didn't matter what facts or laws that I presented to this Clerk of Court, there was already a predilection to disregard my proper positions. Despite the proper and essentially unchallenged facts and relevant legal references, there is a bureaucratic inertia for the judges to take action which might disrupt the political *status-quo,* regardless of how needy or corrupt that *status quo* might be. Similarly, regarding my communications to this Clerk of Court as pertain to the recent issue of the filing and processing of my timely Motion for Reargument, it really has not mattered what facts or laws or constitutional provisions that I might cite, there had already been an arbitrary decision to disregard and ignore me.

Ms. Mazariego says merely that she has followed a line of authority. However, such a presumption fails to absolve her of provisions which deal with systematic bias and failure to take action to end systematic bias (42 U.S. Code, Sections 1985 and 1986).

In addition to other references, such actions of the Clerk of Court are violative of the 9th Amendment:

> The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Discussion of such "inalienable rights" is found in Whatever Happened to America? By Jon Christian Ryter (2000, Hallberg Publishing Corp., Tampa, FL):

> In Europe, the rights of the people came from the largesse of government. The United States is the only country in which the "rights" of the government are granted by the people, with the superior rights of the people coming directly from God. (p. 98, fn. 1)

Other relevant reference is made regarding our founding fathers and their decision to challenge the authority of the King of England. The book Original Intent by David Barton (5th Ed., 2010, Wallbuilders Press, Aledo, TX) deals with this issue:

> Some today contend that the American Revolution represented a complete violation of basic Biblical principles. They argue from Romans 13 that since government is of God, then all [valid and formal] government decrees are to be obeyed as proceeding from God. Interestingly, it was this same theological argument which had resulted in the "Divine Right of Kings" philosophy which reasoned that since the King was Divinely chosen by God, therefore God expected ***all*** citizens to obey the King in ***all*** cases; anything less, they reasoned, was rebellion against God.
>
> The American Founding Fathers strenuously disagreed with this theological interpretation. For example, Founding Father James Otis (a leader of the Sons of Liberty and the mentor of Samuel Adams) openly struck against the "Divine Right of Kings" theology. In a 1766 work he argued that the only king who had any Divine right was God Himself; beyond that, *God had ordained that the power was to rest with the people.* (at p. 92; brackets and italics added)

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The book also quotes from the famous speech given by Patrick Henry on March 23, 1773. Included in that speech is the following:

> Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years . . . . Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances [complaints] have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne . . . . (at p. 101)

Additional reference from the book is made with a statement made by James McHenry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence:

> [T]he Holy Scriptures . . . can alone secure to society, order and peace, and to our courts of justice and constitutions of government, purity, stability, and usefulness. In vain, without the Bible, we increase penal laws and draw entrenchments [protections] around our institutions. (at p. 179).

Further, it is pertinent to refer to the Inaugural Address of George Washington given before a joint session of Congress on April 30, 1789. That includes the following:

> [I]t would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect. . . . No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency . . . . [W]e ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious [favorable] smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal roles of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained. (p. 120)

For all the above, I hereby reassert my request that the accompanying Motion for Permission to File Excess Pages and Motion for Reargument of Court Ruling to Deny Motion to Recall Mandate be immediately received, filed and docketed by this Clerk of Court in order for full, proper review by the Court of Appeals.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

Enclosures

c: Chief Judge Dennis Jacobs
Senators Harry Reid, Chuck Grassley, Patrick Leahy and Congressman Jim Himes (with all attachments) and
Attorneys Douglas A. Cho, Charles W. Fleischmann, Robert A. Izard, Jr., Carl R. Nasto and Charles H. Walsh, Jr. (with letter and mentioned orders and notice)
Connie Mazariego

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United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse
40 Foley Square
New York, NY 10007

DENNIS JACOBS
CHIEF JUDGE

CATHERINE O'HAGAN WOLFE
CLERK OF COURT

Date: January 12, 2012
Docket #: 11-1970mv
Short Title: Book v. Connecticut Resource

DC Docket #: 95-cv-1344
DC Court: CT (NEW HAVEN)
DC Judge: Squatrito

NOTICE OF NON-JURISDICTION

This is to acknowledge receipt of papers dated December 27, 2011, in the case referenced above. Because this case was mandated on August 12, 2011, this Court no longer has jurisdiction to entertain your request. For this reason, your papers are returned unfiled.

Inquiries regarding this case may be directed to 212-857-8560.

E-10

1106 NORTH AVENUE
BRIDGEPORT, CT 06604
APRIL 27, 2003

Honorable
Michael Lawlor
Co-Chairman
Judiciary Committee
State of Connecticut
Legislative Office Building
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Chairman Lawlor:

I hope and, with reference to Conn. General Statutes, Sec. 54-95(b), I expect that this will be my last letter sent to you from the Bridgeport Correctional Center. This letter is in the context of three others sent to you during the last three months. With regard to the expressed interest of some state officials of reducing the state's prison population (now estimated at 19,000), I provide focus and comments concerning the observed situation of there being many more male inmates than female inmates. I believe that my present thoughts on this undisputable fact may be helpful in achieving a proper goal in reducing the state's inmate population.

With regard that in our society and also within the State of Connecticut, there are more males incarcerated than females, I offer here four reasons of why I believe that this pattern invariable occurs.

First, there's a rather undisputable observation of reverse-gender bias found in government and also in the media. If one looks at the usual population distribution (i.e., normally about 48% male and 52% female), such a bias could be explained and perhaps even expected. However, even for this, such observed bias is not justified.

Second, there's a natural, observed tendency for females to be more verbal, that is more talkative, than males. Some of the reasons for this may be related to reason #3 below that my statement seems to reflect a natural, innate tendency. When women have problems and frustrations, they tend to talk about these with various friends and buzom buddies. However, when males have problems and frustrations, there is less of a tendency to talk about or acknowledge the problem and more tendency to attempt to work the problem out within (e.g., not stopping to ask for directions when lost). Unfortunately for men, it sometimes takes major crises (e.g., divorce or getting thrown into jail) for a man to be able to open up about his problems and frustrations to thereby be able to articulate them. To me, what this probably means is that much of what is called "criminal" could probably be resolved outside of the criminal justice system with more effective communication, either before or after the "criminal" issue.

Third, there's generally more of an innate tendency or drive for a male to succeed than for females. To some degree, this is expected and parallels scriptural differentiation of males having spiritual oversight of families and also primary financial responsibilities. This natural tendency is sometimes described by society in demeaning terms such as "male ego" or "machoism." However, I believe some of this is natural, proper, and even desired, within reasonable limits, of course.

But in a society which too often, perhaps for #1 above, expects too much of the male, and also for a society in which those in positions of power often tend not to have reasonable limits placed on their own tendencies toward machoism and thereby take advantage of their positions to suppress normal machoism in others and also fail to be willing or able to dialogue to deal with excessive machosim in others, there is the result that many males don't have proper, guiding bounds for their male egos until they get caught doing something wrong.

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Also, there's the problem of some of the machos in positions of power who, for their own unbridled egos, improperly define normal, healthy machoism of other males as being something "criminal" (i.e., Sgt. Anthony Lupinacci of the Stamford Police Department with regard to me, also excesses of the feminist movement which have succeeded in obtaining legislation which can make mere sexual innuendo a criminal matter).

Fourth, history shows that certain privileged classes, often those who have vested hidden (or sometimes obvious) business interests, normally depend on the oppression of other groups in order to sustain their privileged status. In the United States, this was observed during the period of slavery, and also during the Viet Nam War when high-level business and political leaders made millions through young males who risked and sometimes lost their lives (Consider President Eisenhower's farewell address to the nation when he warned about the build-up of the "military-industrial complex.").

Thus, our recent history shows that males are often abused politically, and that for the wrong reasons, such that it is more politically-acceptable to continue that trend to the present though in different manners (e.g., family court and criminal court, etc.). Some recent e-mails of the judicial reform advocacy group A Matter of Justice (AMOJ: "www:amatterofjustice.org") report that the prison population in the United States has increased five-fold over the last three decades, obviously an increase that is much faster than population growth. Also, it has been reported in the media that the per-capita prison population in the United States is the highest of any nation of the world.

Does it look like there may be something wrong? Was it logical that the United States just spent much human and financial resources to free the people of Iraq when there is so much undisputable oppression in these United States?

Chairman Lawlor, I respectfully submit that there are various substantive points of public interest to be considered in these comments.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

P.S. I also believe that all state correctional centers should have complete law libraries.

Re: State Rep. Jacqueline Cocco

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Exhibit 4

Ethan Book for U.S. Senate

January 29, 2012

Honorable
Harry Reid
Senate Majority Leader
United States Senate
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Reid:

This is further development of my letters to you of November 3, November 4, December 1, 2011 and January 8, 2012 in which I formally express my vigorous objection that Richard Blumenthal is assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee and also where I publicly declare that Mr. Blumenthal should immediately effectively resign from his putative position as U.S. Senator. Focal points of the issues that I described are the legal voidness of the portion of the recent statewide election process by which it has been presumed by some that Mr. Blumenthal was the electoral victor and also legal defects to that process whereby Mr. Blumenthal had unfair advantage and I and the public issues which I represent have had a distint disadvantage to the effect that there has been fundamental unfairness to the election process. Related to these, I reaffirmed what I have been stating for several years that there is an unaddressed long-term political cancer in Connecticut state government (what is also properly described as an institutionalized interagency governmental conspiracy). In addition, I advised you of the pendency of such issues in a proper, timely filed federal lawsuit with pleadings before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals [Ethan Book and Ethan Book for U.S. Senate v. Susan Bysiewicz et al., Case No. 3:10-cv-1228 (PCD); CA #11-2739]. Also in my previous letter, I reaffirmed the pending unaddressed matters and further expanded them to include a claim that you and the Democrat Party senate leadership have acted with deliberate indifference in dealing with these and related matters.

A federal lawsuit which involves issues which are related to Book et al. v. Bysiewicz et al. is Ethan Book Jr. v. Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (CRRA) et al., Case No. 3:95-cv-01344(DJS). In that, for my role as a banking specialist, I had observed some problems of activities of the CRRA and was also therefore particularly prejudiced. I proceeded to obtain additional information and then filed a federal lawsuit against the CRRA for substantive, well-supported issues of mail fraud, bond fraud, bidrigging, conspiracy and related matters. Very fundamentally, the lawsuit deals with broad public issues of government accountability and government corruption. Named Defendants include the Office of the Attorney General (for actions committed under the administration of Joseph Lieberman) and the Office of the Chief State's Attorney. However, with the lead arguments of Assistant Attorney General Charles

Walsh (whom was not hired by the Office of the Attorney General in accord with the mandatory statutory requirements of the State Personnel Act) there were extreme arguments including of statutes of limitations, my standing to sue and stating a claim. The case was curiously assigned to District Judge Dominic Squatrito, who less than six months prior to receiving the case was the official campaign treasurer for Senator Lieberman (in addition to the fact that there has been some unaddressed indication that Judge Squatrito was appointed to the federal bench in a setting of improper influencing by entrepeneur David Chase, known to be a colleague of Mr. Lieberman, a Yale Law School classmate of Mr. Squatrito). Through the state Freedom of Information processes, I early attempted to get additional information regarding the conflict of interest issue, however, in 1996 Freedom of Information Commission hearing officer Clifton Leonhardt used wholly obstructionist tactics to suppress that matter. Without addressing the raised issue of a potential conflict of interest, Judge Squatrito ruled to dismiss the lawsuit for reasons such as had been raised by Attorney Walsh.

I appealed that action to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. That appeal was docketed as CA #96-8914. However, that court issued a briefing schedule which didn't even allow me four weeks for preparation. I sent to the court a motion for extension of time, however in my distressed situation, the motion arrived to the court several days after the briefing deadline. The court dismissed the appeal but advised me of provision for seeking leave of the court to reopen the case. Already having had some experience with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, it seemed that such a leave provision placed me in a further disadvantaged position for which I rather presented a motion for reconsideration of the court action to dismiss the appeal. That was denied and I presented another motion for reconsideration, and another. After a series of such motions, without other notice or warning, the court issued a show cause order requiring me to explain why a sanction should not be imposed against me. Explained in that order was that I had presented in that appeal and two others several motions for reconsideration and a motion for stay of appeal, a motion for which the court commented that there was no proper basis. I responded to the show cause order with facts and references. Nonetheless, on January 30, 1998, the court issued a ruling requiring me to seek leave of the court before presenting further filings in those specified matters.

During the course of the active campaigning portion of this candidacy, I learned of other means to obtain the information that I had sought earlier regarding the conflict of interest issue for Judge Squatrito. I obtained very material information that the Manchester-based law firm of Phelon, Squatrito, Fitzgerald, Dyer & Wood had received during his involvment substantial amounts for contract work with the Office of the Attorney General. That together with other developing information was cause for me to revisit the lawsuit in the Connecticut District Court. I presented formal pleadings. However, without opposition from the opposing parties and without a hearing, Judge Squatrito denied the pleadings.

I appealed those actions to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court docketed the appeal as CA #11-1970. However, despite the limited scope of the above-described 1998 leave to file requirement, the Clerk of Court issued an order that I present a motion for leave to appeal. In compliance with that order, I presented a motion for leave in which I raised various proper arguments including that the recent appeal is not encompassed in the earlier order.

Notwithstanding that unchallenged position, the court denied the motion and dismissed the appeal for the stated reason that it was vexatious. I observed no proper basis for such a ruling (respective pleadings can be made available.). On the same day that the ruling was issued, in a manner which is wholly in conflict with established procedures, the Clerk of Court issued a mandate. The early issuance of the mandate precluded me from presenting a Rule 40 motion for reargument. In lieu of a motion for reargument, I presented a timely motion to recall mandate including explanation that the mandate had been issued early. That motion was denied by the court without comment. I then timely presented a Rule 40 motion for reargument. As is explained in the attached letter, that motion was not accepted and filed by the Clerk of Court for the stated reason of non-jurisdiction. However, if the court has jurisdiction for a motion to recall mandate, then it logically follows that the court has jurisdiction for a Rule 40 motion for reargument of a court ruling to deny a motion to recall the mandate. That is the subject of the attached letter of January 25, 2012 to the Clerk of Court (of which you are a cited recipient).

Such a pattern of court conduct in the CRRA matter, involving court actions which to some degree parallel what I have observed to date in Book v. Byziewicz and also ten other appeals which have presented to the Second Circuit since 1997 has become bizarre! They fully comprise an issue of substantive due process. Substantive due process involves governmental actions which are arbitrary, conscience-shocking and constitutionally oppressive [Cine SKS, Inc. v. Town of Henrietta, 597 F.3d 778 (2nd Cir. 2007) and Kaluczky v. City of White Plains, 57 F.3d 202 (2nd Cir. 1995)].

For the clear political sensitivities, there is cause for me to refer to a letter which I sent to Barack Obama on May 5, 2009. I opened the letter by referring to comments made during his 2008 presidential campaign to the effect that our nation's top court needs justices "who feel the needs of real people". I then referred to other public comments made in response to the April 2009 announcement of the retirement of Justice David Souter wherein he reminded the nation that "[p]art of the role of the high court is to look after the people who don't have political power". I then referred to a widespread problem of systematic biases in our nations courts. I quoted from a World Affairs brief by Joel M. Skousen entitled "Corruption of the Judicial System" (2002) (http://www.joelskousen.com). A key portion of the article is quoted here as follows:

> I want to concentrate on local and state collusion with federal criminal acts because this type of corruption is becoming a very real threat to each of us personally – even if you don't stick your neck out for conservative causes. I'm going to detail two stories for you. There are hundreds like them and the list is growing daily. They are tragic, hopeless stories of innocent people suddenly caught up in the jaws of the dark side of government, where there is no escape. In each case the victim or his survivors seek redress through the courts, and in each and every case, justice is denied – not once, but tens of times as appeals are made from the bottom to the top of our supposed constitutional system. What is startling about these particular stories is that they name names. And the names of those who reveal themselves to be on the side of government collusion are often people who pretend to be conservative politicians, or judges. It shakes your faith in the system.

> People have faith in the legal system today because these corrupt judges are smart enough to play the part of the noble judge most of the time. They know that if they rule according to law most of the time, they can cover up the exceptions – with a little help from their friends up the ladder. These cover-ups can take many forms . . . . Colluding appeals courts often rule on a sensitive case without recording a written justification (which should never be allowed in our constitutional republic). Sometimes judges write an opinion and then have it de-published or declared ineligible as future court precedent. There is also an unwritten incestuous relationship between judges and attorneys. Young attorneys quickly learn that judges and big law firms control the turf and if you go against what the local legal power players want, you can get blackballed for life – and never win another case. In my first example, from the book A Case of Injustice (published by Palatine Press), you will see this attorney control system at its worst. . . .
>
> . . . The problem is nationwide.

Coupled with the above is the related matter of systematic bias in the courts against male self-represented litigants (a situation discussed in greater detail in the attached letter, that also referring to a separate letter that I sent to the state legislative Judiciary Committee in 2003). Such biases are rampant and glaring and they represent a broad cancer to our nation's courts. As I assert in the attached letter (at p. 3):

> ***Reverse-gender bias is a critical political cancer to current American society! It has become a de-facto novo-slavery! Also, reverse-gender bias is a vehicle by which other [politically] sensitive biases and preferences are administered!***

Some of this situation is a symptom of the secularization of government. The foundation for the secularization of government was established in 1913 with (1) the questioned ratification of the 16th Amendment (that action which gave to the federal government the power to impose taxes on income during peacetime, a first in federal government and an action which was explicitly prohibited in the original Constitution), (2) the questioned ratification of the 17th Amendment (which shifted the election of U.S. Senators from state legislatures to the general public, a step which was promoted as giving to the general public a greater say in the decision process, but considering the manner that the general public can be influenced by the major media which is often controlled by large corporations, for the ready access that the large corporations have in Washington, was rather a step toward the centralization of government, that in conflict with the delicate but real separation of powers of the states and the federal government that our Founding Fathers intended and carefully designed) and (3) the Congressional approval of the Federal Reserve Banking Act (an action which abolished the United States Central Bank and gave the ownership and the regulation authority of our banking and monetary system to a select group of banks including several European banks) (I raised current issues about these events in a letter which I sent in 2001 to then Congressman Christopher Shays.).

In 1802, Thomas Jefferson gave the following prophetic warning:

> I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property – until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

The process of such secularization took a major step forward with the 1947 Supreme Court case of Everson v. Board of Education. That was where the non-constitutional concept of separation of church and state emerged.

Then another important step occurred with the 1989 decision of Allegheny County v. Pittsburgh. In that, the high Court commented as follows:

> [T]he Constitution mandates that the government remain secular.

In reality, *what happens is that when government conduct follows such a policy, it becomes even more likely that the fundamental, inalienable, God-given rights of the people as are affirmed in various Constitutional provisions including the 9th Amendment will be disregarded!*

Hence, we have situations such as with Book v. CRRA and Book v. Bysiewicz which have been described in this and my previous letters to you. With these situations, the message which is given through the large statue of the Lady of Justice (with the blindfold and outstretched hands holding scales at an even level) which is located at the entrance of the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse in lower Manhattan *is wholly misleading and even misrepresentative.*

Not only are there multiple fundamental legal and constitutional defects to portions of the recent statewide election process by which Richard Blumenthal has been presumed to be the victor ***to the point of the process being void ab initio****, there are also interrelated political and equitable issues.* In my previous letter to you, I stated the following:

> In my letter to you of November 3rd, I referred to a separate letter which I had sent to Mr. Blumenthal on January 9, 2010 (just two days after Senator Dodd curiously announced that he would not seek re-election, an action in the context of my communications beginning in November of 2009 of what I call "weed-gate" discussed briefly below and concurrently the same day that Mr. Blumenthal announced that he would seek the Democrat Party nomination for the U.S. Senate). In addition to the fact that what Mr. Blumenthal stated in his public announcement was yet another mis-statement (as is explained in that letter), I also state in that letter (full text posted at my campaign website) the following:
>
> > *. . . it is apparent that you and officials under your authority abuse your positions to influence officials of state agencies and state courts as collateral attack against citizens who might have legitimate federal claims against state officials or against the state.*

E-17

Then with reference to that unchallenged statement, in my earlier letter to you, I asserted the following:

> The significance of this publicly declared and undisputed statement is great! When one fully considers it, it becomes apparent that what was alleged against former President Richard Nixon, what was alleged against former New York Governor Elliot Spitzer and even what was recently alleged against New York Congressman Anthony Weiner is pale in comparison!

When a high-level public figure knowingly abuses his position either directly or through his associates to put a man in jail and/or to keep him in jail for no other reason than that the man is a political threat, it is in the broad public interests that such conducts be fully exposed, also that such action should preclude that figure from being promoted to higher office and further that the figure be subject to other prosecution!

However, the ability for public recognition of these important issues and the political disposition to deal with them have been suppressed for several decades through preferential treatment toward Mr. Blumenthal and active shielding of him by judges at the Connecticut District Court and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, those persons who include various political cousins of Mr. Blumenthal with whom there is a network of interrelationships. ***Thus, through a pattern of judicial errors, not just in recent matters but extending for over fifteen years, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals artificially and constructively spiked the recent statewide election process (and possibly others)!***

This then brings us to the State of the Union Address given to our nation this past week by Barack Obama. Following that Address, a reporter asked Mr. Blumenthal for his reaction. Mr. Blumenthal commented that "the emphasis is on fairness . . . not class warfare". Again, although Mr. Blumenthal was responding to the State of the Union Address, *he is not a proper one to give such a comment with the inference that he supports these objectives!*

Through his abject failures as Connecticut Attorney General (1) in failing to exercise due diligence regarding glaringly apparent factors which resulted in the CRRA/Enron debacle, (2) in promoting and overseeing the state's participation in the mult-state tobacco litigation [with such participation involving preferential selection of several private law firms (including the Stamford-based Silver, Golub & Teitell, a former employer of Mr. Blumenthal) to represent the state, that with a very generous and ineffectively administered compensation mechanism with administration which to date has been illegally and unprofessionally maintained secret (with credible estimates giving a range of from $60 million to $250 million in unaccounted professional compensation), (3) in failing to defend the rights of the unborn, and (4) with unprofessionally extreme arguments made by Attorneys Charles Walsh, Daniel Schaeffer, Thomas Ventre, Philip Miller and Robert Snook (all under the administration of Mr. Blumenthal) in substantive state and federal actions including of Book v. CRRA et al., Case No. 3:95-cv-01344(DJS), Book v. Tobin et al., Case No. 3:04-CV-0442(JBA), Mortgage Electronic Registration Sytems, Inc. v. Book, Docket No. CV-03-0403879-S, Book v. Flemming Norcott, Jr. et al., Case No. 3:07-cv-1367 (PCD) and Ethan Book and Ethan Book

for U.S. Senate v. Susan Bysiewicz et al., Case No. 3:10-cv-1228 (PCD), it is glaringly apparent that Mr. Blumenthal cares little about fairness and public interests when there is an issue before him which has implications for his personal financial and/or political agenda and/or the political power wave upon which he has been riding now for four decades. What Mr. Blumenthal and his associates have been doing is to attempt to build the political analogy of the historical Tower of Babel (Genesis 11). However, that early attempt to elevate certain privileged men over God failed. That attempt to secularize government failed.

In 1777, Nicholas Street preached in East Haven, Connecticut:

> The British tyrant is only acting over the same wicked and cruel part, that Pharaoh king of Egypt acted toward the children of Israel some 3,000 years ago.

In reality, that statement relates to what I reported in my previous letter of the analysis that Sierra Bell, a Yale University graduate student in anthropology, gave of her review to understand the differences and similarities of the Tea Party Movement with Occupy Wall Street. She says "it seems that there are similarities in that corrupt government-corporate relations are seen as the cause of the Recession and decreased liberties for individuals". Thus, they are many of the one-percenters who are regarded in the major media to be the predominant portion of our federal legislators in Washington who have become that current analogy of the British tyrant and the Pharaoh king of Egypt.

With this in mind, I can confidently and appropriately assert that Richard Blumenthal is to the political arena what the false prophet is to the religious arena (Mark 13:22)!

I close by quoting from the Inaugural Address given by President George Washington on April 30, 1789 (italics added):

> [I]t would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect . . . . No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency . . . . *[W]e ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious [favorable] smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained.*

Thus, there are political, legal, constitutional and moral cancers which have interinfected state and federal courts and state and federal governments in such a manner that a continuation of the attitudes and omissions of the prevailing deliberate indifference is simply unacceptable.

Neither the Founding Fathers nor God intended either implicitly or explicitly that I or those whom I symbolize should be deemed and treated as second-class citizens!

E-19

I again voice my vigorous objection that Richard Blumenthal is assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee and I further reaffirm my declaration that he should immediately fully and effectively resign from his putative position as United States Senator.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book

P.S. It is quite notable that today's Connecticut Post has a front-page article entitled "Dodd's First Big Flop". The article describes that recently serving Senator Dodd, now as Chairman and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America, was very disappointed of his failed "signature campaign for new laws to thwart online piracy" and then he provoked an uproar by threatening to cut off contributions to lawmakers who didn't support his efforts. "Critics pounced and accused him of bribery . . . ." Such compulsive conduct is symptomtic of the yet unaddressed issue of "weed-gate" and its background to the recent statewide election process (See my previous letter to you, its page 2.) and of the broad pattern of deliberate indifference which has been exhibited by Democrat Party leadership!

Enclosure

c: President Barack Obama
Senator Patrick Leahy,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee
Senator Chuck Grassley,
Ranking Member, Judiciary Committee
Congressman Jim Himes (CT)
Robert D. Snook,
Office of the Connecticut Attorney General

Note: This letter (without attachment) is being transmitted to you via facsimile to (202) 224-7327. A hard original with the cited enclosure is being forwarded via regular mail.

Constitutional integrity and individual freedom!

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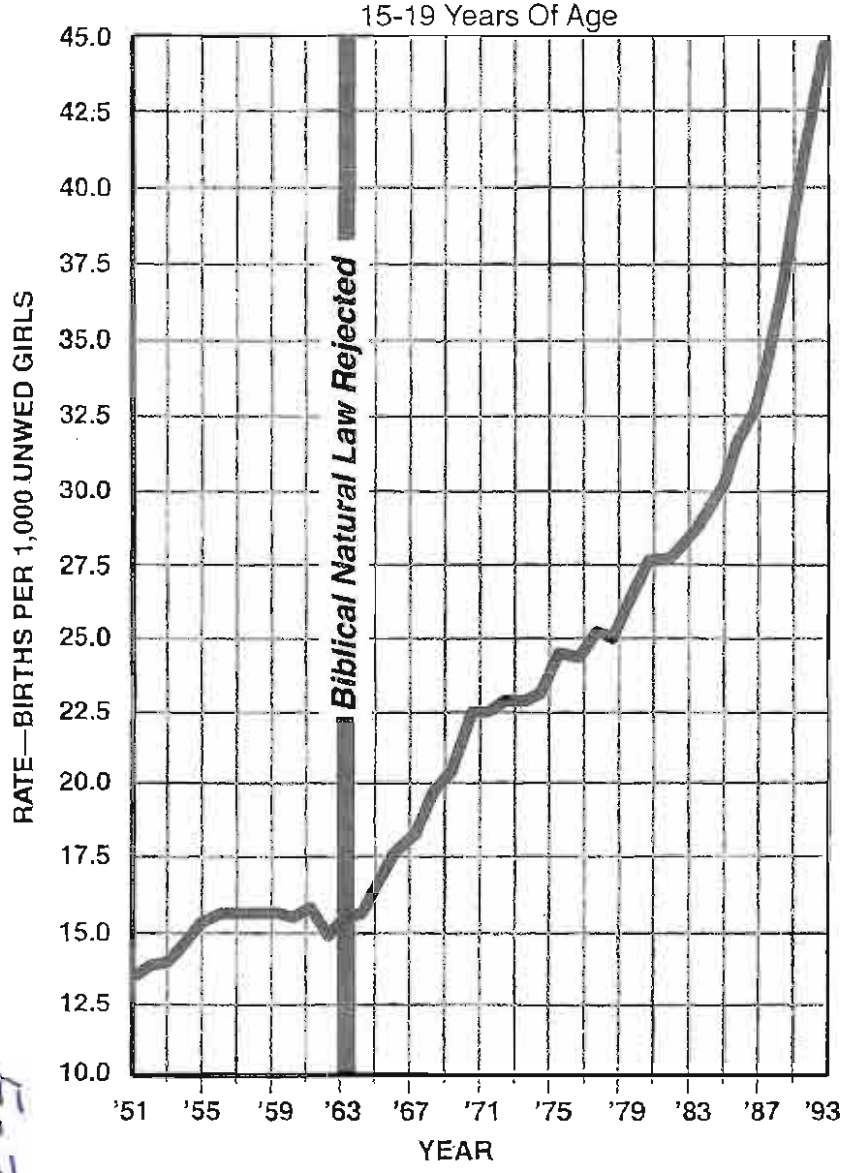
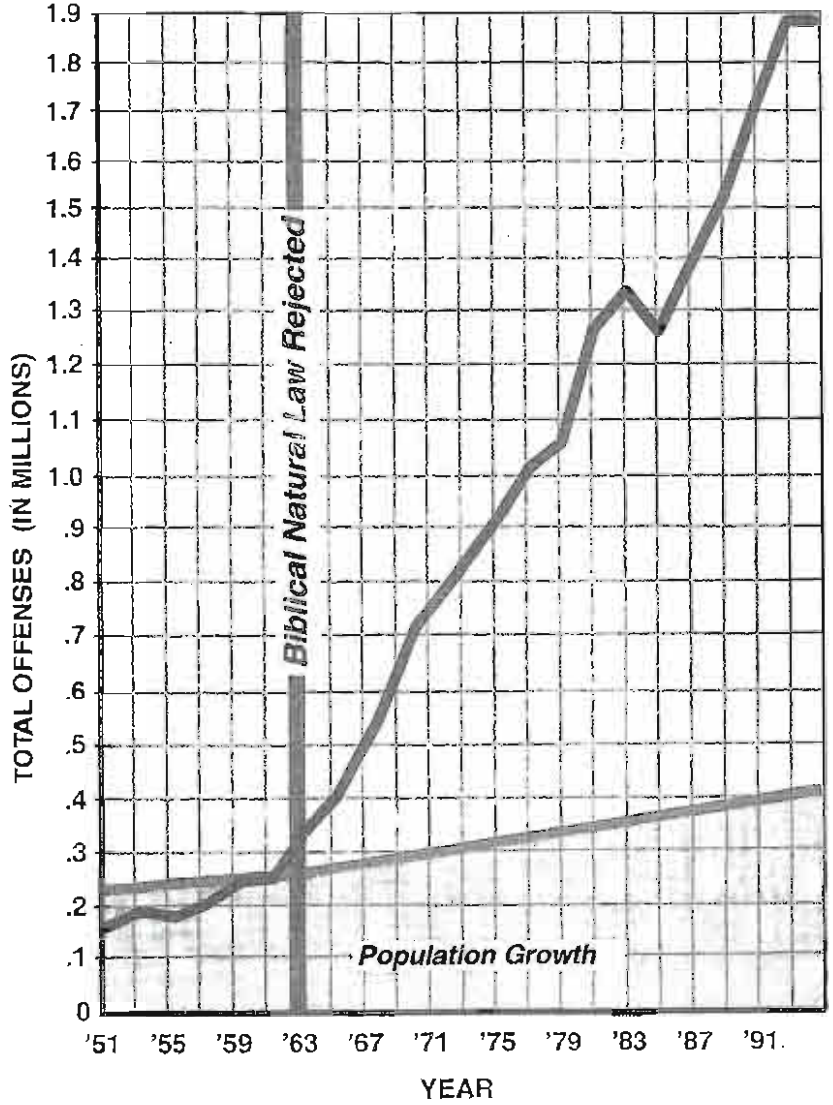
newenglimo@aol.com - www.ethanbookforussenate.org

E-20



Basic data from Department of Health and Human Services and *Statistical Abstract of the United States.*

12-7



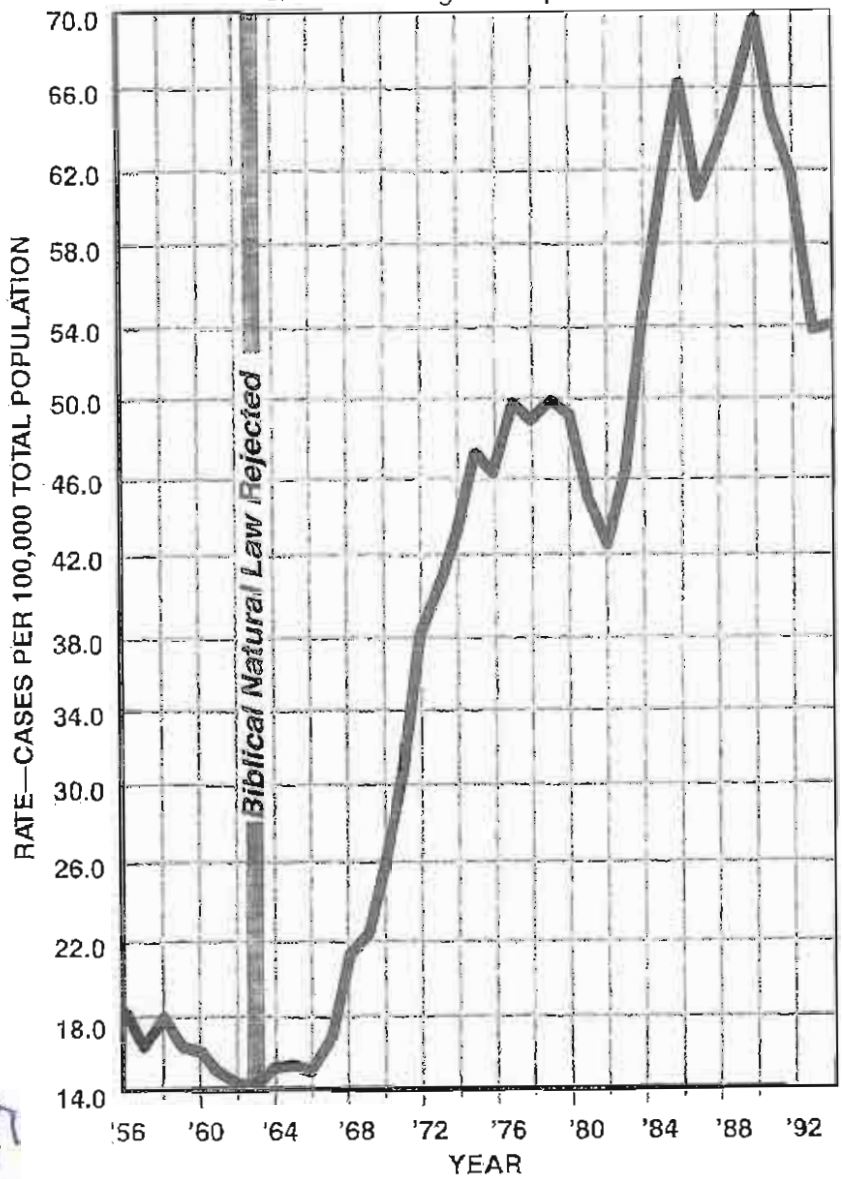
Indicates population growth profile.

Basic data from *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, and the Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Exhibit 5

Morality

Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Gonorrhea: Age Group 10-14

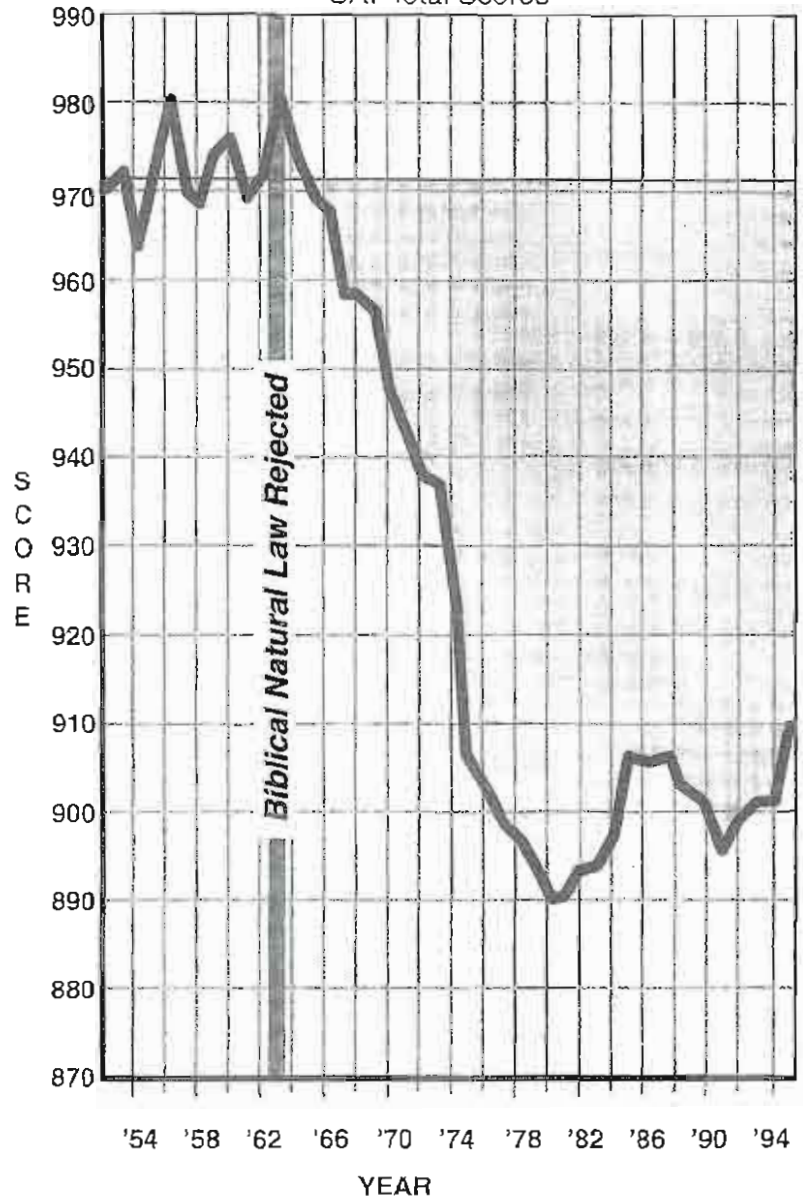


Basic data from the Center for Disease Control and Department of Health and Human Resources.

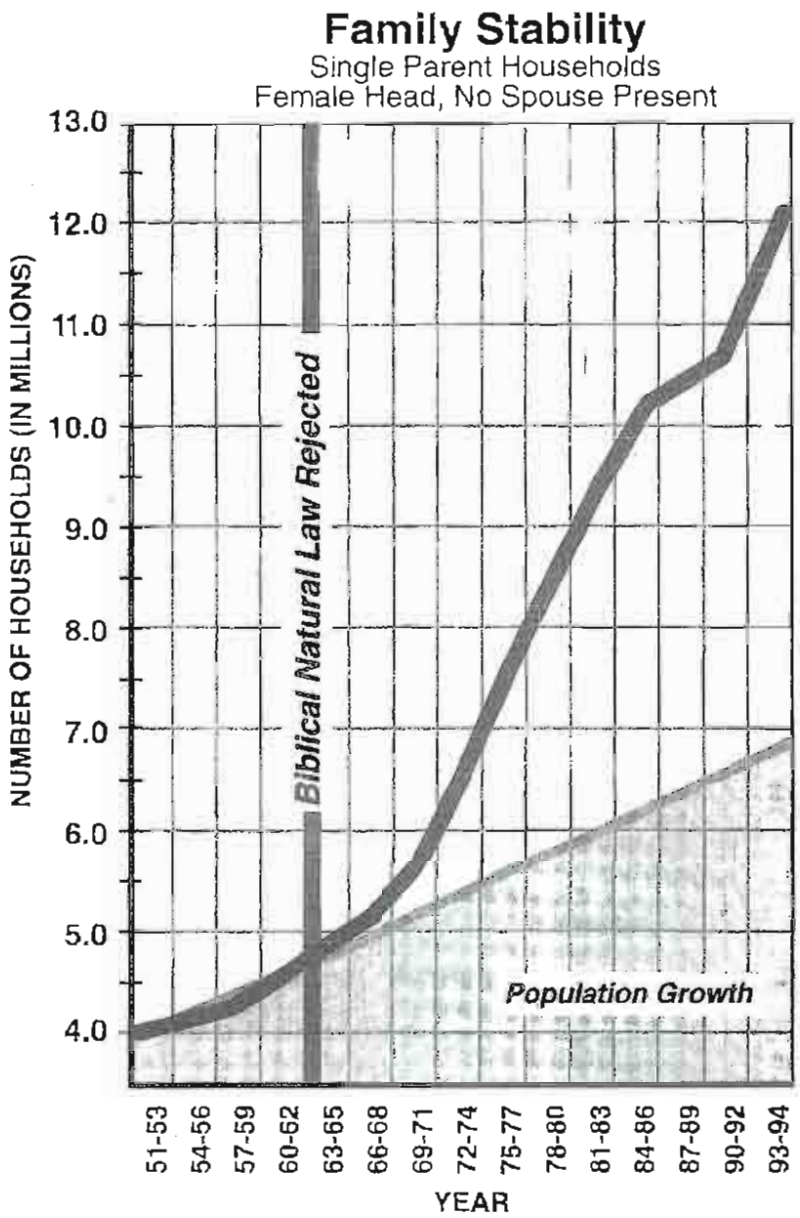
E-22

Educational Achievement

SAT Total Scores



Basic data from the College Entrance Exam Board, New York.



Basic data from *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, and the Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

E-23

Exhibit 6

P. O. Box 1385 - Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
January 31, 2012

Honorable
Alvin W. Thompson
Chief District Judge
United States District Court
450 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06103

Re: Ethan Book Jr. v. Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (CRRA) et al., Case No. 3:95-cv-1344(DJS); Ethan Book Jr. v. Flemming Norcott, Jr., Case No. 3:07-cv-1367(PCD); Ethan Book Jr. v. Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. et al., Case No. 3:08-cv-0821(SRU); Ethan Book Jr. v. Robert Mendoza and the Clint Independent School District, Case No. 3:07-cv-1468 (CSH) and Ethan Book and Ethan Book for U.S. Senate v. Susan Bysiewicz at al., Case No. 3:10-cv-1228(PCD)

Dear Honorable Judge Thompson:

I am aware that a judge of the Connecticut District Court may on occasion issue a ruling to prohibit further filings in a particular case.

I recently received notice of the attached ruling dated January 23, 2012 of the Honorable Judge Charles Haight in the referenced matter of Book v. Mendoza. The ruling is in response to a two-page letter which I sent to him on December 22, 2012 (copy also attached).

Today, I took the opportunity to go to the Office of the Clerk in the New Haven District Court. Upon advising of the subject of my questions, I was referred to an employee of that office who seemed to have awareness of such procedural matters. I showed her the notice of the ruling. I then said that I am aware that judges of the Connecticut District Court occasionally issue such prohibiting orders. She said, "Yes, they do!"

I then asked, "Would you say that of such orders issued in Connecticut District Court, most are issued against male, self-represented litigants?" She replied "I can't comment on that!" As she gave that response, I observed a slight smile.

I remained silent as she then continued, "You'd have to speak with a law clerk." She then added "That's subject to your interpretation." At that point, she looked rather serious.

I thanked her and I left the Courthouse.

E-24

Judge Thompson, is it that she can't comment on my question or is it that she is well aware of the correct response as well as of the political sensitivities of it for which her immediate reaction was to evade the question?

Isn't the subject of my question a matter of public records?

Would you say that the large majority of such prohibitive orders are issued by District Judges against male, self-represented litigants?

Also, her comments raise another subject. I have never attempted direct contact with a law clerk of a District Judge. Because of my understanding that law clerks are assigned to specific judges, it seems that direct communication with a law clerk is effectively direct communication with a judge which can be construed as *ex parte* communication. Am I correct on this? Do professional attorneys typically have direct communications with law clerks of the Connecticut District Court? If there is an accepted practice on this, should it not be formalized and disclosed to all litigants?

I additionally point out that the primary subject of this letter is related to concerns of systematic biases in federal courts as are discussed in the attached letter which I sent on May 5, 2009 to Barack Obama (with cited copy for then Chief Judge Robert N. Chatigny).

I will greatly appreciate your full, prompt attention and reply.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

Note: I further point out that you were the judge to which the referenced Book v. CRRA was assigned. However, that assignment was transferred to District Judge Dominic Squatrito shortly after I raised in case pleadings about me having been a client of the law firm of Day, Berry and Howard.

Enclosures (3)

c: Congressman Jim Himes
Luigi Spadafora

E-25

MIME-Version:1.0 From:CMECF@ctd.uscourts.gov To:CMECF@ctd.uscourts.gov Message-Id:
Subject:Activity in Case 3:07-cv-01468-CSH Book v. Mendoza et al Order Content-Type: text/html

This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.
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U.S. District Court

United States District Court for the District of Connecticut

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 1/23/2012 at 1:48 PM EST and filed on 1/23/2012

Case Name: Book v. Mendoza et al
Case Number: 3:07-cv-01468-CSH< /td>
Filer:
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 02/06/2009
Document Number: 112
Docket Text:
ORDER (see attached) in response to Letter to Court from Plaintiff Ethan Book, Jr. (dated 12/22/2011), denying plaintiff's request for leave to file motion to reopen the Court's judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). Any future correspondence from plaintiff to the Court and/or attempted filings by plaintiff in this matter shall be rejected by the Clerk and/or returned by the Court. Signed by Judge Charles S. Haight, Jr. on January 23, 2012. (Attachments: # (1) Letter to Court from Plaintiff Ethan Book, Jr. dated Dec. 22, 2011).(Dorais, L.)

3:07-cv-01468-CSH Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Luigi Spadafora spadafora.l@wssllp.com

Dove A. E. Burns burns.d@wssllp.com, bughes.m@wssllp.com

3:07-cv-01468-CSH Notice has been delivered by other means to:

Ethan Book, Jr
PO Box 1385
Fairfield, CT 06825-6385

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

*Document description:*Main Document
*Original filename:*n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1034868047 [Date=1/23/2012] [FileNumber=2914942-0

E-26

P. O. Box 1385 - Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
December 22, 2011

Honorable
Charles S. Haight, Jr.
District Judge
U.S. District Court
141 Church Street
New Haven, CT 06510

Re: Ethan Book Jr. v. Robert Mendoza and the Clint Independent School District,
Case No. 3:07-cv-1468-cv (CSH)

Dear Judge Haight:

With reference to this Court's ruling of January 5, 2011, for good and lawful causes, I hereby respectfully request permission of this Court to present a Rule 60(b) motion to reopen judgment.

This Court's ruling of February 5, 2009 concluded to dismiss this lawsuit for lack of personal jurisdiction (#71). With reference to the Connecticut Long-Arm Statute, Sec. 52-59(a), a consideration of the issue of personal jurisdiction is minimum contacts. Notwithstanding that I believe that I reasonably described the required factors for establishing personal jurisdiction, and despite good faith diligent efforts made by me prior to and following the issuance of this Court's ruling regarding information and references which might support that this Court does, in fact, have personal jurisdiction in this matter, through yet additional efforts I recently learned that the usual procedure for a transfer of a student from the Bridgeport school system to another school district is for the school district to which a student seeks to transfer to make a specific direct request to the Bridgeport school system. This additional supporting information is of substantial importance to focal issue of this matter and is determinative of the existence of minimum contacts for this Court's jurisdiction.

In addition, this factor, one of which the opposing counsel either knew or should have known when it presented its Motion to Dismiss (#23), adds additional substance to my claims in this matter of lack of professionalism and lack of cooperation by the opposing counsel [See my unaddressed Motion for Rule 11(b) Sanctions (#49) including claims of lack of professional cooperation by opposing counsel regarding discovery, case management planning and communication; and with on-going implications for an opposing counsel pattern of presenting misleading arguments in pleadings both before this Court and before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.].

E-27

Further, this additional, relevant information adds significance to this Court's action of April 7, 2008 to waive the usual pre-filing conference "[i]n light of the plaintiff's *pro se* status", of the failure to this Court to have addressed my Motion for Rule 11(b) Sanctions and for Temporary Suspension of Order on Pretrial Deadlines (#49), of this Court's failure to have allowed oral arguments on substantive pleadings, of this Court's action of ruling to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction before allowing discovery and further of the value of other factors of satisfaction of the minimum contacts requirement, both in the letter and the spirit of the law, which I early provided this Court in this matter.

On the afternoon of December 21, 2011, I sent an e-mail message to Attorney Bret Woodis regarding this additional information. I particularly requested his review and comments. As of the preparation of this letter, I have received no response.

For all the above, there are proper lawful causes for this Court to grant permission for me to present a Rule 60(b) motion to reopen judgment.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

c: Bret Woodis,
Winget, Spadafora & Schwartzberg
Stamford, CT

E-28

P.O. Box 1385 - Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
May 5, 2009

Honorable
Barack Obama
President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Obama:

This letter is further to mine to you of March 29, 2009 (copy attached). In the context of the recent announcement of the retirement of Supreme Court Justice David Souter, I am reminded of your comments made during your 2008 Presidential Campaign that our nation's top court needs justices "who feel the needs of real people". Then in response last week to Justice Souter's announced retirement, you reminded the nation that "Part of the role of the high court is to look after the people who don't have political power". I wholeheartedly affirm these policy statements.

There is a critical problem in our American judicial systems including in our federal courts of systematic or institutionalized biases. This problem is discussed in a World Affairs brief by Joel M. Skousen entitled "Corruption of the Judicial System" (2002) (http://www.joelskousen.com). There is cause for me to quote various portions (perhaps lengthy albeit important portions; Capital letters are presented as was published):

> Of the three branches of the federal government, the most important, in terms of preserving liberty, is the federal judiciary. It was designed to be the ULTIMATE BULWARK AGAINST INJUSTICE. . . .
>
> Of the three branches, the judiciary is supposed to be the most impartial and the least political, since its members are not directly elected by the people. SADLY, ALMOST ALL CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND RESTRAINTS ON JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT ARE NOW DEAD . . . .
>
> There are two types of corruption with judges: INDIVIDUAL CORRUPTION and SYSTEMATIC, OR INSTITUTIONALIZED, CORRUPTION. The only type you will ever see evidenced in the media is the individual or "rogue" type of corruption. The Powers That Be want you to believe that the judicial system is above reproach, an honored profession, and that only an isolated judge here and there would be caught taking a personal bribe, or bending the law to protect crime. The same is true regarding the woefully corrupt police system: the establishment only admits to the occasional rogue cop, never to systematic corruption. But strangely, even rogue judges - blight that they are on the sterling reputation of the courts - usually receive only a token slap on the hands, and they almost NEVER SERVE JAIL TIME. This is because the bribe they were caught taking is usually only the

tip of the iceberg, if they are part of a broader conspiracy to protect government illegal operations. The Powers That Be in the Justice Department work overtime to make sure the systematic corruption and collusion of these judges is kept hidden so as not to expose the broader and deeper conspiracy for government control – of which judges form an integral part. The judges who do get harsh punishment, sadly, are usually the rare few who obstinately refuse to go along with the systematic corruption of the judicial system, and these are set up in some form of sting operation to remove them "for cause." SIGNIFICANTLY, THERE HAVE BEEN ALMOST NO DEFECTORS FROM THE JUDICIAL RANKS WHO HAVE ADMITTED TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED CORRUPTION IN THE SYSTEM. That's because these judges know exactly what kinds of penalties and threats they would face if they did so. . . .

Most of my readers have never experienced corruption similar to the dark stories detailed by [Rodney] Stich [author of Defrauding America] and his cadre of courageous government defectors. So you feel detached, maybe even safe. "Why would I ever be a target?' you say. I'll tell you why: the inevitable result of corruption at the top is that systematic growth of corruption at the state and local level follows – simply because emerging criminal minds find out that there is a massive protection racket above them which will guarantee them immunity, if they play along. There is nothing like immunity to foster criminal growth. . . .

I want to concentrate on local and state collusion with federal criminal acts because this type of corruption is becoming a very real threat to each of us personally – even if you don't stick your neck out for conservative causes. I'm going to detail two stories for you. There are hundreds like them and the list is growing daily. They are tragic, hopeless stories of innocent people suddenly caught up in the jaws of the dark side of government, where there is no escape. In each case the victim or his survivors seek redress through the courts, and in each and every case, justice is denied – not once, but tens of times as appeals are made from the bottom to the top of our supposed constitutional system. What is startling about these particular stories is that they name names. And the names of those who reveal themselves to be on the side of government collusion are often people who pretend to be conservative politicians, or judges. It shakes your faith in the system.

People have faith in the legal system today because these corrupt judges are smart enough to play the part of the noble judge most of the time. They know that if they rule according to law most of the time, they can cover up the exceptions – with a little help from their friends up the ladder. These cover-ups can take many forms . . . . Colluding appeals courts often rule on a sensitive case without recording a written justification (which should never be allowed in our constitutional republic). Sometimes judges write an opinion and then have it de-published or declared ineligible as future court precedent. There is also an unwritten incestuous relationship between judges and attorneys. Young attorneys quickly learn that judges and big law firms control the turf and if you go against what the local legal power players want, you can get blackballed for life – and never win another case. In my first example, from the book A Case of Injustice (published by Palatine Press), you will see this attorney control system at its worst. . . .

. . . The problem is nationwide.

> Sadly, the lesson . . . is that THE CONSTITUTION IS ONLY A PAPER DOCUMENT NOW, enforced selectively as a suitable cover to make evil government officials look benign while they engage in gross violations of law that are kept hidden. Believe me, judges are violating people's fundamental rights in every state of the union, though some states are much worse than others. Judges would never do this, with court reporters recording their words, if they were not confident their illegal actions would be covered by a higher judicial authority at the federal level. This is my message. Our liberties are in grave danger because our ultimate recourse to the courts is effectively blocked by corrupt judges in collusion with the evil powers that control this nation. It isn't absolute control, and all judges are not involved directly. But too many judges and attorneys assent by their silence, and that is how liberty dies.

Related to important issues described above is the problem of the prisonization of America. Sasha Abramsky's Hard Time Blues (2002) provides an account of how politics over the past few decades has resulted in the United States incarcerating more people for more offenses than any other country in the free world, with our prison population quintupling over the last 30 years. This compares with my own identification during my personal difficult and extreme experience of the state court system of four primary groups of less protected people. These are men, racial minorities, political activists and self-represented litigants.[1] This is also consistent with my observation that no less than 25% of the men incarcerated in the State of Connecticut are fully innocent of what they are charged or convicted. This is further in the context of a concern which was raised during the 2006 public review in the Senate Judiciary Committee of nomination to the Supreme Court of Samuel Alito, that in his role as a Court of Appeals judge, in cases involving government, he ruled in favor of the government in 97% of his decisions. These comments and references are also consistent with other published references as the distinction which is made in Constitutional Chaos – What Happens When The Government Breaks Its Own Laws by Judge Andrew P. Napolitano (2004, Nelson Current, Nashville) between the positivist theory of government and the Natural Law theory of constitutional government; the Introduction to a series of essays by Lawrence R. Velvel, Dean of the Massachusetts School of Law, the 2004 series entitled A Rebuke of Modern Legal Practices: and the statement presented by Professor Randy E. Barnett in his book Restoring the Lost Constitution – A Presumption of Liberty (2004, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ):

> The Constitution that was actually enacted and formally amended creates islands of government powers in a sea of liberty. The judicially redacted constitution creates islands of liberty rights in a sea of governmental powers.

It is an interesting coincidence that in the mid-1990's, Jessie Jackson participated in a demonstration on the New Haven Green (located directly across Church Street from the U.S. District Courthouse). During that, he was reported in the national media of making an important comment:

Our men have marched too many miles and died too young.

These comments and references are well-supported, credible, consistent and compelling for describing some inconvenient truths about our American judicial systems. They are also supported by my own lengthy and tortuous experience in seeking to correct some wrongs which began in 1985 whereby, as a specialized bank officer, I observed some problems of state activities in resource recovery (See mine to you of January 24, 2009.). The inconvenient but very real truths as are described above have been experienced by me in various federal lawsuits including E. Book v. Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority et al., Case No. 3:95-cv-1344 (DJS), E. Book v. Conn. Commission on Human Rights & Opportunities, Case No. 3:95-cv-0421 (DJS), E. Book v. Anthony Lupinacci et al., Case No. 3:04-CV-1661(PCD) and E. Book v. Richard Tobin et al., Case No. 3:04-CV-0442(JBA) (CA 06-2289-cv; SC 08-6670).

One area particularly where such systematic biases are observed in federal courts is with the common law doctrine of judicial immunity. The doctrine as it is considered in American courts was adopted from English common law practices which began to see the concept emerge in the 1600's. The thrust of the principle is to protect the judicial officers from civil claims which might tend to weaken the judicial system. The narrow limitation on civil claims against judges was deemed to be justified for the availability for appeal of judicial error. The same concept began to be applied with similar guidelines during the first century of our nation's experience. However the concept began to be modified in Bradley v. Fischer, 80 U.S. (13 Wall) 335 (1871) wherein the Supreme Court decided that the long-term exclusion from judicial immunity for judicial acts which are committed maliciously or corruptly would be eliminated. Then in Pierson v. Ray, 386 U.S. 547 (1967), the Supreme Court added a curious interpretation of the nation's Civil Rights Act of 1871 by stating that 42 U.S. Code, Section 1983 (the federal provision which allows for civil claims against state and local officials) was not intended by Congress to apply to judges acting in their judicial capacities. For the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1996, the Senate Judiciary Committee provided some explicit wording of intent regarding the interplay between the judicial immunity doctrine and Section 1983 by explicitly stating that there is no absolute judicial immunity and that there can be civil claims against judges for acts which are clearly in excess of jurisdiction. That was an important step for clarification. However, despite such background, despite the limited and qualified policy objectives of the judicial immunity doctrine and despite the explicit Congressional statement of intent made in 1996, the federal courts conveniently tend to apply to other judges an overly expansive interpretation of the doctrine to the exclusion of constitutional provisions including the 9th and 14th Amendments. The net result is the unjustified abrogation of guaranteed constitutional rights of some and the maintenance and perpetuation of a class-based society.

There is cause to refer to the public statements made by William Lloyd Garrison on July 4, 1829. Taking the pulpit at the Park Street Church in Boston, Massachusetts, he made some very bold statements. He said that Americans should "spike every cannon and haul down every banner" because of the "glaring contradiction" between the Declaration of Independence and the practice of slavery. The grievances of slaves, he argued, make the grievances of the American colonists look

like trivial whining. "I am ashamed of my country. I am sick of our unmeaning declamation in praise of liberty and equality; of our hypocritical cant about the unalienable rights of man."

The war that ended slavery, it turned out, did not end oppression. While the *quasi*-slavery which is described above is not as formal and apparent as the kind of slavery which existed during the first century of our nation's existence, it is just as real and possibly as destructive and injurious as the prior kind of slavery.

It is time for our great nation to deal with the inconvenient truths which I describe. I urge that you consider and adopt these important public issues as part of the public process of nominating a new Supreme Court justice.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

[1] Two important civil rights movements of our nation, those occurring in the 1860's and the 1950's, had the effect of reducing (although not eliminating) discrimination against blacks. However, where there are socio-political systems which allow for any kind of unfair advantage, those in positions of political or economic power tend to impose such kinds of deprivation upon whatever groups that the existing system will allow. Shortly following the civil rights movement of the 1950's, such behavior practices resulted in the degradation of the socio-political standing of the male, that which allowed for the nation's pursuit of the questionable Viet Nam War.

Enclosure

c: Congressman James Himes
Honorable Robert N. Chatigny, Chief District Judge (Hartford, CT)
Governor M. Jodi Rell
State Senator John McKinney
Bridgeport Mayor Bill Finch
Editors of the Connecticut Post

Exhibit 7

Ethan Book for U.S. Senate

November 27, 2011

Christopher J. Dodd
P.O. Box 441
East Haddam, CT 06423

Dear Mr. Dodd:

This relates to my attached letter to you of November 20, 2009 and to my related follow-ups of December 2, 2009, December 22, 2009 (directed to Barack Obama with cited copy for you) and January 19, 2010 (with copies also attached). These pertain to credible information which I received from multiple sources regarding your apparent participation during about the late 1970's in a business venture which had as its primary objective the smuggling from Latin America to the United States a planeload of marijuana.

The detail which I provided in mine of November 20, 2009 follows:

> It is my understanding that during your years as an elected Congressman for the State of Connecticut, during about the late 1970's, you privately entered a partnership with a man for the importation to the U.S. of illegal drugs. The partnership involved Nick Romano who was associated with the well-known Romano Bakery in Milford, CT. A private plane with a full cargo of illegal drugs traveled from some point in Latin America to a location in one of the Carolinas. The operation however was busted by federal authorities at which point you deftly evaded responsibility and thereby allowed your partner Mr. Romano take the rap. He reportedly served several years in prison for that matter. I respectfully ask that you fully comment on this situation which is of substantial public importance.[1]

Despite my proper and formal communications on this important matter of considerable public interest, I never received a direct reply from you to my inquires and requests. Rather, on January 7, 2010, you publicly announced that you would not seek another term in the United States Senate. Concurrently, on the same date, Richard Blumenthal announced that he would seek the Democrat Party nomination for the United States Senate.

Unfortunately for all, your public announcement did not effectively resolve the important issue.

Since those reasonable and diligent steps, I have learned other details regarding this matter. Nick Romano is the son of the owner of the former Romano's Bakery which was located at 204 Cherry Street in Milford, CT. It is known that Nick has a younger sister and that as

teenagers, they were observed working in the family business. Nick apparently studied law, took the state bar exam in New Haven and became an attorney. However, possibly for the events described above, he was disbarred.

It is further speculated that for him to remain silent about the full details of this matter, he was likely paid a large sum of money.

This kind of information is quite significant and it begs a complete response and explanation from you.

I respectfully request your full, prompt and courteous response.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book

[1] Other additional information indicates that the plane used in the operation was a DC-3, that it landed in South Carolina and that Mr. Romano served a sentence of approximately five years in federal prison..

Enclosures (4)

c: Whistleblower Section,
Senate Judiciary Committee
Senator John McCain (AZ)
Congressman Jim Himes (CT)

P.O. Box 1385 – Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
November 20, 2009

Honorable
Christopher Dodd
Member
United States Senate
448 Russell Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dodd:

Several years ago I heard about a matter concerning you however there then were not sufficient facts for me to be able to do anything meaningful. Just recently, I received a good set of credible facts about the same matter for which I am now compelled to take this step.

It is my understanding that during your years as an elected Congressman for the State of Connecticut, during about the late 1970's, you privately entered a partnership with a man for the importation to the U.S. of illegal drugs. The partnership involved Nick Romano who was associated with the well-known Romano Bakery in Milford, CT. A private plane with a full cargo of illegal drugs traveled from some point in Latin America to a location in one of the Carolinas. The operation however was busted by federal authorities at which point you deftly evaded responsibility and thereby allowed your partner Mr. Romano take the rap. He reportedly served several years in prison for that matter. I respectfully ask that you fully comment on this situation which is of substantial public importance.

I grew up in Maryland. I have two advanced degrees with honors including a Masters of International Management from the Thunderbird School of International Business (Glendale, AZ; where I also served as student body president) and Azusa University (Azusa, CA). After working successfully in the U.S. Peace Corps in Bucaramanaga, Colombia, I worked for six years in Latin America with Bank of America followed by one year with Bank of America in its New York Corporate Office. After nearly a year as Vice President with Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. where I observed in 1985 some problems of state activities in resource recovery, I began a limousine service business which I operate currently. From 1985 - 1987, I served a successful term as an elected member of the Town of Fairfield Representative Town Meeting. I am a direct descendent of 17th Century Irish settlers of the Colony of Connecticut.

I will greatly appreciate your full, prompt cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

c: Senator John McCain (AZ) and Congressman James Himes (CT)

E-36

P.O. Box 1385 – Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
December 2, 2009

Honorable
Christopher Dodd
Member
United States Senate
448 Russell Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dodd:

I refer to my recent letter which I forwarded to you on November 20, 2009 via facsimile (copy attached). In that, I report on credible accounts which I received about your role in the transporting to the United States of illegal drugs. The letter contains information which presently comprises substantial moral, political and legal implications for you both as an individual citizen as well as a United States Senator. To date, I have received no direct response to my letter. It is my opinion that a non-response by you to such material constitutes a negative pregnant which further affirms the veracity of the reported accounts.

For such reasons, I am compelled to again ask for your comments regarding this situation, otherwise I ask that you immediately formally resign from your current position as United States Senator representing the good citizens of the State of Connecticut.

I welcome your reasonable comments.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

Enclosure

c: President Barack Obama
Senator John McCain (AZ)
Congressman James Himes (CT)

Note: The original of this letter is being forwarded via facsimile no. (202) 224-1083.

E-37

P.O. Box 1385 - Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
December 22, 2009

Honorable
Barack Obama
President
United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Obama:

This letter is further to your copy of my letter of December 2, 2009 to Senator Christopher Dodd (copy attached) and is related to the present push of your administration for federal health care legislation.

My mentioned letter deals with an important political, moral and legal issue, that of undisputed facts which indicate that Mr. Dodd, then as a U.S. Congressman in the late 1970's, was a partner in a project of importing illegal drugs into the United States. To date, I have received no response from Senator Dodd regarding what can be termed as "weed-gate". Considering the nature of the rather specific and detailed set of facts which I have provided, it is likely that since the late 1970's, there have been many others who have received similar reports, of many others who have sent to Senator Dodd similar letters and even of various public officials who have become aware of this. Considering the nature of the situation and of how I have observed over several years that political matters tend to develop or be suppressed, I estimate that several thousand people have become aware of this situation, that Senator Dodd has received about 50 letters similar to mine, and that scores of high-level public officials had become aware of this situation even before my recent correspondence (perhaps even you and/or others within your administration).

As this might pertain to the present push for federal health care legislation, there has been much national media reporting about political favors which have been reportedly extended to several hold-out senators in return for their support for the pending legislation. I refer of course to at least $100 million in extra medicare subsidies for Louisiana, a state represented by Senator Mary Landrieu and federal guarantee of payment of Medicaid coverage in Nebraska, a state represented by Senator Ben Nelson. While I certainly don't condone the practice of such apparent public favors in return for political support of federal legislation, I understand the motive and purpose.

What I don't understand in the context of such a questionable practice is why another item of $100 million to fund construction of a university hospital in Connecticut was added to the mix. Senator Dodd was never known to be a hold-out for the pending health reform legislation. Is it plausible that the added motive for the "favor", ostensibly for the State of Connecticut, was intended as a political shield to insulate and protect Senator Dodd from individual accountability for his role in "weed-gate", a matter for which certainly there are many people who have been and continue to pose difficult questions.

There is an established legal term which is "deliberate indifference". The term is often applied to government action. Is it possible that there has been a culture mentality among federal government officials of deliberate indifference to the "weed-gate" and what it really represents to the American public?

I respectfully request your full, prompt and careful review and reasonable reply to this letter.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

Enclosure

c: Senator Christopher Dodd (CT)
Senator John McCain (AZ)
Congressman James Himes (CT)

Note: The original of this letter is being transmitted via facsimile to (202) 456-2461. Copies to Senators Dodd and McCain are also being transmitted via facsimile.

P.O. Box 1385 – Fairfield, CT 06825
Telephone (203) 367-8779
January 19, 2010

Honorable
Christopher Dodd
Member
United States Senate
448 Russell Building
Washington, DC 20510 - 0702

Dear Senator Dodd:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 12, 2010 which appears to be in response to mine to you of November 20, 2009 (copy attached; for which I provided also follow-ups on December 2 and December 22, 2009). However, your three-page letter begins by saying "[t]hank you for contacting me regarding immigration reform". My correspondences do not deal with immigration reform rather they deal with your apparent participation in what I aptly describe as "weed-gate". Thus, your letter is fully non-responsive to the important public issues which are represented by the matter which I presented.

I must therefore again request that you promptly give a reasonable explanation to the undisputed account which I provided as "weed-gate" or that you immediately resign from your position as a member of the United States Senate representing the good citizens of the State of Connecticut.

Sincerely,

Ethan Book Jr.

Enclosure

c: President Barack Obama
Senator John McCain (AZ)
Congressman James Himes (CT)

E-10

Candidate Profiles

Exhibit 8

Candidate for U.S. Senate

Merrick Alpert

Democrat

Merrick Alpert was born in Hartford and raised in Colchester by his single mother. He attended the University of Connecticut and graduated from Trinity College and the Georgetown University Law Center. Merrick enlisted in the United States Army National Guard, earned a commission and transferred to a helicopter unit in the Air National Guard. In 1998 and 1999, he volunteered to serve as a United States Peacekeeper in the war torn nation of Bosnia. As a Captain, he was on the ground in that Muslim nation for six months where he was decorated for his actions. His awards include the Joint Service Commendation Medal for lifesaving action while on the Bosnia mission.

Upon returning to the United States, he co-founded the software company E-Ceptionist. The company began with only one other employee, but grew until it was licensing its software throughout the United States and overseas. The company was subsequently purchased by a U.S. investment group.

Merrick Alpert and his wife Alex, an immigrant from the nation of Colombia and a naturalized U.S. citizen, have three young children and live in Mystic.

Merrick has been running a

Candidate for U.S. Senate

Ethan Book

Republican

Ethan is a descendent of 17th Century Irish settlers of the Colony of Connecticut. He was reared in Frederick, Maryland. He is an honors graduate of Azusa University, a Christian college in Southern California. His service in the U.S. Peace Corps in Bucaramanga, Colombia was a rewarding, life-changing experience including a beginning phase of becoming fluent in Spanish. Ethan is also an honors graduate of the world-renowned Thunderbird School of Global Management located in Glendale, Arizona. He worked as a bank officer with Bank of America in the Central America and Caribbean Area Office located in Guatemala City, Guatemala (that during the Central American Crisis; the Nicaraguan War). He also worked with Bank of America in the New York Corporate Office assigned to regulated industries (i.e., electric utilities companies and alternative energy projects). In 1985, he accepted a position as Vice President in the Bridgeport Commercial Office of Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (CBT). That was when the State of Connecticut was at early stages of developing several large resource recovery (i.e.

Candidate for U.S. Senate

Richard Blumenthal

Democrat

Throughout my career in public service, we have won some tough battles together and I can't thank you enough for giving me the opportunity to serve our state. As Attorney General, I have fought for justice – for seniors ripped off by drug companies; for parents trying to protect their kids from sexual predators on the Internet; for homeowners victimized by mortgage brokers; and for so many others who had nowhere else to turn.

I have worked my heart out every day, because I believe in honest public service and honoring your trust. Now, more than ever, we need Washington to do the same.

Like so many Americans, I'm fed up with partisan bickering and pandering to powerful special interests. I believe we need a strong voice representing and fighting for us in the U.S. Senate–working as tirelessly and tenaciously for you as I have as your Attorney General.

We need to get our economy back on track, put Americans back to work, create the clean energy jobs of tomorrow, and make sure of the voice of the people, not lobbyists and special interests, is heard loud and clear. My record shows I get results.

Candidate for U.S. Senate

Vinny Forras

Republican

Things you will never hear from Republican Vinny Forras, "What's in it for me?" ... "I will seek a third term." ... "I am whole-heartedly voting for this spending bill." ... "Terrorists are people too." ... "Yeah, that's my yacht" ... "Don't worry, government can make it better." ... "The Constitution is flawed."... "We have to pass it to know what's in it."

And, "Gee, Thanks for the big check, call if you need anything."

That last one is why Big law, Big pharma, Big "anything" isn't paying for, or contributing to his campaign. Why? Because "politics-as-usual" stops with Vinny. In fact, for the record, he's not a politician. He is a citizen with a unique skill set and perspective on the challenges facing Connecticut and America today. For example, CORRUPTION. Not just the "warm-fuzzy" kind that passes as hardball, but political, spiritual and moral corruption. Vinny isn't going to Washington to make a career out if it. In the spirit of the Founders, "you go, you serve and then ıck to your life."

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time corrupts. only "self" in p is the self- m limit. Vinny is