

The PARA-LEGAL is working with a situation in which the client has been selected and is being deliberately prosecuted as found in Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US.356(1886); Lenske v. United States, 383 F. 2d. 20(9th.Cir.1967); United States v. Falk, 479 F. 2d.616(7th. Cir.en banc-1973); and United States v. Berrios, 15 CrL.2508(1974). The one trick that licensed attorneys will try to get the PARA-LEGAL to file is a Suppression hearing pursuant to 18 USC 2518 which is a constitutional right under the 4th Amendment. It will appear that it is to be the best move because of the court-order being unconstitutional. Such a move would not clear the client's name if the charges are dropped against him. Now, let us look at what is going to be suppressed. First, there are over 12 major government law enforcement agencies that the perjured evidence and testimony has been filed with. They receive this evidence from individuals who are classified as government employees. And as this employee here are only a few of the violations criminal by code:

- 18 USC 287-Making a false and fraudulent claim.
- 18 USC 654-Wrongfully converting property to his own use that belongs to another.
- 18 USC 1001-Knowingly and willfully concealing by a trick, scheme, and device of a material fact, making a false statement and representation knowing the same to be false.
- 18 USC 1016-An officer authorized to administer oaths, take and certify acknowledgements, made a false acknowledgment and statement oath to the court.
- 18 USC 1623-Certifying statements, evidence that was perjured which was done in violation of PL 90-351, Title 18 USC 2514.

This does not include key prosecution witnesses who have received grant money under fraudulent purposes. Also, these same key prosecution witnesses can be charged with the crimes that are listed in the indictment against the client.

If you are a law student, make a list of the key prosecution witnesses, professional witnesses who now must be prosecuted by the court.

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