PREFACE: MR. LINDNER EXPLAINS WHY IBM JUDGE MAY HAVE COMMITTED A CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF LAW ON VICTIM AND WITNESS TAMPERING, AN IMPEACHABLE ACT, UNDER 18 USC SECTION 1512 (b)(3) (NOTE: THE LETTER B IN THE LAW IS LOWER CASE)

Mr. Lindner includes here

- 1) an excerpt from 18 USC section 1512 (b)(3) which regards the possible violation by His Honor US District Judge Richard Sullivan, with the note that
 - a. Mr. Lindner is not an attorney
 - b. USDJ Sullivan is innocent until proven guilty in an impeachment trial by the United States Senate, as provided by the US Constitution. Only 8 or 9 sitting federal judges have been removed via impeachment in the 200 year history of the United States. Impeachment does not require the full Senate, but only the Senate's duly authorized committee. [citation available]
 - 2) The entire 18 USC section 1512, which also includes 18 USC section 1512 (e) which relates to IBM, which allows only as an affirmative defense against witness tampering if [IBM as] "defendant's sole intention" is to get the witness to tell the truth.
 - a. Mr. Lindner asserts that IBM wrote all of Mr. Lindner's witnesses, and then told a US Marshal that their reason for doing so was to alert said witnesses to the Judge's order, which is not solely to ask the witnesses to tell the truth.
 - b. Again: Mr. Lindner is not a lawyer, but it appears that IBM contravened 18 USC section 1512 (b) on tampering with witnesses, and were not excused for their actions by following carefully 18 USC section 1512 (e).
 - c. Here is section (e) in full:
 - "(e) In a prosecution for an offense under this section, it is an affirmative defense, as to which the defendant has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence, that the conduct consisted solely of lawful conduct and that the defendant's sole intention was to encourage, induce, or cause the other person to testify truthfully."

The Excerpt On Witness Tampering 18 USC Section 1512 Which May Have Been Violated By SDNY USDJ Richard Sullivan

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 73 > section 1512
section 1512. TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS, VICTIM, OR AN INFORMANT

- (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to-....
- (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation [1] supervised release,,[1] parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

The Full Text Of The US Code 18 USC Section 1512 On Witness Tampering Which May Have Been Violated By SDNY USDJ Richard Sullivan Witness Tampering 18 USC Section 1512



LII / Legal Information Institute

U.S. Code

main page faq index search



TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 73 > § 1512

§ 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant

(a)

- (1) Whoever kills or attempts to kill another person, with intent to—
 - (A) prevent the attendance or testimony of any person in an official proceeding;
 - (B) prevent the production of a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or
 - **(C)** prevent the communication by any person to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be punished as provided in paragraph (3).

- (2) Whoever uses physical force or the threat of physical force against any person, or attempts to do so, with intent to—
 - (A) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;
 - (B) cause or induce any person to—
 - (i) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;
 - (ii) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the integrity or availability of the object for use in an official proceeding:
 - (iii) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or
 - (iv) be absent from an official proceeding to which that person has been summoned by legal process; or
 - **(C)** hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be punished as provided in paragraph (3).

- (3) The punishment for an offense under this subsection is—
 - (A) in the case of a killing, the punishment provided in sections 1111 and 1112;
 - (B) in the case of—
 - (i) an attempt to murder; or
 - (ii) the use or attempted use of physical force against any person;

imprisonment for not more than 30 years; and

- (C) in the case of the threat of use of physical force against any person, imprisonment for not more than 20 years.
- (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to—
 - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;
 - (2) cause or induce any person to—
 - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;
 - (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding;
 - (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or
 - (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or

(3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation [1] supervised release,, [1] parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

- (c) Whoever corruptly-
 - (1) alters, destroys, mutilates, or conceals a record, document, or other object, or attempts to do so, with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; or
 - (2) otherwise obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or attempts to do so,

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

- (d) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and thereby hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades any person from—
 - (1) attending or testifying in an official proceeding;
 - (2) reporting to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation [1] supervised release, [1] parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;
 - (3) arresting or seeking the arrest of another person in connection with a Federal offense; or
 - (4) causing a criminal prosecution, or a parole or probation revocation proceeding, to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding:

or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.

- (e) In a prosecution for an offense under this section, it is an affirmative defense, as to which the defendant has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence, that the conduct consisted solely of lawful conduct and that the defendant's sole intention was to encourage, induce, or cause the other person to testify truthfully.
- (f) For the purposes of this section—
 - (1) an official proceeding need not be pending or about to be instituted at the time of the offense; and
 - (2) the testimony, or the record, document, or other object need not be admissible in evidence or free of a claim of privilege.
- (g) In a prosecution for an offense under this section, no state of mind need be proved with respect to the circumstance—
 - (1) that the official proceeding before a judge, court, magistrate judge, grand jury, or government agency is before a judge or court of the United States, a United States magistrate judge, a bankruptcy judge, a Federal grand jury, or a Federal Government agency; or
 - (2) that the judge is a judge of the United States or that the law enforcement officer is an officer or employee of the Federal Government or a person authorized to act for or on behalf of the Federal Government or serving the Federal Government as an adviser or consultant.
- (h) There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.
- (i) A prosecution under this section or section 1503 may be brought in the district in which the official proceeding (whether or not pending or about to be instituted) was intended to be affected or in the district in which the conduct constituting the alleged offense occurred.
- (j) If the offense under this section occurs in connection with a trial of a criminal case, the maximum term of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense shall be the higher of that otherwise provided by law or the maximum term that could have been imposed for any offense charged in such case.
- (k) Whoever conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

[1] So in original.

Ask A Lawyer Online.

Get an Answer ASAP!

Donations cover only 20% of our costs.

