

TYRANNY ON FULL DISPLAY

In January of 2007, Edward and Elaine Brown went to trial on tax evasion charges. Ed was a retired exterminator and Elaine was an active dentist with her own practice in West Lebanon, New Hampshire. The Browns could not locate the law that specifically made them liable for federal income tax in contrast to the law that imposed the tax. Moreover, it was not agreeable to the Browns that they had to be tax collector and accountant for the central government without compensation. Elaine was forced to collect income tax from her employees, and account them, and bank them, and transfer them. All this time and effort was work done without pay - tantamount to slavery.

During the trial the Browns' defense was their sincerely honest belief that no law made them specifically liable for the income tax, aka, the "cheek" defense. The Browns were denied the opportunity to present evidence to the jury how they came to their honestly held beliefs. The trial was relegated to a lopsided show trial, with the Browns being denied their defense. Realizing that the trial was rigged, the Browns decided to stop participating and remained at their home. The Browns lived on 110 acres in a rural community at Plainfield, New Hampshire. The U.S. Marshals negotiated with the Browns over the phone. The Browns told them they would resist with force any attempts to capture them. A historic standoff ensued.

Ed, being a prominent member of the patriot community and a Constitutional Ranger, immediately found support among fellow patriots. Patriots began setting up a vigil on the Browns' property. Some even camping out in the freezing New Hampshire winter. The U.S. Marshals told the Browns that they would not assault their home or attempt to kill them. The standoff grinded on with the U.S. Marshals doing covert surveillance and recruiting informants from the hundreds of Brown supporters. Watching all this unfold was a licensed master electrician with his own business in upstate New York named Daniel John Riley, himself a member of the Albany County Militia. Riley was familiar with Irwin Schiff's theory that there was no specific law that made citizens "liable" for the federal income tax. Riley felt the income tax was oppressive in and of itself. Riley's research into the federal income tax found that it was a direct tax. That during the state conventions to ratify the Constitution, those that were for the Constitution and/or participated in the Constitution Convention in 1787, espoused that direct taxes would only be used by the Congress in times of national emergencies such as insurrection or invasion, that impost, duties and excises would be plenty to sustain the federal government. Therefore those opposed to the Constitution concern that direct taxes could be used to take everything from the people was unfounded. And the power to control and take all the resources of the country was necessary to defeat a conquering army and acted as a deterrent to hostile forces. During the civil war the direct tax was resorted to by the central government. A tax on personal income was imposed. A direct tax is one where escaping it is nearly impossible. After the war the income tax ensued. Not until 1895, in a case called *Pollock vs Farmers Loan and Trust Co.* did the Supreme Court declare a direct tax on income is unconstitutional because it is not apportioned among the states.

In 1913, a bad year for freedom, the 16th amendment was ratified giving the central government more power by nullifying the apportionment requirement on direct taxes; and the federal reserve act was made law, establishing a privately owned central bank in America.

Riley's research further found that the central bank incrementally set up a credit based monetary system while phasing out the actual money system backed by commodities like gold and silver. With the people being forced to accept credit as payment by the central government's legal tender law. With a

credit backed monetary system inflation becomes a problem. To counter this, the system needs a way to draw currency out of the system – a progressive income tax is the solution. A central bank and a progressive income tax are two of the main tenets of communism.

Riley saw in the Brown's standoff with the central government the same thing Captain Parker did at Lexington, with his 39 man militia, liberty standing up to tyranny. In May of 2007, Riley first visited the Browns. They were a couple in their late 60's. They were your typical down to earth Americans who have morals and ethics and strong opinions on freedom. Riley went grocery shopping for the Browns. Riley informed the Browns of his skill set. Riley agreed to come back in a few weeks to help with some construction projects.

In the first week of June Riley returned. Riley slept at the Browns overnight. At this time, a patriot from Texas was staying full time with the Browns. Over dinner one evening the Browns expressed their concern that agents of the central government were going to do a Waco style assault on their home to kill them and destroy all evidence in a conflagration. Riley tried to assure the Browns that the standoff was going to end peacefully. Riley went to Elaine's dental office and obtained all the fire extinguishers and brought them to the Brown's home. While eating Riley mentioned to Elaine that he saw beautiful red flowers growing on the forest floor just off the Brown's driveway. Elaine said they were hellebore flowers and that Riley could uproot some to take back to New York. This was the evening of June 6, 2007.

Later that evening, Riley witnessed a silent craft slowly pass over the Brown's property. Riley pointed it out to Ed, who quickly put on a listening device and pointed the dish antenna at the craft. No noise could be heard. We concluded it was some type of drone. This happened at evening twilight.

On the morning of June 7th, with a three-hour drive ahead of him to get back to New York to start an electrical job, Riley made himself a cup of coffee and proceeded to go outside to find the hellebore flowers before he left. The Browns' dog followed Riley. At the beginning of the driveway where it intersects with the road, Riley noticed what he thought was a turkey hunter moving in the woods about 30 yards in, across the street. Riley yelled to the suspected hunter. The man froze. Riley yelled a few more times. Riley then proceeded to walk into the forest across the street to speak to the hunter because he refused to respond. The dog went ahead of Riley. After advancing a few yards, a central government enforcer sprang up from his concealed position and pointed an M-4 rifle at Riley's chest and yelled "freeze, motherfucker!" Riley turned and ran down the Brown's driveway. A hail of gunfire began to zip by Riley as he ran. As Riley proceeded to run down the driveway, enforcers on both sides of the driveway began popping up from their concealed positions in the forest. They cutoff Riley's avenue of retreat. They surrounded Riley and began barking orders at him. Riley put his arms out in an act of submission to be handcuffed saying "you got me." At that point an enforcer named Buchanon shot Riley in the upper left chest area with a TASER. Riley was violently knocked to the ground by the jolt and was electrocuted while he laid on the ground. Once the TASERing was over the enforcers piled on top of Riley's back. With one arm pinned behind his back and the other arm pinned under his body, Riley was ordered to surrender his other arm, but couldn't. At that point an enforcer with all his weight, dropped his knee to the back of Riley's head, driving it face first, into the gravel driveway. Another enforcer ripped Riley's pinned arm out from under him. Riley was cuffed, then crudely dragged into the woods, placed stomach down, with a locked and loaded pistol pressed to the back of his head, while being told "be quiet or else."

For about seven minutes Riley endured this position. He was then forcibly taken up the driveway and placed in a SUV. Riley was driven to the parking lot of an automotive garage about four or five miles away. An enforcer name James Allandydy introduced himself as a U.S. Marshal hostage negotiator to Riley in the back of the SUV. Riley was interrogated in the SUV. Riley was told by Allandydy that the situation on the mountain was deteriorating and that people were going to die if Riley did not agree to get the Browns to surrender. It was explained to Riley that he was going to be placed in an armored personnel carrier and driven to the Browns, where Riley would talk to the Browns over a loudspeaker to encourage them to surrender. Riley refused to do it. Riley was repeatedly told that lives depended on him helping resolve the situation peacefully. Riley having no real choice in the matter, agreed to help.

At that point, Riley was driven in the SUV back to the area of the Brown's home. Riley, in addition to the handcuffs, had a belly chain put on him. Riley witnessed several firetrucks, several ambulances and a white medical helicopter parked in a field at the bottom of the mountain, as Riley went through several New Hampshire State Police roadblocks on the road back up the mountain to the Browns.

The SUV pulled into a field that was part of a piece of property that was for sale that appeared to be uninhabited. In this field was three armored personnel carriers, with approximately 50 enforcers strapping on body armor, helmets, shin pads, and loading their weapons. Riley was left in the back of the SUV with an enforcer pointing a pistol at him, while the others got out to speak to what appeared to be the leader. Riley witnessed two black military helicopters circling the mountain. After about 15 minutes, Allandydy and the other enforcers returned to the SUV, Riley was told there had been a change of plans; and that he was being taken to the Lebanon, New Hampshire Police Station to be booked. Riley insisted he had done nothing illegal.

Once at the station, Riley was strip searched and placed in a cage. After about an hour, Riley was taken to what appeared to be a conference room. Riley was interrogated for about four hours. There were U.S. Marshals in plain clothes asking Riley questions while two men in suits stood behind them. Every now and then they would leave the room then come back with a new avenue of questions. Riley refused to sign anything. Riley was not allowed to leave. Riley was offered \$2,000 to become an informant, but he refused. Riley was told he was not under arrest, and that he is going to be given a one way bus ticket to Albany, New York. Riley protested, that his car was at the Browns along with his 20-gauge shotgun.

The questioning subsided for about a half hour, then two FBI agents came in and questioned Riley. They told Riley they knew he had supplied the Browns with an SKS rifle and that Riley lived in Schnectady, New York. Riley knew both of these statements were incorrect, so he knew the FBI agents were trying to trick Riley. The FBI pushed Riley to become an informant, that is when they increased the amount to \$3,000. Riley still refused. During all this stressful interrogation, Riley did regretfully describe the layout of the Browns' home and that there was a 50 caliber rifle on the premises. Two facts that the central government already had because the U.S. Marshals' Special Operations Group had infiltrated the woods the day before and witnessed the shooting of the 50 caliber and they had what looked like blueprints of the Browns' home and photos of the Browns' home when it was being built. Riley found this out after the fact.

After the FBI gave up questioning Riley, they left the room and came back in with other interrogators and told Riley he was going to be driven to the Browns. That Riley was to get his car and his belongings,

they stressed the shotgun; and further told Riley to observe who and how many were in the house. Then drive to a certain park to meet the FBI agents and brief them. Riley agreed.

The FBI drove Riley about a mile or two from the Brown's driveway under armed guard. Riley walked to the driveway where a crowd of media had gathered. As Riley walked past them and turned down the driveway they asked Riley if he was the Brown supporter that had been detained. Riley had been told by the enforcers not to speak to the media. As the media began to gather around Riley, he ran down the driveway as the media followed with their microphones outstretched. Riley got away from the media. There were several cars in the driveway parked perpendicular to the driveway that Riley walked around. Another media member who was leaving the Browns on foot approached Riley and tried to interview him. Riley told this media guy he could not speak to him and proceeded to the Brown's house.

Riley knocked on the door and yelled out "It's Danny!" Riley was let in. There were several patriots there including the gentleman from Texas. They asked what happened and where have you been. At first Riley gave them the story the enforcers told him to tell. Then Riley told them that was the lie the U.S. Marshals wanted Riley to tell you, here is what really happened. Ed said he heard the gunshots that were shot at Riley because he was on the front porch at the time and witnessed his dog come running out of the woods. Riley showed them the holes in his chest where the TASER harpoons had hit him. Riley was told he had a black eye, and pebbles were embedded in his forehead. Riley told them about the effort to turn him into an informant and that the FBI was currently waiting for him at a certain park. Riley's cell phone rang and it was the FBI. They said to Riley he better not be staying at the Browns and that he was late for their meeting. Riley explained that the driveway was blocked and that he would be there shortly.

When Riley got to the park the FBI asked Riley who was in the house. Riley told them he believed six or seven people. When asked what their names were, Riley replied he didn't know. The FBI then asked Riley to prove to them that he took his shotgun out of the Brown's home. Riley opened his trunk and showed the FBI his shotgun. Riley then was allowed to leave with the caveat not to come back to New Hampshire or speak to the press.

Once Riley arrived home he began to see on the internet the news coverage of the earlier events at the Browns. Riley read that a neighbor reported hearing gun shots; and a false report that the Browns' house was on fire. Riley also saw a press conference by the U.S. Marshal for the District of New Hampshire, a Mr. Monier. Monier lied to the media saying that a Brown supporter was detained because by a chance encounter he discovered the Marshals. When asked if force was used, Monier replied that no lethal force was used and the supporter was not injured.

In response Riley made a video of himself, shirtless, that evening and posted it to YouTube. It should still be online. Riley explained truthfully how he was shot at, TASERed, and beat about the head. The next day, WMUR news in New Hampshire ran a news story using Riley's video to ask Monier if Riley was indeed shot at. Monier replied that no shots were fired, basically calling Riley a liar. On June 23, 2007 the Brown's held a gathering at their home to garner support. About 90 showed up. Riley returned to New Hampshire for this event. Riley gave several interviews to various media types. A much bigger gathering was planned for July 14th, 2007 to raise awareness of the Brown's plight and to show the central government how much support there is for the Browns and how the people are sick and tired of the oppressive income tax.

July 14 turned out to be a beautiful day. Five bands were scheduled to play as well as various guest speakers including Randy Weaver. Estimated, about 350 Americans showed up. Militia members from numerous states came to show support. The event was a success. The central government sent a Homeland Security helicopter with IRS agents and Marshals in it to harass and terrorize the event goers.

At one point the helicopter got so low, just above the crowd, using its rotor wash to wantonly churn debris and turn pebbles into projectiles. The helicopter almost clipped a guy wire securing the Brown's wind generator. That could have been disastrous— even deadly. In all, the helicopter distressed the event for nine hours.

Riley's fifth time going to the Brown's home was the weekend of July 28-29, 2007. A supporter from Arizona was holding vigil on the property in his big recreational vehicle. On Saturday, July 28, around 11:30 pm, the Arizona supporter named Jim and Riley were relaxing in Jim's RV, while the Brown's and another supporter named Jason were in the house. The RV was parked about 75 yards from the house. Jim said to Riley, I just heard a gunshot. Riley said he did not hear anything. Riley was on Jim's laptop checking his email at this moment. Jim and Riley agreed to go investigate. Together they walked up the driveway in the pitch black of night. Riley had a very, very bright industrial flashlight strapped over his shoulder. Then a burst of gunfire came in the opposite direction from which they were walking. Riley said to Jim, I heard that, it came from behind the Brown's home where it's nothing but woods for miles. Jim and Riley ran back to the RV as more gunfire erupted. Riley called Ed on a hand held two way radio. Ed said they heard the gunfire too. Ed advised Riley and Jim to try and make it into the house. More gunfire sounded. Riley grabbed a militia rifle and ran into a big ditch that used to be a pond as Jim stayed in the RV. Riley observed the surrounding wood line, looking for the shooters. Riley could not see them but he could hear them moving in the woods. A couple single gunshots were heard. Riley then maneuvered back to the RV and told Jim that he was going to make a dash to the house. Riley quickly sent an email to everyone in his address book, letting them know they were under attack. Jim had sent an email, unbeknownst to Riley, to his kids telling them he loved them and was not sure he would be alive to see tomorrow. Riley radioed Ed telling him to have the door ready because Riley was going to make an attempt to run to it. Jim grabbed a rifle and was going to cover Riley's attempted run. At this point, Riley and others supposed the shooters were agents of the central government. And that they had night vision equipment, a major advantage in this situation. Riley believing he had a better chance of survival in the house, made a dash for the door. As Riley ran he could hear the noise of people moving in the underbrush of the forest floor. As Riley arrived at the front door, the 500 watt motion sensor light came on, completely exposing Riley. Riley yelled hurry up as Ed and others un-barricaded the door. Riley made it in. Riley was given two vests of body armor and a helmet. Riley told the patriots in the house that the enemy is all around the house. Jim radioed and said he was going to make a run for it, as cover was provided from the house. When Jim arrived on the front porch, Riley quickly opened the door. Jim exclaimed that he could hear multiple people in the woods moving about. Just before Riley made his run several bursts of gunfire were heard and they were the last of the night.

About 11:55 pm, Riley's cell phone rang. At this point Riley was posted in the garage, ordered to secure the area from entry. Riley had a Bulgarian SLR-95 AK – 47 with two 30 round clips, for self - defense and defense of others. It was Wes from an internet/satellite news broadcast. Wes told Riley he got an email from a patriot in Pennsylvania that he received an email from Riley saying they were under attack. Riley quickly explained to Wes what had transpired in the last 20-25 minutes. Wes told Riley that he was going to break into live broadcasting and put Riley live on the air. Riley went live on the air and

explained to the show's host and audience about the situation that was unfolding. Riley asked to be kept on the air live because a full out Waco style assault could come at any moment and Riley wanted a recording of it to exist. Riley's request was granted.

About 4:00 am the fog had gotten so thick you could not see two feet out the window. The motion light on the garage next to Jim's RV turned on a couple of times during the night. Jim decided he was going to clandestinely make his way back to the RV. The RV was no longer visible from the house due to the fog. Riley was still on the phone with the broadcast live. Riley's phone indicated Riley had a call waiting, so Riley clicked over. It was Jim in the RV yelling for help. The enemy's enforcers were rocking the whole RV from side to side and pounding on the walls. Then as suddenly as it started it stopped. Jim told Riley he could hear a group moving away through the woods. Around this time twilight was breaking. Jim returned to the house. About 20 minutes after that, some supporters, media and a few militia members arrived ending the tense seven-hour foray by the enemy.

At this point, the Browns as well as Riley sincerely believed the central government was intending to end the standoff with violence having witnessed the attempted murder of Riley on June 07, 2007, the helicopter assault on July 14, 2007 and now the indiscriminate gunfire about the Brown's property on July 28-29, 2007. All examples of unlawful excessive force.

Riley's sixth visit to the Browns came on August 25, 2007. Riley prepared the property for the upcoming gathering scheduled for September 15, 2007. An even larger crowd than the July 14, 2007 event was expected. Riley designed mechanical alarms that were activated by a trip wire. These alarms used 12 gauge and 410 gauge blank shotgun shells as the sound emitters. These alarms would allow the Browns to know when someone was in the woods on their property. Riley brought a product called Tannerite, to use for target practice on the Brown's shooting range. The product is a two part chemical that when mixed is harmless, but when hit by a bullet will explode very loud. It's sold at gun stores and on line.

Riley went back to New York expecting to go back to the Brown's property on the weekend of September 15. As a patriot from Texas contacted Riley about an interview. This patriot named Texas Terry was video documenting the Brown's story. Texas Terry had been to the Brown's home on several earlier occasions. Texas Terry flew to Riley's home in New York and went to New York City with Riley on September 11, 2007 to participate in a 9-11 was an inside job protest. Texas Terry was going to interview Riley on September 13, 2007; and then on September 14, Texas Terry and Riley planned on going to the Browns. Texas Terry was staying at Riley's home while in New York.

On September 12, 2007 while Riley was loading his work truck in his driveway, two SUV's suddenly speed up the driveway, all four doors on each flew open before the SUV's came to a complete stop. Out came numerous enforcers and chased Riley across his yard pointing their handguns at him. Riley was tackled and handcuffed. Simultaneously a group of enforcers barged into Riley's second floor apartment and captured Texas Terry. Riley was placed in the SUV under armed guard, There were enforcers with full combat gear posted in the street in front of Riley's home, and the local police were used to cordon off several blocks in each direction from Riley's home. Texas Terry was brought to the back porch of the first floor apartment, where Riley witnessed the enforcers drag Riley's 74 year old ailing father out of his first floor apartment and slam him into a patio chair. Riley did not know it at the time, but that was the last time Riley ever saw his father. Mr. Charles Riley died on November 2nd, 2011 while Riley was in a

communication management unit at the federal prison at Terre Haute, Indiana. Riley was brought to New Hampshire to face trial.

Riley was held at a local county jail. Riley was charged with conspiracy to prevent the Marshals from arresting the Browns; accessory after the fact; and possessing a firearm and/or destructive device in furtherance of a crime of violence. The crime of violence was the two counts of the conspiracy to prevent the Marshals from arresting the Browns.

Riley represented himself. Many supporters sent Riley DVDs containing footage of events that occurred during the standoff. The jail staff would not give Riley the videos. Instead they were kept somewhere in the jail, but Riley was given a receipt when one came in the mail; and Riley physically witnessed them when the guard did mail call.

Riley told the court his defense was self-defense against unlawful excessive force. Riley requested subpoenas for numerous witnesses. During discovery, Riley discovered a video existed of the June 07, 2007 attempted murder of Riley. The enforcers had put a camera onto a tree with a satellite link that caught the event. When Riley received the video the enemy had spliced the video into three separate videos. The first one shows Riley walking up the driveway and stops just before the shooting begins. The second video was tampered with. The enemy lowered the resolution and adjusted the aspect ratio so the video was all blurry. Even the time stamp is unreadable. The third video returns to normal and just shows Riley being brought back up the driveway and being placed in the SUV. These videos are online.

During discovery Riley also discovered the use of force reports the enforcers filled out concerning their shooting at Riley. The shooters Mr. Allen and Mr. Mertes falsified these reports by stating that they shot at Riley's legs with less-than-lethal 37mm plastic bullets. Riley, knowing the reports were falsified, requested the weapon assignment documentation. The U.S. Attorney said he was working on getting them.

A week before trial, Riley was denied all subpoenas, and his personally discovered DVD's that came from various eye witnesses that the county jail were holding – all disappeared. The trial judge, George Singal, told Riley self-defense is not a defense. Riley, at this point was forced to give up his self-representation and was assigned a lousy court appointed attorney.

During trial, Riley's attorney introduced the tampered with video of the June 07, 2007 attempted murder of Riley, on the prosecutions first witness. Riley told the attorney this is too early and the wrong witness to introduce the video. The attorney did it anyway. Riley urged the attorney to specifically point out the fact the video was tampered with by contrasting the first and third portions resolution to the second. The first ten minutes of the video showed nothing but the driveway, i.e. the forest. The judge got upset, saying this is a waste of time, get to the point. Riley's attorney fast forwarded the video over the shooting part then tried to rewind it. The judge said save it for your closing argument. The jury did not get to see the video.

During this first day of trial, the prosecutor told Riley and his attorney that he was not going to give up the weapons assignment documentation. Riley's attorney did nothing in response. Later, Riley learned the attorney should of right then and there requested a discovery dispute resolution. Riley's attorney did no investigation at all, and did not interview a single witness.

Riley's codefendant's attorney did subpoena witnesses. Some were the ones Riley had requested. When it came time to put on the defense witnesses, each one was appointed an attorney. Unbeknownst to Riley at the time, the prosecutor told all these appointed attorneys that if their client testifies, they will be indicted. One witness after another came back to the witness stand after getting counseled and plead the 5th amendment. There was no defense put on.

During closing arguments. Riley's attorney tried to play the video again. Riley had wrote down every time stamp where a certain specific fact had to be pointed out to the jury. Riley's attorney was prepared for this. Riley's attorney's laptop overheated so he asked to use the courts computer and was granted permission. None of the attorneys could get the court/prosecutor's computer working, though it worked fine for the two week trial we just had. The judge had an IT worker come in. After about 15 minutes the IT worker could not fix it, and the judge said move on. The jury never got to see the video.

Riley was convicted on all counts and sentenced to 36 years. If there was justice in these courthouses, Riley would have presented eyewitnesses to the unlawful excessive force, i.e. the helicopter assault, the shooting video, and eyewitnesses to the indiscriminate shooting up of the Brown's property. Also, Riley would have shown the jury that what the government enforcers did they knew was unlawful because they attempted to cover it up by tampering with evidence and falsifying reports. Four years later Riley sued the enforcers that shot at him. During discovery Riley obtained the weapon assignment document that he had requested during his criminal trial, which unequivocally proved that Mertes and Allen had Colt M-4 .223 caliber rifles not 37 mm launchers. Which irrefutably proves they lied or falsified their use of force reports. None of these facts made it to the jury. They were all stifled by cunning, deception and design by the prosecution and judge working hand and glove. It must also be pointed out the prosecution witnesses lied extensively, knowing they would never face perjury charges. These are only the most blatant abuses spoken of here, this paper grows too long already to detail all the other abuses.

Riley currently is still in prison.

You can learn more about Daniel Riley at www.YearOfJubile.com. His prison mailing address as of 6/2/2017 is:

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