

James Phillip Chandler, II [sic. III]
August 15, 1938 ~ July 16, 2022 (age 83)

Obituary

James Phillip Chandler II [sic. III] was born August 15, 1938 to Isaac Chandler & Lilly Mae Norling Chandler in Bakersfield, California. He was the esteemed patriarch of the Chandler family and beloved husband of Elizabeth Thompson Chandler (Departed). James P. Chandler II was a cherished father of seven children,

Elizabeth “Lynne” Chandler (Departed), Dr. James Phillip Chandler III, Isaac Chandler, Dennis Augustine Chandler (Departed), Ruth Rebekah Chandler, Aaron Daniel Pushkin Chandler and David Martin Thompson Chandler. He is also an adored grandfather of eleven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Phillip, as he was known by family and friends, grew up in Bakersfield, California. During his formative years, he was a studious young man who enjoyed reading books, farming, and playing chess. He carried books with him everywhere he went, earning him the nickname of “Booky” from his peers. Phillip was also a fun-loving yo-yo champion who would often entertain family and friends with his talents. Phillip was a quite charming yet serious man who generously supported his immediate and extended family in any way he could.

A gifted academic and seasoned business leader, James Phillip Chandler II, commonly referred to as “Professor Chandler”, received a graduate fellowship to Harvard University in 1970 and in 1971 became a fellow in the Academy of Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1972,

Professor Chandler accepted an appointment as a Faculty Fellow in the Stanford University Engineering Department, followed by an appointment in 1975 as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Mississippi School of Law. In 1977, Professor Chandler broke new ground when he moved to Washington, D.C. and became the first African American tenured Professor of Law and Director of the Computers in Law Institute at the George Washington University National Law Center, where he remains Professor Emeritus. Concomitant with his academic career, Professor Chandler built a real estate portfolio that included a hotel, office buildings, gas stations and strip mall.

Professor Chandler spent much of his life advising government officials in the United States and globally in matters of national security. In 1984, his reputation as an authority and leading expert in the field of intellectual property law resulted in a return to Harvard Law School as Visiting Scholar. Since taking Emeritus status from the George Washington University in 1994, Professor Chandler continued the advancement of the study and practice of intellectual property law in the U.S. and internationally, taking on visiting professorships at the University of Colorado in 1997 and Howard University School of Law from 1994-2002.

Professor Chandler is the original author of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (EEA) and worked closely with the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government in support of the enactment of this legislation. In 2001, he was appointed by President Clinton to the National Infrastructure Assurance Council.

While Professor Chandler's achievements in academia and business were exemplary, his greatest accomplishment and source of pride was his family. It was not uncommon to find him with his wife, Elizabeth or children by his side as he traveled the world lecturing at various top universities, agencies, and conferences. He instilled, within each one of his children, several core values including education, resilience, generosity, and forgiveness.

The lessons he taught his children ingrained within them the notion that anything in life is possible. He encouraged each child to strive to be the best at whatever they took on. The manifestation of these lessons can be seen in the success stories of each one of his children; a daughter, who at the age of 20, became a NASA rocket and satellite scientist, a son who became a

James Phillip Chandler, II (b. Aug. 15, 1938, d. Jul. 16, 2022). Obituary. [Note typo: should be James P. Chandler, III.] Pridgen Funeral Service. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.pridgenfuneralservice.com/obituary/James-ChandlerII>

Pridgen Funeral Service

leading neurosurgeon, a son who holds leadership position at Amazon, a daughter who is founder and CEO of a human resources solutions firm, a son who is CEO of a cyber security company, and a son who is a senior vice president of business development

On Saturday July 16, 2022 Beloved husband of 60 years to the late Elizabeth Chandler; loving father to James, Isaac, Ruth, Aaron, David and the late Lynne and Dennis. He is also survived by grandchildren Matthew, Maria, Raymond, Donovan, Aaron, Joseph, Blaine, Marielle, and the late David and Jerry; great grandchildren Bailee, Carsynn, and Julio and a host of other relatives and friends.

Friday, July 29, 2022

First Baptist Church of Glenarden

3600 Brightseat Rd. Landover, MD 20785

Visitation: 10:00 am - 11:00 am

Service: 11:00 am

Interment: Maryland National Cemetery

James Phillip Chandler, II (b. Aug. 15, 1938, d. Jul. 16, 2022). Obituary. [Note typo: should be James P. Chandler, III.] Pridgen Funeral Service. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source:
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Pridgen Funeral Service

Services

CELEBRATION OF LIFE

Friday

July 29, 2022

10:00 AM

First Baptist Church of Glenarden Ministry Center

3600 Brightseat Rd.

Landover, MD 20785

[Directions](#)[Text Details](#)[Email Details](#)

Tribute Wall

3 trees planted in memory of James

July 29, 2022 8:08 AM

In honor of Professor James Phillip Chandler, II, the first African-American professor appointed with tenure at the George Washington University National Law Center. Dean Dayna Bowen Matthew

Expression of Sympathy

September 5, 2022 5:18 PM

A Memorial tree was ordered in memory of James Phillip Chandler, II. [Plant a Tree](#)

C

Corey Lee

September 5, 2022 5:17 PM

Dr Chandler was forever my mentor in law. Unfortunately I never had an opportunity to fulfill the vision he had for me to take over his practice but he forever changed my life. Its been years since we spoke but he left a mark on my spirit as my intellectual property professor and mentor at NIPLI. To his family - my sincere condolences for your loss - he was a giant in his industry and should be remembered as a pioneer and a true Patriot to this country and a gentleman who cared about all people throughout the world. I will always love you Dr Chandler and I wish we had more moments to share together. Like Maya Angelou said, you may not remember what someone taught you but you remember how they made you feel and I always felt valued, appreciated and respected. For that I am eternally grateful.

Regards,

James Phillip Chandler, II (b. Aug. 15, 1938, d. Jul. 16, 2022). Obituary. [Note typo: should be James P. Chandler, III.] Pridgen Funeral Service. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source:
<https://www.pridgenfuneralservice.com/obituary/James-ChandlerII>

Pridgen Funeral Service

Corey Lee

Comment

W

William W. Bennett

July 29, 2022 8:50 PM

James not only was a brilliant professor and lawyer but an immensely good and courageous man, unafraid of being David to corporate Goliaths. He helped me through a difficult period early in my career as a young attorney for which I will be eternally grateful. William W. Bennett

Comment

Latsko Family

July 27, 2022 12:42 PM

Sentiments of serenity spray was purchased for the family of James Phillip Chandler, II by Latsko Family . [Send Flowers](#)

*With our deepest sympathy.
Latsko Family*

PROFESSOR JAMES P. CHANDLER

President of the
NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW INSTITUTE
Chairman of
THE CHANDLER LAW FIRM PLLC
B.A., University of California, Berkeley
J.D., University of California, Davis
LL.M., Harvard University

During his illustrious career, Professor James P. Chandler has compiled an enviable academic record while distinguishing himself in numerous areas of both United States and international law. His professional life is notable for the continuous offering of both his time and expertise to help create and maintain organizations dedicated to the advancement of his profession.

A gifted academic, Professor Chandler received a Graduate Fellowship to Harvard University in 1970 and in 1971 was a Fellow in the Academy of Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1972, Professor Chandler accepted an appointment as a Faculty Fellow in the Stanford University Engineering Department followed by an appointment in 1975 as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Mississippi School of Law. Breaking new ground, Professor Chandler moved to Washington, D.C. in 1977 to accept an appointment as Professor of Law and Director of the Computers in Law Institute at the George Washington University National Law Center. Professor Chandler's reputation as a pioneer and leading expert in the field of intellectual property law grew rapidly and in 1984 he returned to his alma mater, Harvard University, as a Visiting Scholar. Since taking Emeritus status from the George Washington University in 1994, he has been pursuing the advancement of the study and practice of intellectual property law in the United States and around the world.

The Science and Technology Section of the American Bar Association owes its founding, in part, to Professor Chandler. He served as a member of the Section Council and as academic advisor to the Section, which addresses legal problems and complications arising from the creation of new technologies. In another capacity for the Bar Association, Professor Chandler served as vice-chairman of the International Intellectual Property Rights Committee and as a member of the National Security Advisory Committee.

Recognizing the need for legal guidance in the area of computer law, Professor Chandler lent his expertise to help create the Computer Law Association of America. This Association, which specializes in the law governing computing technologies, included him on its Board of Directors from 1972 to 1982.

Professor Chandler has spent much of his professional life in the classroom around the United States and around the world. He receives numerous invitations to lecture internationally and has been active in the international legal community since 1975. In recent years, among the myriad universities and organizations which have hosted

Professor Chandler, he has lectured at the Russian Intellectual Property Law Institute in Moscow, St. Petersburg University in St. Petersburg, the Urals State Law Academy, the Urals State Technical University in Yekaterinburg, Russia, Kyoto University in Japan, Sun Yat Sen University and the Schiead Patent Agency in Guangzhou, China, Beijing University, Shanghai University, Ankara University in Turkey, the Malaysia Intellectual Property Association in Kuala Lumpur, and to representatives of the Ukrainian Union of Intellectual Property in Kiev. His advice and counsel is sought regularly from intellectual property lawyers and professionals, judges, and government representatives from all over the world, including Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas. He receives students from the United States and around the world to participate in lectures, symposia, courses and seminars in Washington, D.C. where he offers advanced intellectual property law training and scholarship as President of the NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW INSTITUTE (NIPLI).

In addition to his professorships and academic affiliations, Professor Chandler has numerous publications to his credit as well as being the co-author of a teaching text on computer law and author of a treatise on patent law. He recently published an article on Patent Protection of Computer Programs in the Minnesota Intellectual Property Review. Professor Chandler is the original author of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (EEA) and worked closely with the Executive and Legislative Branches of the U.S. Government in support of the enactment of this legislation. He is frequently consulted by the U.S. Government, legal community, and private industry in the fields of economic espionage, intellectual property, and information and systems security issues arising from the use of computer technologies. So prominent is his reputation in the field of intellectual property law that from 1993 to 1995 Barclays Law Publishers published his analyses of cases decided by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

At the request of President Clinton, Professor Chandler accepted an appointment to the National Infrastructure Assurance Council (NIAC), a council established by Executive Order in July 1999. The NIAC's mission is to enhance the partnership of the public and private sectors to address threats to the Nation's critical infrastructure. It will provide recommendations born of its work to both the National Security Council and the National Economic Council.

Professor Chandler is truly a leading figure and admirable scholar in intellectual property law and in the protection of United States national and economic security. His career has been both lengthy and fruitful. His former and present contributions to academia, government and the private sector will be long remembered and revered.

NIPLI**National Intellectual Property
Law Institute****1815 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Third Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006****Phone: 202.789.0234
Fax: 202.296.4098
Email: nipli@nipli.org****PROFESSOR JAMES P. CHANDLER**

President of the
NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW INSTITUTE
Chairman of
THE CHANDLER LAW FIRM CHARTERED
*B.A., University of California, Berkeley
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This site is best viewed with Netscape Navigator 3.0 or higher or Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher and at a resolution of 800 X 600.

FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE
FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS
40 USC §3131 ET SEQ.

April 25, 2019 (“Effective Date”)

ORIGINAL CONTRACTOR: The United States Chief Executive Donald J. Trump, and his predecessors William J. Clinton, George W. Bush and Barack H. Obama (the “ <u>Executive</u> ”) The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, D.C. 20500	THE CLAIMANT: Leader Technologies, Inc. Michael T. McKibben, Founder, Chairman and Inventor (the “ <u>Claimant</u> ” or “ <u>Leader</u> ”) P.O. Box 224 Lewis Center OH 43035 (614) 890-1986 office (614) 864-7922 fax
THE SURETY: Surety bonds are presumed to have been provided to the Executive by the various public-private supplier-beneficiaries of Claimant’s properties (the “ <u>Surety</u> ”)	HIRING PARTY: James P. Chandler, III , National Security Advisor, President William J. Clinton; Principal, The Highlands Group, the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Net Assessment ; Chief Contractor Agent for the Executive, National Infrastructure Assurance/Advisory Councils (NIAC); Principal, The Chandler Law Firm Chartered, PLLC; and, Andrew W. Marshall, Richard P. O’Neill, Principals, The Highlands Group, the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Net Assessment; and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Anthony J. Tether, Director (the “ <u>Hiring Party</u> ”) 13702 Gulliver Trail Bowie MD 20720 chandlerlawfirm@gmail.com D.C. Bar ID: #270686

AMOUNT AND ACCOUNTING OF CLAIM:

1. TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SERVICES PROVIDED:¹

¹ Notices: Any errors and omissions are inadvertent. Claimant reserves the right to amend this Notice and the Claim(s). No claims are made to third party rights. All footnotes and endnotes are incorporated as if fully written herein.

Historical Claim:

\$40 billion (this is a substantial compromise from President Trump's recent estimated value in excess of \$3.5 trillion from just 22 organizations, all of whom use and benefit from Claimant's property.)²

Forward-Looking After-Tax Fee Claim:

Government to collect \$184 billion per year Fee (*pre-tax*) from bond holders on 7.7 billion people @ \$2/month who use Claimant's property as users of mobile, user-generated social, school, federal, state and local employees. Claimant to receive *after-tax* balance of the Fee during the life of the intellectual properties, including derivative works. *Source: U.S. Census Bureau.*

2. PAYMENTS, CREDITS AND OFFSETS:

\$ 0.00

3. BALANCE UNPAID, AND AMOUNT OF CLAIM:

- \$40 billion (one-time) (as of Effective Date) (Compromise proposed. Does not reflect the full historical value of Claimant's property used.)³
- Net *After-Tax* Fee on \$184 billion per year, collected by the government from bond holders for annual forward-looking license Fee for use of Claimant's property for the full life of the properties, incl. derivative works.

4. DATE SERVICE LAST FURNISHED:

Benefits accrue continuously to Original Contractor and bond holders.

² *Source:* President Trump's Opening Remarks, American Technology Roundtable, WH, Jun. 19, 2017 ("We have approximately \$3.5 trillion dollars of market value in this room.") See WH, Jun. 19, 2017 Attendees, Endnote [i].

³ Claimant reserves the right to reassert up to the full value of Claimant's property used without compensation.

5. THE PROPERTY AND/OR PROJECT SUBJECT TO THE CLAIM:

Claimant's property is "social networking" and related software intellectual property operating continuously on computers and servers in literally billions of locations in the United States and offshore.

Claimant's original Tier I Miller Act Notice was received by the White House on July 28, 2017 at 4:09 am. Claimant investors began sending in their individual Tier II notices subsequently. This document is Claimant's FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS 40 USC §3131 ET SEQ that contains material new corroborating evidence.

Citizen Property Rights Must Be Protected From Abuses Of Government Power

America's Founders knew that a vibrant economy must protect and incentivize real inventors and writers to grow. The U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 ("[t]o promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.") protects patents and copyrights and is the only property right actually written in the Constitution.

The Founders also forbade the government in Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 from issuing a contract, then quashing it later under the color of law. These fundamental principles of property protection have been reaffirmed numerous times.

For example, James Madison said in Federalist No. 44: "Patent rights receive protection pursuant to public contracts between inventors and the federal government, acting on behalf of the people." Chief Justice John Marshall affirmed in *Fletcher v. Peck*. 10 US 87 (1810) that the government cannot rescind a contract once awarded. Subsequent Patent Office manuals reinforced this fundamental Constitutional principle: "A Patent is a Contract." *Manual of Patent Law* (1874), *A Summary of the Law of Patents* (1883). Courts, especially since The America Invents Act (September 16, 2012), have suspiciously avoided having to acknowledge *Fletcher's* protection of patent contracts when confiscating patents for the military-industrial shadow government.

Nonetheless, the protections of *Fletcher* are not even needed here since the confiscation of Leader's inventions occurred while they were protected trade secrets in February 2000.

In short, this First Amended Miller Act Notice is a *contract claim*, not a *patent claim*. The patent claims only further *reinforce* the validity and value of the contract. In this case, the government believed Leader's innovations were so valuable that the government stole them in February 2000, almost seven years before issuing a first patent for them—U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761—on Nov. 21, 2006.⁴

Therefore, the damages accrue to Leader from the first moment of disclosure to James P. Chandler, III ("**Chandler**"). Chandler was then a White House Advisor. He was also a Principal of The Highlands Group within the DoD Office of Net Assessment. He also became Leader Technologies' intellectual property attorney. Any argument against Leader's claims here using the

⁴ *Sub*, fn. 15.

MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS
40 USC §3131 ET SEQ.

Claimant:
Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, 04/25/2019

convolutions of the *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement trial (District of Delaware, July 2010, see fn. 21) are a smokescreen to deflect attention away from the *actual date of the theft*, which was their theft by Chandler as trade secrets ten years earlier in February 2000.

Hindsight shows that Facebook was just one of many co-conspirators with Chandler, the United States Defense Department's Highlands Group, Andrew W. Marshall, Director, within the Office Net Assessment and IBM, among others.

Claimant's valuable trade secrets were stolen starting in February 2000. The value and benefits of this intellectual property have been affirmed by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office who has issued multiple patent contracts subsequently. The federal government used and distributed these inventions to countless billions of individuals and organizations without compensating Claimant.

In early 2000, Claimant and his investors sought out a highly-regarded Washington, D.C. patent legal counsel in law professor James P. Chandler, III.⁵ Claimant relied on his legal advice after sharing Claimant's innovations with Chandler. Claimant paid substantial fees to protect its trade secrets and subsequently filed copyrights and trademarks as well as patents, most of which were eventually awarded by the government.

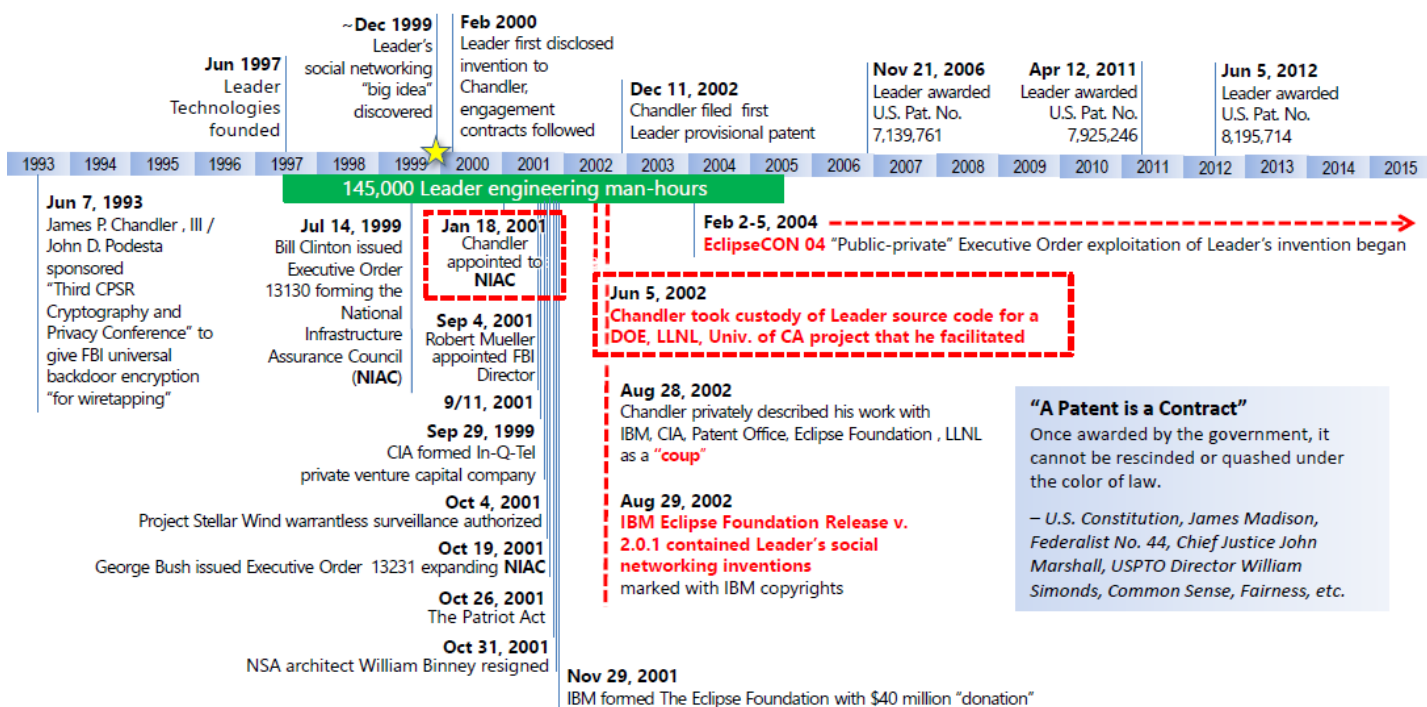


Figure 1: Timeline of events related to this Leader Technologies, Inc. claim.

⁵ Professor James P. Chandler biography, <http://www.nipli.org/1/1-3-2.html>.

Piecznik: “Exceedingly powerful”

However, Chandler failed to disclose his material conflict of interest before agreeing to be Claimant’s intellectual property attorney. Chandler failed to disclose to Claimant at the time of their first meeting in February 2000 that he was a principal in an “exceedingly powerful”⁶ clandestine shadow government organization operating within the Senior Executive Service (SES) named the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment. This office was directed by Andrew W. Marshall and Richard P. O’Neill, along with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) directed by Anthony J. Tether.

Marshall has been paid by the Senior Executive Services (SES) within the DoD Office of Net Assessment since the inception of the SES on Oct. 13, 1978.⁷

The Office of Net Assessment has employed Richard P. O’Neill as its CEO in a secret organization named “The Highlands Group” that hosted regular no-notes think tank “forums” comprised of senior military, defense contractors, banking, finance, healthcare, technology and academic insiders to evaluate promising new technologies that could be weaponized.⁸ Chandler participated in these meetings with O’Neill, Marshall and Tether, and actually led some of them.⁹

An eyewitness to the leadership of Chandler in the shadowy Highlands Group / Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment has come forward. This person attended numerous meetings of the Highlands Group led by Chandler, Marshall, O’Neill and Tether from 1981 to January 2005.¹⁰ Notably, in one October 1991 meeting, Chandler’s belligerence and abuse of the participants drove over half of the 47 participants, including senior military officers and defense contractors, to leave the all-day meeting at noon.¹¹ Those who know Chandler recognize this highly abusive character trait born of intellectual haughtiness and an air of invincibility.

⁶ Steve R. Piecznik, Tr. 4:4. *Sub.*

⁷ Andrew W. Marshall, director, Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment, Senior Executive Services (SES) Policy and Supporting Positions (Plum Books) 1980 (p. 161), 1984 (p. 55), 1988 (p. 38), 1992 (p. 37), 1996 (p. 73), 2000 (p. 81), 2004 (p. 34), 2008 (p. 34) and 2012 (p. 38). <https://www.govinfo.gov/about#fidsys-transition> and <http://www.fidsys.gov>.

⁸ <https://web.archive.org/web/20171109175103/http://www.highlandsgroup.net/about.php?ID=1>

⁹ See [REDACTED NAME] Affidavit dated Apr. 23, 2019—Interactions with Andrew W. Marshall, James P. Chandler, III, Richard P. O’Neill, Anthony J. Tether, DoD Office of Net Assessment, The Highlands Group, Senior Executive Services (SES) and DARPA with Affiant’s employers including Rockwell, Raytheon, USAF, Martin Marietta, General Dynamics, Lidos, SAIC and Eaton Corp. This affidavit shall be provided under a seal of confidentiality and privacy to a bona fide, trustworthy third party for a no-copies verification review. This reviewer shall have no relationship to the conspiring parties identified herein.

¹⁰ *Id.*, Secs. 5, 6, 23 (“From 1981-2005, I was a participant in numerous meetings of a group that called itself “The Highlands Group” that sponsored “The Highlands Forums” which was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). These meetings in which I was in attendance were overseen by one or more of the following people: James P. Chandler, III, Andrew W. Marshall, Richard P. O’Neill and Anthony J. Tether . . . O’Neill introduced Chandler who then facilitated the meeting the rest of the day, Marshall was silent the whole day. O’Neill was also silent after introducing Chandler . . .”

¹¹ *Id.*, Sec. Nos. 19-28.

Dr. Steve R. Pieczenik, a former senior psychologist at the U.S. State Department and C.I.A., said recently that Chandler's Highlands Group / Office of Net Assessment colleague Andrew W. Marshall wrote unremarkable papers for the Rand Corporation (Tr. 3:30) and that he was "a Machiavellian individual" (Tr. 4:1) who "fellated everybody above him so he could get into power" (Tr. 4:1-2). Pieczenik said Marshall was "deeply involved with Mossad" (Tr. 3:12-13) (treason) and the author of the neoconservative strategy for continuous war promoted by Henry Kissinger (Tr. 3:18).¹²

In this evidently lawless shadow government context, Chandler essentially treated Claimant not as an American inventor with Constitutional rights to his inventions, but as an enemy combatant whose intellectual property the government had some superior right to confiscate without compensation—much in the same way that President Roosevelt confiscated over 50,000 patents in World War II, and much in the same way we see the British company SERCO overseeing (stealing) patents at the U.S. Patent Office today.¹³

Chandler gave Claimant's property of social networking to a group of "public-private" Highlands Group co-conspirators with whom Chandler, Marshall, O'Neill and Tether were associated within the shadow government. They did this without any notice, approval or compensation to Claimant. Evidence shows that these Highlands Group contracts were noncompetitive and therefore illegal since they represented a fascist approach to vendor selection.

In February 2000, the Hiring Party, James P. Chandler, III entered into contracts with Claimant to provide legal, director and other services¹⁴ that resulted in, among other things, the registering of trademarks, copyrights and the award of U.S. Patent Numbers 7,139,761,¹⁵ 7,925,246¹⁶ and 8,195,714.¹⁷ Chandler was also then a senior national security advisor to the White House, Congress, Judiciary, IBM and intelligence community (e.g., FBI, NSA, CIA, DoD, DOJ, DoE, NRO, DHS, IBM), the Office of Net Assessment and the Highlands Group, among others.

¹² Steve. R. Pieczenik. (Apr. 11, 2019). Transcription of Video: Andrew W. Marshall RIP NOT! Steve R. Pieczenik.

¹³ Press Release. (Nov. 15, 2018). Serco Processes 4 Millionth Patent Application for U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Serco.

¹⁴ James P. Chandler, The Chandler Law Firm Chartered, Leader Technologies Director Services and Engagement Letters, Apr. 6, 2000, May 5, 2000, Mar. 01, 2001, May 25, 2001; Chandler signed a Leader Directors Services Agreement on May 5, 2000 in which he specifically committed to the Business Judgment Rule duties of diligence, loyalty, obedience, accountability, disinterestedness, due care, good faith, no abuse of discretion, e.g., "prohibited from using their position of trust and confidence to further their private interests" and "may not engage in undisclosed personal transactions of a material nature." Sec. 1(2), 1(2)(d).

¹⁵ U.S. Pat. No. 7,139,761, Dynamic Association of Electronically Stored Information with Iterative Workflow Changes, McKibben et al, awarded by Jon W. Dudas, Director, USPTO, Nov. 21, 2006.

¹⁶ U.S. Pat. No. 7,925,246, Context Instantiated Application Protocol, McKibben et al, awarded by David J. Kappos, Director, USPTO, Jun. 5, 2012,

¹⁷ U.S. Pat. No. 8,195,714, Radio/Telephony Interoperability System, McKibben et al, signed by David J. Kappos, Director, USPTO, Apr. 12, 2001.

Chandler is well known or reasonably believed to have collaborated with numerous members of the political, legal and intelligence communities in this work, including, but not limited to Former FBI directors Louis Freeh,¹⁸ Robert S. Mueller, James B. Comey; Rod J. Rosenstein; Andrew D. Goldstein; Preetinder Bharara; Eric H. Holder, Jr.;¹⁹ Loretta E. Lynch; Williams & Connolly LLP;²⁰ Gibson Dunn LLP;²¹ Fenwick & West LLP; Weil Gotshal LLP;²² Skadden Arps, LLP; Cooley Godward LLP; White & Case LLP; Orrick Herrington LLP; Blank Rome LLP, Perkins Coie LLP, Latham & Watkins LLP; Cravath Swaine LLP;²³ Mayer Brown LLP; Hillary & Bill Clinton; John D. Podesta;²⁴ Directors of the CIA, NSA, DNI and National Security Advisors since 1993 through the Obama Administration; the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals;²⁵ Federal Circuit Bar Association,²⁶ American Bar Association,²⁷ FISC (“The FISA Court”); In-Q-Tel principals, their banker/underwriters and funded companies; National Venture Capital Association (NVCA); the Judicial Conference;²⁸ the national laboratories; and The Clinton Foundation.

At a minimum, the above-mentioned individuals, organizations and their principals should be excused from involvement in any investigations and decision making about Claimant’s claim and compensation because of the appearance of impropriety. Further citations will be supplied upon request. Claimant reserves the right to supplement this list of names and entities.

¹⁸ S. Hrg. 104-499 (Feb. 28, 1998). Economic Espionage Act Hearing, testimony of FBI Director Louis Freeh acknowledging James P. Chandler. U.S. Senate.

¹⁹ Chandler, J. P. (Mar. 28, 2001). Trade Secrets and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Conference. NIPLI (highlighted then Assistant Attorney General Eric H. Holder who was collaborating with Chandler on trade secrets and economic espionage cases, along with Robert S. Mueller, James B. Comey and Rod J. Rosenstein, among others).

²⁰ *United States v. James Hsu*, 155 F.3d 189 (1998) (James P. Chandler, III, for the Justice Department, and Paul Mogin, Williams & Connolly LLP, concluded the first prosecution of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (“EEA”) drafted by Chandler for President Bill Clinton).

²¹ Petition for Writ of Certiorari (Nov. 16, 2012), *Leader Technologies, Inc., v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 12-617 (U.S. Supreme Court 2012) (Gibson Dunn LLP, White & Case LLP, Blank Rome LLP and Cooley Godward LLP represented Facebook and had personal relationships with Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. who holds substantial Facebook financial interests, as do all of the lower court judges in this case).

²² Graham, S. (May 23, 2014). Rader Steps Down as Chief, Apologizes for Reines Email. *The Recorder*.

²³ Former Patent Office Director David J. Kappos’s current law firm.

²⁴ James P. Chandler, John D. Podesta. (Jun. 07, 1993). Third CPSR Cryptography and Privacy Conference. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (“to require [for the FBI] that telecommunications manufacturers and service providers redesign their systems to facilitate wiretapping.”).

²⁵ Chandler bio, fn. 4.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Report of the Secretary (Mar. 14, 2001). Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Judicial Conference (Organizer of change to mutual fund reporting rules for federal judges and judicial employees: Jan Horbaly, Fed. Cir. Executive).

Chandler to Leader (2000): “You have over 60 patentable inventions”

Chandler received detailed proprietary information about Claimant’s invention properties for which he initially estimated that there were “over 60 patentable inventions.” The industry now calls Claimant’s inventions “social networking.”

Chandler failed to disclose to Claimant his conflicts of interest and his material involvement with a “shadow government”²⁹ to which he was/is a key advisor and principal.



Figure 1: On Jun. 8, 2000, James P. Chandler, III, and his legal assistant Kelley E. Clements (L/R, right rear, seated), participated, along with co-inventors Jeffrey Lamb and Michael McKibben (L/R, left rear, standing), in Leader invention design sessions in Columbus, Ohio where he learned the essences of Leader’s social networking invention. *Photo: Leader Technologies, Inc.*

In 2002, under the color of attorney-client privilege and national security, Chandler obtained a custody copy of Claimant’s invention engineering source code on Jun. 05, 2002.³⁰ Eleven (11) weeks later, on Aug. 29, 2002, he distributed Claimant’s invention to his “public-private” collaborators³¹ via Version 2.0.1³² of the IBM Eclipse Foundation source code, his client

²⁹ National Press Office. (Sep. 2, 2016). <https://vault.fbi.gov/hillary-r.clinton>, Part 04 of 11, p. 56, ¶1. FBI.

³⁰ James P. Chandler. (Jun. 5, 2002). LLNL-CRADA. CRADA No. TC-2030-01. The Regents of the University of California (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) under its U.S. Department of Energy Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48 and Leader Technologies, LLC for RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE SECURITY SYSTEM, signed by Jeffrey Wadsworth for Director C. Burce Tarter. The Chandler Law Firm Chartered, PDF p. 36, Sec. 5, ¶15.

³¹ Executive Order 13130, Sec. 2(1); Executive Order 13231, Secs. 1(b), 10(c).

³² Version 2.0.1 (Aug. 29, 2002). Source code release including Leader Technologies' inventions marked with IBM copyrights. IBM Eclipse Foundation.

(“Eclipse”). This new Eclipse source code release contained no mention of Claimant and was marked only with IBM copyright notices.

Chandler: Constitutional Takeover “Coup” (post-Patriot Act) using Claimant’s stolen networking invention stolen by the federal government via IBM Eclipse Foundation

Notably, just one day earlier, on Aug. 28, 2002, Chandler had met with Montgomery County, Maryland development officials on behalf of himself, IBM, the Patent Office and classified intelligence agencies (he specifically mentioned the CIA)³³ about acquiring a 30,000 sf. facility for their plans that his notes described as “coup.” David J. Kappos was then chief inside intellectual property counsel at IBM and an advisor to Chandler. (In 2009, Kappos was appointed director of the Patent Office by President Barack Obama.) Claimant had no knowledge of this attorney-client and directorial misconduct. This evidence emerged from attorney notes that Chandler had misplaced.

IBM aided and abetted the Chandler theft with a \$40 million “donation”

The IBM Eclipse Foundation was formed on Nov. 29, 2001 with a \$40 million “donation” from IBM.³⁴ Through Eclipse’s members, Claimant’s property was distributed to and adopted widely by the bond holders under the moniker of “The Internet of Things.”³⁵ Indeed, the genesis of this plan was the Highlands Group and the DoD Office of Net Assessment where Chandler was a principal. His material involvement has been long suspected and was recently confirmed by whistleblowers cited herein.

Chandler’s reference to a “coup” in his notes is prescient given the recently-released Mueller Report showing that members of the State Department, Department of Justice, C.I.A., NSA, Obama White House, FBI, mainstream propaganda media, Privy Council, GCHQ, SERCO, MI-6 were actively engaged in a *coup d’état* against Donald Trump even before he announced his candidacy. Evidence shows that the same shadow government actors, supported by Chandler, relied on Claimant’s social networking invention to press their seditious plans.³⁶

³³ Kelley E. Clements. (Aug. 30, 2002). Chandler Executive Assistant Clements’ stenographer’s minutes from meetings and events surrounding meeting among James P. Chandler and Montgomery County, Maryland development officers Dave Edgerley (Director), Janis Peters and May Webster (with the knowledge of Doug Duncan, County Executive) to negotiate use of \$500-1,000,000 in federal budget support for a 40,000 sf. office space facility to be used by his organization NIPLI (National Intellectual Property Law Institute), the U.S. Patent Office archives, classified material (mentions CIA) and IBM, says no involvement of Congress and even used the phrase “(kind of a ‘coup’ of sorts).”

³⁴ Eclipse.org Consortium. (Nov. 29, 2001). Eclipse.org Consortium Forms to Deliver New Era Application Development Tools [Press release]; See also The Eclipse Foundation (Sep. 17, 2008). The Members of Eclipse, Minutes of the Eclipse Board Meeting, Sep. 17, 2008; The Eclipse Foundation (Sep. 09, 2008). Membership Logos [Board minutes]; IBM. (2001). 2001 IBM annual report, Armonk NY, p. 21 (“We donated more than \$40 million in application development tools to a new, independent, open-source software community called Eclipse.”).

³⁵ Executive Order 13718. (Feb. 09, 2016). Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity, Sec. 3(a)(ii). Barack Obama (“(ii) ensuring that cybersecurity is a core element of the technologies associated with the Internet of Things and cloud computing, and that the policy and legal foundation for cybersecurity in the context of the Internet of Things is stable and adaptable.”).

³⁶ Robert S. Mueller, III. (Apr. 24, 2019). Vols. I and II combined Report on the Investigation into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election, Mar. 2019. U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. State Department Egregious Abuses of Claimant's Property Rights

On or before Sep. 26, 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton entered into a secret agreement with Facebook and its Russian executive Dmitry Shevelenko to build a “template for winning elections.” This was the first of many subsequent secret GSA contracts.³⁷ This occurred during the pendency of the *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement trial and was evidently obstructing justice in Claimant's efforts to protect its intellectual property rights and values. In addition, the State Department began promoting use of Facebook worldwide making it impossible for Claimant to operate without government interference.³⁸

The Original Contractor's use of Claimant's property is ongoing and global in scope. The Hiring Party facilitated use of Claimant's property throughout a multitude of government agencies and private organizations, including but not limited to:

1. Suppliers to Executive Orders 13130 (July 14, 1999) National Infrastructure Assurance Council (NIAC), 13231 (October 16, 2001) National Infrastructure Advisor Council (NIAC) and their progeny, up to and including Executive Order 13708 (September 30, 2015) which expires on September 30, 2017 (unless renewed by the Executive), among others. **These orders give the Executive full authority to satisfy this claim.** The Hiring Party had material influence and control over the execution of these executive orders, directly and through surrogates.

In fact, the NIAC uses the “Government's procurement power to encourage information technology suppliers to develop cybersecurity framework-compliant hardware and software.”³⁹ In other words, the Executives, namely Presidents Clinton, Bush and Obama, with the assistance of the Hiring Party, forced broad use of Claimant's property by the bond holders. See also Endnotes [i] and [ii] Individual and Organization beneficiaries of Claimant's property; [iii] for sources.

2. Some of the more notable federal government beneficiaries of Claimant's property include, but are not limited to, Departments of State, Justice, Treasury, Homeland Security, Defense, Energy, Interior, Education, Transportation, Commerce, Agriculture; Census Bureau, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); Board of Broadcasting Governors; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN); National Security Agency (NSA); National Security Staff (NSS); Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC); Director of National Intelligence (DNI); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); National

³⁷ U.S. Dept. of State Contract. (Sep. 26, 2009). U.S. Dept. of State Contract. (Sep. 26, 2009). Facebook pages to build an international community to discuss relevant issues of the day. Contact: Dmitry Shevelenko. Facebook Contract SAQMMA09M1870, *Judicial Watch v. U.S. Dept. of State*, Case No. F-2013-06356, Doc. No. C05516677, 04/03/2014.

³⁸ United States. Department of State. Facebook Part 2: Creating and Customizing Your Page - A field guide for missions, posts and IRCs. International Information Programs, Office of Innovative Engagement, Jun. 26, 2012. *Judicial Watch v. U.S. State Department* (FOIA), Doc. No. C05371175, Case No. F-2012-29278, 09/04/2013 (promotes insecure USgovernment@fb.com email use).

³⁹ NIAC (Nov. 21, 2013). Business Meeting Agenda. Recommendations, p. 117. DHS.

Archives Administration (NARA); National Reconnaissance Office (NRO); Agency for International Development (USAID); Agricultural Research Service (ARS); Bureau of Alcohol; Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP); Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC); Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Executive Office of the President (EOP); Federal Aviation Agency (FAA); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Federal Election Commission (FEC); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); Federal Trade Commission (FTC); Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); Food and Drug Administration (FDA); General Services Administration (GSA); Housing and Urban Development (HUD); Institute of Museum and Library Science (IMLS); Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB); National Institutes of Health (NIH); National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST).; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); National Reconnaissance Office (NRO); National Science Foundation (NSF); Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA); Office of Inspector General (OIG); DoD Office of Net Assessment; Office of Personnel Management (OPM); Small Business Administration (SBA); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF); US Congress; US Patent Office; US Postal Service (USPS) and US Secret Service (USSS). *See also* Endnotes [i] and [ii] Individual and Organization beneficiaries of Claimant's property, [iii] for sources.

3. Secret NGO (non-governmental organization) bond holders who use, benefit from, and provide Claimant's property to third parties, include, but are not limited to:

Past and present agents of the Executive, members of the National Infrastructure Assurance/Advisory Council (NIAC), The IBM Eclipse Foundation, AllSeen Alliance, Atlantic Council, Brookings Institution, World Economic Forum (WEF, Davos), Freedom House, Global Network Initiatives, the Highlands Group, Bilderberg Group, Trilateral Commission, Aspen Institute, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Open Society Foundations (OSF), Open Society Initiatives (OSI), The Clinton Foundation (incl. more than 35 pseudonyms), Bohemian Grove, BuzzFeed, Media Matters, Southern Poverty Law Center, Black Lives Matter, Best for Britain, European Movement UK, The Round Table, Scientists for EU, Center for Public Integrity, Human Rights Watch, Priorities USA Action, American Bridge 21st Century, America Votes, Millennium Promise, Federal Reserve, NVCA, GCHQ, ASD, CSE, GCSB, FRE and FVEY. *See also* Endnotes [i] and [ii] Individual and Organization beneficiaries of Claimant's property; [iii] for sources.

Claimant reserves the right to supplement the preceding lists of persons and entities as new information becomes available.

6. DESCRIPTION OF LABOR, MATERIALS, SERVICES, ETC. PROVIDED TO THE PROPERTY BY THE CLAIMANT (“SERVICES”):

Claimant invested over \$10 million in five years in research and development in the property. This creative work consumed over 145,000 engineering man-hours that created over 750,000 lines of computer source code.⁴⁰ The expenses include, but are not limited to, office facilities, communications gear, multiple server centers, servers, computers, switches, hosting sites, databases, testing, debugging, documentation, patents applications, trademarks, branding, product design and development, research, legal, equipment, payroll, transportation, public relations, travel, room & board, meeting expenses, conferences, consulting, insurances, facilities management, human resources, clerical, engineering, supplies, utilities, security, copyrights, legal, accounting, fund raising, data protection, general and administrative expenses, rents, leases, systems, procedures, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, recruiting, training, professional development, management development, strategy, Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award state program application and award, etc.

7. CONTINGENCIES:

Claimant reserves the right to update this Notice based upon new information obtained, most especially secret, stonewalled and redacted information regarding the full scope of the Executive’s use of Claimant’s property.

The remainder of this page is left blank intentionally.

⁴⁰ *Leader v. Facebook*, 1:08-cv-00862-JJF-LPS (D. Del. 2008), Tr. PgID Nos. 11423:21-11424:5.

MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS
40 USC §3131 ET SEQ.

Claimant:
Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, 04/25/2019

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED AND UNDERSIGNED CLAIMANT HAS NOT BEEN PAID IN FULL, AND INTENDS TO ENFORCE ITS RIGHTS UNDER THE MILLER ACT, 40 U.S.C. §§ 3131 ET SEQ. THE UNDERSIGNED CLAIMANT HAS FURNISHED LABOR, SERVICES, EQUIPMENT, AND/OR MATERIAL OF THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION ABOVE PROVIDED AND IDENTIFIED AS "SERVICES." SERVICES WERE FURNISHED FOR THE BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OR OTHER WORK OF IMPROVEMENT LOCATED AT THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY. THE PERSON OR FIRM WHO REQUESTED SUCH SERVICES IS ABOVE-IDENTIFIED AS THE HIRING PARTY. THE VALUE OF THE WORK, THE PAYMENT OFFSETS AND CREDITS, AND THE UNPAID BALANCE AND AMOUNT OF THIS CLAIM IS ABOVE-IDENTIFIED AS THE AMOUNT OF CLAIM. THE DATE ON WHICH THE SERVICES WERE LAST FURNISHED IS ABOVE-IDENTIFIED AS THE DATE SERVICES LAST FURNISHED.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Claimant hereby requests a copy of each payment bond of each surety provider, including their contact information, to each and every public-private beneficiary used by the subcontractors to the Original Contractor to distribute Claimant's property identified in this notice. This request is made pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3133. Please forward a copy to the Hiring Party and the Surety Parties identified above.

Claimant: **Leader Technologies, Inc.**

/S/ Michael T. McKibben

By: _____
Michael T. McKibben
Title: Founder, Chairman and Inventor

Claimant: **Michael T. McKibben**

/S/ Michael T. McKibben

By: _____
Michael T. McKibben
Individually

AFFIDAVIT & REQUEST FOR BOND

State of Ohio }
 } ss:
County of Delaware }

FIRST BEING DULY CAUTIONED AND SWORN, AFFIANT STATES:

PARTY PROVIDING WORK:

Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, Founder, Chairman and
Inventor (the "Claimant")

PUBLIC AUTHORITY:

The United States Chief Executive Donald J. Trump,
and his predecessors William J. Clinton, George W.
Bush and Barack H. Obama (the "Executive")

My name is Michael T. McKibben, and I am of legal age, sound mind and otherwise competent to make this affidavit. At all times herein, I live in Columbus, Ohio and now work in Lewis Center, Ohio. I have personal, direct knowledge of each of the facts set forth in this affidavit and believe them to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability. Errors and omissions are inadvertent.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOR, MATERIALS, SERVICES, ETC. PROVIDED TO THE PROPERTY BY THE CLAIMANT ("SERVICES"):

Claimant invested over \$10 million in research and development in the property which consumed over 145,000 man-hours of cross-expertise engineering that created over 750,000 lines of computer source code. The expenses include but are not limited to office facilities, communications gear, multiple server centers, servers, computers, switches, hosting sites, databases, testing, debugging, documentation, patents applications, trademarks, branding, product design and development, research, legal, equipment, payroll, transportation, public relations, travel, room & board, meeting expenses, conferences, consulting, insurances, facilities management, human resources, clerical, engineering, supplies, utilities, security, copyrights, legal, accounting, fund raising, data protection, general and administrative expenses, rents, leases, systems, procedures, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, recruiting, training, professional development, management development, strategy, Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award state program application and award, etc.

Claimant's property is "social networking" and related software intellectual property operating continuously on computers and servers in literally billions of locations in the United States and offshore.

Claimant's original Tier I Miller Act Notice was received by the White House on July 28, 2017 at 4:09 am. Claimant investors began sending in their individual Tier II notices subsequently. This document is Claimant's FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS 40 USC §3131 ET SEQ that contains material new corroborating evidence.

Citizen Property Rights Must Be Protected From Abuses Of Government Power

America's Founders knew that a vibrant economy must protect and incentivize real inventors and writers to grow. The U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 ("[t]o promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.") protects patents and copyrights and is the only property right actually written in the Constitution.

The Founders also forbade the government in Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 from issuing a contract, then quashing it later under the color of law. These fundamental principles of property protection have been reaffirmed numerous times.

For example, James Madison said in Federalist No. 44: "Patent rights receive protection pursuant to public contracts between inventors and the federal government, acting on behalf of the people." Chief Justice John Marshall affirmed in *Fletcher v. Peck*. 10 US 87 (1810) that the government cannot rescind a contract once awarded. Subsequent Patent Office manuals reinforced this fundamental Constitutional principle: "A Patent is a Contract." *Manual of Patent Law* (1874), *A Summary of the Law of Patents* (1883). Courts, especially since The America Invents Act (September 16, 2012), have suspiciously avoided having to acknowledge *Fletcher's* protection of patent contracts when confiscating patents for the military-industrial shadow government.

Nonetheless, the protections of *Fletcher* are not even needed here since the confiscation of Leader's inventions occurred while they were protected trade secrets in February 2000.

In short, this First Amended Miller Act Notice is a *contract claim, not a patent claim*. The patent claims only further *reinforce* the validity and value of the contract. In this case, the government believed Leader's innovations were so valuable that the government stole them in February 2000, almost seven years before issuing a first patent for them—U.S. Patent No. 7, 139,761—on Nov. 21, 2006.⁴¹

Therefore, the damages accrue to Leader from the first moment of disclosure to James P. Chandler, III ("**Chandler**"). Chandler was then a White House Advisor. He was also a Principal of The Highlands Group within the DoD Office of Net Assessment. He also became Leader Technologies' intellectual property attorney. Any argument against Leader's claims here using the convolutions of the *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement trial (District of Delaware, July 2010, see fn. 21) are a smokescreen to deflect attention away from the *actual date of the theft*, which was their theft by Chandler as trade secrets ten years earlier in February 2000.

⁴¹ *Supra*, fn. 15.

Hindsight shows that Facebook was just one of many co-conspirators with Chandler, the United States Defense Department's Highlands Group, Andrew W. Marshall, Director, within the Office Net Assessment and IBM, among others.

Claimant's valuable trade secrets were stolen starting in February 2000. The value and benefits of this intellectual property have been affirmed by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office who has issued multiple patent contracts subsequently. The federal government used and distributed these inventions to countless billions of individuals and organizations without compensating Claimant.

In early 2000, Claimant and his investors sought out a highly-regarded Washington, D.C. patent legal counsel in law professor James P. Chandler, III.⁴² Claimant relied on his legal advice after sharing Claimant's innovations with Chandler. Claimant paid substantial fees to protect its trade secrets and subsequently filed copyrights and trademarks as well as patents, most of which were eventually awarded by the government.

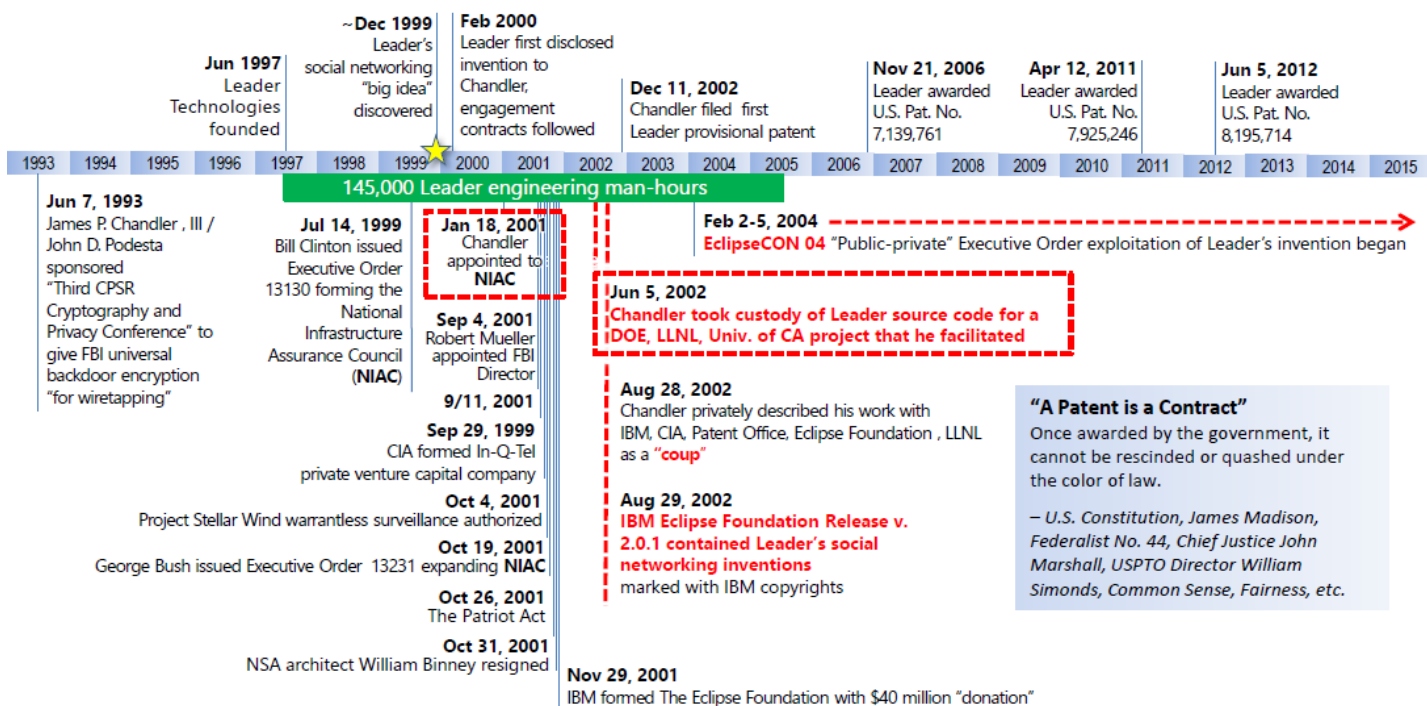


Figure 2: Timeline of events related to this Leader Technologies, Inc. claim.

"Exceedingly powerful"

However, Chandler failed to disclose his material conflict of interest before agreeing to be Leader's intellectual property attorney. Chandler failed to disclose to Claimant at the time of their

⁴² Professor James P. Chandler biography, <http://www.nipli.org/1/1-3-2.html>.

first meeting in February 2000 that he was a principal in an “exceedingly powerful”⁴³ clandestine shadow government organization operating within the Senior Executive Service (SES) named the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment. This office was directed by Andrew W. Marshall and Richard P. O’Neill, along with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) directed by Anthony J. Tether.

Marshall has been paid by the Senior Executive Services (SES) within the DoD Office of Net Assessment since the inception of the SES on Oct. 13, 1978.⁴⁴

The Office of Net Assessment has employed Richard P. O’Neill as its CEO in a secret organization named “The Highlands Group” that hosted regular no-notes think tank “forums” comprised of senior military, defense contractors, banking, finance, healthcare, technology and academic insiders to evaluate promising new technologies that could be weaponized.⁴⁵ Chandler participated in these meetings with O’Neill, Marshall and Tether, and actually led some of them.⁴⁶

An eyewitness to the leadership of Chandler in the shadowy Highlands Group / Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment has come forward. This person attended numerous meetings of the Highlands Group led by Chandler, Marshall, O’Neill and Tether from 1981 to January 2005.⁴⁷ Notably, in one October 1991 meeting, Chandler’s belligerence and abuse of the participants drove over half of the 47 participants, including senior military officers and defense contractors, to leave the all-day meeting at noon.⁴⁸ Those who know Chandler recognize this highly abusive character trait born of intellectual haughtiness and an air of invincibility.

Dr. Steve R. Pieczenik, a former senior psychologist at the U.S. State Department and C.I.A., said recently that Chandler’s Highlands Group / Office of Net Assessment colleague Andrew W. Marshall wrote unremarkable papers for the Rand Corporation (Tr. 3:30) and that he was “a Machiavellian individual” (Tr. 4:1) who “fellated everybody above him so he could get into

⁴³ Steve R. Pieczenik, Tr. 4:4. *Sub.*

⁴⁴ Andrew W. Marshall, director, Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment, Senior Executive Services (SES) Policy and Supporting Positions (Plum Books) 1980 (p. 161), 1984 (p. 55), 1988 (p. 38), 1992 (p. 37), 1996 (p. 73), 2000 (p. 81), 2004 (p. 34), 2008 (p. 34) and 2012 (p. 38). <https://www.govinfo.gov/about#fidsys-transition> and <http://www.fdsys.gov>.

⁴⁵ <https://web.archive.org/web/20171109175103/http://www.highlandsgroup.net/about.php?ID=1>

⁴⁶ See [REDACTED NAME] Affidavit dated Apr. 23, 2019—Interactions with Andrew W. Marshall, James P. Chandler, III, Richard P. O’Neill, Anthony J. Tether, DoD Office of Net Assessment, The Highlands Group, Senior Executive Services (SES) and DARPA with Affiant’s employers including Rockwell, Raytheon, USAF, Martin Marietta, General Dynamics, Lidos, SAIC and Eaton Corp. This affidavit shall be provided under a seal of confidentiality and privacy to a bona fide, trustworthy third party for a no-copies verification review. This reviewer shall have no relationship to the conspiring parties identified herein.

⁴⁷ *Id.*, Secs. 5, 6, 23 (“From 1981-2005, I was a participant in numerous meetings of a group that called itself “The Highlands Group” that sponsored “The Highlands Forums” which was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). These meetings in which I was in attendance were overseen by one or more of the following people: James P. Chandler, III, Andrew W. Marshall, Richard P. O’Neill and Anthony J. Tether . . . O’Neill introduced Chandler who then facilitated the meeting the rest of the day, Marshall was silent the whole day. O’Neill was also silent after introducing Chandler . . .”

⁴⁸ *Id.*, Sec. Nos. 19-28.

power" (Tr. 4:1-2). Pieczenik said Marshall was "deeply involved with Mossad" (Tr. 3:12-13) (treason) and the author of the neoconservative strategy for continuous war promoted by Henry Kissinger (Tr. 3:18).⁴⁹

In this evidently lawless shadow government context, Chandler essentially treated Claimant not as an American inventor with Constitutional rights to his inventions, but as an enemy combatant whose intellectual property the government had some superior right to confiscate without compensation—much in the same way that President Roosevelt confiscated over 50,000 patents in World War II, and much in the same way we see the British company SERCO overseeing (stealing) patents at the U.S. Patent Office today.⁵⁰

Chandler gave Claimant's property of social networking to a group of "public-private" Highlands Group co-conspirators with whom Chandler, Marshall, O'Neill and Tether were associated within the shadow government. They did this without any notice, approval or compensation to Claimant. Evidence shows that these Highlands Group contracts were noncompetitive and therefore illegal since they represented a fascist approach to vendor selection.

In February 2000, the Hiring Party, James P. Chandler, III entered into contracts with Claimant to provide legal, director and other services⁵¹ that resulted in, among other things, the registering of trademarks, copyrights and the award of U.S. Patent Numbers 7,139,761,⁵² 7,925,246⁵³ and 8,195,714.⁵⁴ Chandler was also then a senior national security advisor to the White House, Congress, Judiciary, IBM and intelligence community (e.g., FBI, NSA, CIA, DoD, DOJ, DoE, NRO, DHS, IBM), the Office of Net Assessment and the Highlands Group, among others.

Chandler is well known or reasonably believed to have collaborated with numerous members of the political, legal and intelligence communities in this work, including, but not limited to Former FBI directors Louis Freeh,⁵⁵ Robert S. Mueller, James B. Comey; Rod J. Rosenstein; Andrew D.

⁴⁹ Steve. R. Pieczenik. (Apr. 11, 2019). Transcription of Video: Andrew W. Marshall RIP NOT! Steve R. Pieczenik.

⁵⁰ Press Release. (Nov. 15, 2018). Serco Processes 4 Millionth Patent Application for U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Serco.

⁵¹ James P. Chandler, The Chandler Law Firm Chartered, Leader Technologies Director Services and Engagement Letters, Apr. 6, 2000, May 5, 2000, Mar. 01, 2001, May 25, 2001; Chandler signed a Leader Directors Services Agreement on May 5, 2000 in which he specifically committed to the Business Judgment Rule duties of diligence, loyalty, obedience, accountability, disinterestedness, due care, good faith, no abuse of discretion, e.g., "prohibited from using their position of trust and confidence to further their private interests" and "may not engage in undisclosed personal transactions of a material nature." Sec. 1(2), 1(2)(d).

⁵² U.S. Pat. No. 7,139,761, Dynamic Association of Electronically Stored Information with Iterative Workflow Changes, McKibben et al, awarded by Jon W. Dudas, Director, USPTO, Nov. 21, 2006.

⁵³ U.S. Pat. No. 7,925,246, Context Instantiated Application Protocol, McKibben et al, awarded by David J. Kappos, Director, USPTO, Jun. 5, 2012,

⁵⁴ U.S. Pat. No. 8,195,714, Radio/Telephony Interoperability System, McKibben et al, signed by David J. Kappos, Director, USPTO, Apr. 12, 2001.

⁵⁵ S. Hrg. 104-499 (Feb. 28, 1998). Economic Espionage Act Hearing, testimony of FBI Director Louis Freeh acknowledging James P. Chandler. U.S. Senate.

Goldstein; Preetinder Bharara; Eric H. Holder, Jr.;⁵⁶ Loretta E. Lynch; Williams & Connolly LLP;⁵⁷ Gibson Dunn LLP,⁵⁸ Fenwick & West LLP; Weil Gotshal LLP;⁵⁹ Skadden Arps, LLP; Cooley Godward LLP; White & Case LLP; Orrick Herrington LLP; Blank Rome LLP, Perkins Coie LLP, Latham & Watkins LLP; Cravath Swaine LLP,⁶⁰ Mayer Brown LLP; Hillary & Bill Clinton; John D. Podesta;⁶¹ Directors of the CIA, NSA. DNI and National Security Advisors since 1993 through the Obama Administration; the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals;⁶² Federal Circuit Bar Association,⁶³ American Bar Association,⁶⁴ FISC (“The FISA Court”); In-Q-Tel principals, their banker/underwriters and funded companies; National Venture Capital Association (NVCA); the Judicial Conference;⁶⁵ the national laboratories; and The Clinton Foundation.

At a minimum, the above-mentioned individuals, organizations and their principals should be excused from involvement in any investigations and decision making about Claimant’s claim and compensation because of the appearance of impropriety. Further citations will be supplied upon request. Claimant reserves the right to supplement this list of names and entities.

Chandler to Leader (2000): “You have over 60 patentable inventions”

Chandler received detailed proprietary information about Claimant’s invention properties for which he initially estimated that there were “over 60 patentable inventions.” The industry now calls Claimant’s inventions “social networking.”

⁵⁶ Chandler, J. P. (Mar. 28, 2001). Trade Secrets and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Conference. NIPLI (highlighted then Assistant Attorney General Eric H. Holder who was collaborating with Chandler on trade secrets and economic espionage cases, along with Robert S. Mueller, James B. Comey and Rod J. Rosenstein, among others).

⁵⁷ *United States v. James Hsu*, 155 F.3d 189 (1998) (James P. Chandler, III, for the Justice Department, and Paul Mogin, Williams & Connolly LLP, concluded the first prosecution of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 ("EEA") drafted by Chandler for President Bill Clinton).

⁵⁸ Petition for Writ of Certiorari (Nov. 16, 2012), *Leader Technologies, Inc., v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 12-617 (U.S. Supreme Court 2012) (Gibson Dunn LLP, White & Case LLP, Blank Rome LLP and Cooley Godward LLP represented Facebook and had personal relationships with Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. who holds substantial Facebook financial interests, as do all of the lower court judges in this case).

⁵⁹ Graham, S. (May 23, 2014). Rader Steps Down as Chief, Apologizes for Reines Email. *The Recorder*.

⁶⁰ Former Patent Office Director David J. Kappos’s current law firm.

⁶¹ James P. Chandler, John D. Podesta. (Jun. 07, 1993). Third CPSR Cryptography and Privacy Conference. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (“to require [for the FBI] that telecommunications manufacturers and service providers redesign their systems to facilitate wiretapping.”).

⁶² Chandler bio, fn. 4.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ Report of the Secretary (Mar. 14, 2001). Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Judicial Conference (Organizer of change to mutual fund reporting rules for federal judges and judicial employees: Jan Horbaly, Fed. Cir. Executive).

Chandler failed to disclose to Claimant his conflicts of interest and his material involvement with a “shadow government”⁶⁶ to which he was/is a key advisor and principal.



Figure 1: On Jun. 8, 2000, James P. Chandler, III, and his legal assistant Kelley E. Clements (L/R, right rear, seated), participated, along with co-inventors Jeffrey Lamb and Michael McKibben (L/R, left rear, standing), in Leader invention design sessions in Columbus, Ohio where he learned the essences of Leader’s social networking invention. *Photo: Leader Technologies, Inc.*

In 2002, under the color of attorney-client privilege and national security, Chandler obtained a custody copy of Claimant’s invention engineering source code on Jun. 05, 2002.⁶⁷ Eleven (11) weeks later, on Aug. 29, 2002, he distributed Claimant’s invention to his “public-private” collaborators⁶⁸ via Version 2.0.1⁶⁹ of the IBM Eclipse Foundation source code, his client (“Eclipse”). This new Eclipse source code release contained no mention of Claimant and was marked only with IBM copyright notices.

⁶⁶ National Press Office. (Sep. 2, 2016). <https://vault.fbi.gov/hillary-r.clinton>, Part 04 of 11, p. 56, ¶1. FBI.

⁶⁷ James P. Chandler. (Jun. 5, 2002). LLNL-CRADA. CRADA No. TC-2030-01. The Regents of the University of California (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) under its U.S. Department of Energy Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48 and Leader Technologies, LLC for RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE SECURITY SYSTEM, signed by Jeffrey Wadsworth for Director C. Burce Tarter. The Chandler Law Firm Chartered, PDF p. 36, Sec. 5, ¶15.

⁶⁸ Executive Order 13130, Sec. 2(1); Executive Order 13231, Secs. 1(b), 10(c).

⁶⁹ Version 2.0.1 (Aug. 29, 2002). Source code release including Leader Technologies' inventions marked with IBM copyrights. IBM Eclipse Foundation.

Chandler: Constitutional Takeover “Coups” (post-Patriot Act) using Claimant’s stolen networking invention stolen by the federal government via IBM Eclipse Foundation

Notably, just one day earlier, on Aug. 28, 2002, Chandler had met with Montgomery County, Maryland development officials on behalf of himself, IBM, the Patent Office and classified intelligence agencies (he specifically mentioned the CIA)⁷⁰ about acquiring a 30,000 sf. facility for their plans that his notes described as “coups.” David J. Kappos was then chief inside intellectual property counsel at IBM and an advisor to Chandler. (In 2009, Kappos was appointed director of the Patent Office by President Barack Obama.) Claimant had no knowledge of this attorney-client and directorial misconduct. This evidence emerged from attorney notes that Chandler had misplaced.

IBM aided and abetted the Chandler theft with a \$40 million “donation”

The IBM Eclipse Foundation was formed on Nov. 29, 2001 with a \$40 million “donation” from IBM.⁷¹ Through Eclipse’s members, Claimant’s property was distributed to and adopted widely by the bond holders under the moniker of “The Internet of Things.”⁷² Indeed, the genesis of this plan was the Highlands Group and the DoD Office of Net Assessment where Chandler was a principal. His material involvement has been long suspected and was recently confirmed by whistleblowers cited herein.

Chandler’s reference to a “coups” in his notes is prescient given the recently-released Mueller Report showing that members of the State Department, Department of Justice, C.I.A., NSA, Obama White House, FBI, mainstream propaganda media, Privy Council, GCHQ, SERCO, MI-6 were actively engaged in a *coup d’état* against Donald Trump even before he announced his candidacy. Evidence shows that the same shadow government actors, supported by Chandler, relied on Claimant’s social networking invention to press their seditious plans.⁷³

⁷⁰ Kelley E. Clements. (Aug. 30, 2002). Chandler Executive Assistant Clements’ stenographer’s minutes from meetings and events surrounding meeting among James P. Chandler and Montgomery County, Maryland development officers Dave Edgerley (Director), Janis Peters and May Webster (with the knowledge of Doug Duncan, County Executive) to negotiate use of \$500-1,000,000 in federal budget support for a 40,000 sf. office space facility to be used by his organization NIPLI (National Intellectual Property Law Institute), the U.S. Patent Office archives, classified material (mentions CIA) and IBM, says no involvement of Congress and even used the phrase “(kind of a ‘coups’ of sorts).”

⁷¹ Eclipse.org Consortium. (Nov. 29, 2001). Eclipse.org Consortium Forms to Deliver New Era Application Development Tools [Press release]; See also The Eclipse Foundation (Sep. 17, 2008). The Members of Eclipse, Minutes of the Eclipse Board Meeting, Sep. 17, 2008; The Eclipse Foundation (Sep. 09, 2008). Membership Logos [Board minutes]; IBM. (2001). 2001 IBM annual report, Armonk NY, p. 21 (“We donated more than \$40 million in application development tools to a new, independent, open-source software community called Eclipse.”).

⁷² Executive Order 13718. (Feb. 09, 2016). Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity, Sec. 3(a)(ii). Barack Obama (“(ii) ensuring that cybersecurity is a core element of the technologies associated with the Internet of Things and cloud computing, and that the policy and legal foundation for cybersecurity in the context of the Internet of Things is stable and adaptable.”).

⁷³ Robert S. Mueller, III. (Apr. 24, 2019). Vols. I and II combined Report on the Investigation into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election, Mar. 2019. U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. State Department Egregious Abuses of Claimant's Property Rights

On or before Sep. 26, 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton entered into a secret agreement with Facebook and its Russian executive Dmitry Shevelenko to build a “template for winning elections.” This was the first of many subsequent secret contracts.⁷⁴ This occurred during the pendency of the *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement trial and was evidently obstructing justice in Claimant's efforts to protect its intellectual property rights and values. In addition, the State Department began promoting use of Facebook worldwide making it impossible for Claimant to operate without government interference.⁷⁵

The remainder of this page is left blank intentionally.

⁷⁴ U.S. Dept. of State Contract. (Sep. 26, 2009). U.S. Dept. of State Contract. (Sep. 26, 2009). Facebook pages to build an international community to discuss relevant issues of the day. Contact: Dmitry Shevelenko. Facebook Contract SAQMMA09M1870, *Judicial Watch v. U.S. Dept. of State*, Case No. F-2013-06356, Doc. No. C05516677, 04/03/2014.

⁷⁵ United States. Department of State. Facebook Part 2: Creating and Customizing Your Page - A field guide for missions, posts and IRCs. International Information Programs, Office of Innovative Engagement, Jun. 26, 2012. *Judicial Watch v. U.S. State Department* (FOIA), Doc. No. C05371175, Case No. F-2012-29278, 09/04/2013 (promotes insecure USgovernment@fb.com email use).

MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS
40 USC §3131 ET SEQ.

Claimant:
Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, 04/25/2019

BEFORE ME, undersigned authority, personally came and appeared Michael T. McKibben, who did declare under oath the following:

- A. That he is an authorized and disclosed agent of the above-identified Party Providing Work, the Claimant. As the authorized and disclosed agent of the Claimant, he has been provided with the facts related to this Affidavit and Request for Bond, and to the best of his information, knowledge and belief, the facts set forth herein are true and correct. He is competent and authorized to make this Affidavit.
- B. That Claimant, the Party Providing Work, has provided the above-identified Services to the above-described Project, and payment for the work provided has not been made.

Notice is hereby provided to the Public Authority to furnish to the Claimant, the Party Providing Work, a certified copy of the payment bond(s) and the contract(s) for the Project, as per any applicable statutes, or as per applicable Public Records Acts. These materials should be sent to:

Leader Technologies, Inc.
Michael T. McKibben
P.O. Box 224
Lewis Center OH 43035

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT

/S/ Michael T. McKibben

Michael T. McKibben
Agent for Party Providing the Work
Claimant and Claimant Leader Technologies
Officer

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED before me, a
Notary Public, this

[On file] day of

[On file], 2019.

[Notary Signature on file]

ENDNOTES:

[i] Attendee List at President Trump's Opening Remarks, American Technology Roundtable, WH, Jun. 19, 2017.

President Donald J. Trump (Jun. 19, 2017):

“We have approximately \$3.5 trillion dollars of market value in this room.”

Surety Bond Holder Attendees: Oracle, Microsoft, IBM, CIA, Google, Alphabet, Facebook, Clarion, Palantir, Apple, Kleiner Perkins / CIA, VMWare, Dell, EMC, Palantir, NSA, In-Q-Tel, Intel, Qualcomm, Akamai, SAP, CMU, Hoover Institution, Stanford, MasterCard, Amazon, Washington Post, MIT, Accenture, Ohio State, UNC, Adobe and OpenGov.

Administration Attendees: John F. Kelley, Jared Kushner, Christopher P. Liddell, Steven T. Mnuchin, John Michael Mulvaney, David J. Shulkin, Ivanka M. Trump, Seema Verma

[ii] Most of these organizations have used Claimant's property. received from the Hiring Party, and supplied it to third parties. They include, but are not limited to:

(Names of responsible officials within these organizations will be supplied upon request. Claimant reserves the right to modify this list based upon new information.)⁷⁶

18F, ABU Holding International Limited; Abogado N ominees; Accel Partners LLP; AccelPath; Access; Accesso Fund LLC (Colombia, Clinton Foundation) (AFLLC); AccuRev; ACM Queue; Actuate; Acxiom; Adastra Mining; Addison-Wesley; Adobe; Agitar; Agua Caliente; Air Canada; Airbnb; Aldon; Alexion Pharmaceuticals; ALGO; Allen & Co.; Alliance for a Healthier Generation (Clinton Foundation) (AHG); AllSeen Alliance; AltoWeb; AMD; America Mineral Fields; American Scholars Inaugural Ball; ANCIT Consulting; Anyware Technologies; AOL; Apple; Aptana; Ardor Finance Limited; ARM; Arvider Sambei; Arvinda Sambir; AT&T; athenahealth; AvantSoft; AWD Holding AG; Baidu ADR; Baillie Gifford; Band Xi; Bank Menatep; Bank of America; Barclays; Barrick Gold Corporation; Battelle Memorial Institute; BEA; BEO; Bilderberg Group; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Bill, Hillary & Chelsea Clinton Foundation (BHCCF); Blackberry; Blackdock; BlackRock; Bluecava; Boeing; Bohemian Grove; Booz Allen; Borland; Bowles, Erskine; Bridge Masters (IOM) Limited; British Aerospace (BAE); British Crown Agents; British Nuclear Fuels; British Psychological Society; Brocade; Brox; BusinessObjects; BZ Media; C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency); CA Associates; Cape Clear; Cardew Services Ltd (DST); Carillon Federal; Carleton University; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Castlight Health; Catalyst Systems; Cedarville University; Cenit; Center for American Progress; Centre of

⁷⁶ Ref. Timeline, <http://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/cyberhijack/cyber-hijack-findings.html>.

Global Development; CertiPath; Channel Trustees Ltd as trustee of the Yuri Milner Trust (DST); Chempolis; Cisco; Citibank; Citigroup; Ciudad Verde Amarillo Frailejon III (Clinton Foundation) (CVAF); Clarium Capital; Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI); Clinton Executive Service Corporation (CESC); Clinton Foundation (The) (TCF, CF); Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative (CFHAI); Clinton Foundation Hong Kong (CFHK); Clinton Foundation Insamlingstiftelse (Sweden) (CFI); Clinton Giustra Enterprise Partnership (CGEP); Clinton Giustra Sustainable Growth Initiative (CGSGI); Clinton Global Initiative - Asia (CFIA); Clinton Global Initiative (CGI); Clinton Global Initiative University (CGIU); Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI); Clinton Health Matters Initiative (CHMI); Clinton Hunter Development Initiative (CHDI); Clinton Institute (CI); Clinton Small Business Initiative (CSBI); Cloud (The); Cloudera; CloudFlare; Cloudsmith; CMA; CollabNet; Color of Change; Columbia; Columbia University; Common Core; ComPeople; Computer Associates; Compuware; Cooley Godward LLP; Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA); Council on Foreign Relations (CFR); Coupons.com; CPSR (Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility); Cravath Swaine LLP; Credit Suisse; Crown Prosecution Service (CPS); CRYPTO.com; CWI; DARPA; DC Systems; DDC-1; De Beers Consolidated; Dell; Deloitte & Touche; Deutsche Bank; DevZuz; DigiCash; DigiCert; Digital Sky Technologies (DST); Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP); Disney; Diversified Strategies Fund, L.P.; DocuSign; Dropbox; DSDM Consortium; DST (Digital Sky Technologies); DST Advisors Limited; DST Capital Partners Limited; DST Global Advisors Ltd; DST Global II, L.P.; DST Global Ltd; DST Holdings Ltd; DST Managers Ltd; DST USA II Ltd; DST USA Ltd; EADS; Eastman Chemical; eBay; Eclipse Foundation (The); EclipseCON 2004; Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (EEA); Edmundo; Eid Passport; Embarcadero Technologies; ENEA; Enteraction; Entrust; EOIR Technologies; Epion Holdings Limited; Ericsson; Etilix (USA)(Venezuela); Etish; ETRI; Eurasia Group; Eurotech, Ltd.; Eurotech, SpA; Exostar Federated; Facebook, Inc.; Fahr LLC (Steyer, Thomas F.); False Statements Accountability Act of 1996 (FSAA); Farallon Capital (Steyer, Thomas F.); FBDC Advisors Offshore, Inc.; FBDC Advisors Offshore, Inc. (FB=Facebook, Goldman Sachs); FBDC Investors Offshore Holdings, L.P.; FBDC Investors Offshore Holdings, L.P. (FB=Facebook, Goldman Sachs); FDIC; Federal Bridge Authority; Federal Circuit Bar Association (FCBA); Fenwick & West LLP; Fidelity; First Defence (UK); Fiserv; Flashline; Flickr; FOKUS; Fortior Solutions; Forty Two (Clinton Foundation) (FT); Fox; Froglogic; FTI; FTI Consulting.; Fujitsu; GAO (Government Accounting Office); Gates Foundation; Gates Foundation (Bill & Melinda); GDC Limited; GE; Genentech; General Dynamics; General Electric; Generalitat Valenciana; Gentleware; Genuitec; Gerhardt Informatics; Ghegg; Gibson Dunn LLP; Glass-Steagall Act; GlaxoSmithKline; Global Technology Partners; GMP Securities Ltd.; Goldman Sachs; Goldman Sachs & Co; Goldman Sachs Group Inc; Goldman Sachs Investment Partners GP, LLC; Goldman Sachs Investment Partners Private Opportunities Holdings Advisors, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Investment Partners Private Opportunities Holdings, L.P.; Google; GovTech; Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999; Greylock Partners; Groupon; GURUCUL; Hambro; Harris, Jeffrey; Harvard; Harvard Business School; Harvard Law School; Harvard University; Hellman & Friedman LLC (Steyer,

Thomas F.); Hewlett-Packard (HP); Hitachi; Hoffman La Roche; Howcast; HP; HSBC; IBM (International Business Machines); IBS; IdenTrust; IDG; IDG Capital (China); IDG Technology Venture Investment III, L.P. ; IDG-Accel (China); IEEE; Ilog; IMF; Ingres; Innoopract; Innovations Software; Inpriva; In-Q-Tel; Instagram; Instantiations; Institute for Software; Intalio; Integrity Initiative; Intel; Interational Crisis Group (ICG); International Consortium of Investigative Journalists; Interpay; Intervoice; Investec Inc.; Investec Limited et al; IONA; IoT; I-squared; itemis; iWay Software; J.P. Morgan; James LLC; Jekyll Island Club; Jiva; JNC -Opportunity Fund Ltd.; JNC Strategic Fund, Ltd.; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Judicial Conference; Juniper Networks; Kanton Services (Belize) Limited; Kanton Services Limited; Kapino Group Holdings Limited; Kerogen Capital; King & Spalding LLP; Kleiner Perkins LLP; KPIT Cummins Infosystems Limited; KPMG; Krugle; Laszlo; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL); Lazare Kaplan International, Inc.; League of Nations; Legal & General; Leidos; Lenovo; LinkedIn; Linux Foundation (The); Lloyds Bank; Lockheed Martin Corporation; Lockheed Marting; Lombardi; Lotus; Louisiana (Hurricane Katrina); LSI; Lucent; Lucent Technologies; LynuxWorks; M.O.O.C.; Mail.ru (DST); Manchester University; Mango Software; Market LLC; Markland Technologies; Marsh & McLennan Capital, Inc.; McAfee; McManis Faulkner LLP; MDS Technologies; Media Matters; Medical Banking Policy Research (MB Project); Mentor Graphics; Meritech Management; Merrill Lynch; Metafinanz; Metallet; MexTel; Micro Focus; MicroDoc; Micron Technology; Microsoft; MicroTech; Millenium Challenge; MISYS; Mitre Corp; MKS; Mobile Accord; MontaVista; MontaVista Software; Montgomery County (MD) Economic Development; Morgan Stanley; Motorola; Mozilla; mvalet; MySQL; N.M. Rothschild & Sons; NASA; National Economic Council; National Economic Council (NEC); National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC); National Infrastructure Assurance Council (NIAC); National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST); National Intellectual Property Law Institute (NIPLI); National Security Agency (NSA); National Venture Capital Association (NVCA); Navigator Management LLC; NBC; NEC; NetApp; NetBridge; Netflix; New Enterprise Associates (NEA); New Media and Technology Investment; New Media Communications; New Media Technologies Capital Partners Limited; New York Times; News Corporation; Nexaweb; NexB; NextGen Climate Action (Thomas Fahr Steyer); No Ceilings: The Full Participation Project (Clinton Foundation) (NCTFPP); Nokia; Northrop Grumman; Northrup Grumman; Novell; NPR; ObjectWeb; OC Systems; OCDemon; OCDemon Macraigor Systems; Ohio State University; OMG; Open Society Foundations (OSF); Open Society Institute (OSI); Open Source Applications Foundation (OSAF); Open Source Lab; Open Systems Publishing; OpenGov; OpenMake Software; OpenMethods; OpTech; Oracle; Orland Properties Ltd (DST); Orrick Herrington LLP ; Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC);OPSEC; OW2 Consortium; Palamida; Palantir; Paltalk; Pandora; Parasoft; Paul Weiss LLP; PayPal; Perforce; Perkins Coie LLP ; Polcarion; Price Waterhouse; Privy Council; Progress Software; ProSyst; Protocode; PTAB (Patent Trial and Appeals Board); QNX; Qualcomm; Quantum Fund; QuestNet Corp.; RAPIDGate; Rational; Rational Software; Raytheon; RCP; RealNetworks; Red Hat; Redmond Media Group; Remain; Renaissance Capital; Replay Solutions; Reuters; RiskIQ; Royal

Bank of Canada (RBC); RSA; RTC Group; SAFEBridge; SAIC; Salesforce.com; Samsung; SAP; SAS; Senior Executive Association; SERCO Inc; SERCO Limited; Serena; Serena Software; SGO Corporaiton; Shell Foundation; Siemens; SIGS Datacom; Silver Lake Partners; Skoklavo ; Skype; Skyway Software; SlickEdit; SMARTech; SmartMatic; Software & Support Vertrag; Sony; Sony Ericsson; SpikeSource; SpringSource; Square; Squarespace; Stanford; Stanford University; State Street Corp; STRAC; Strandside Holdings Ltd; Stratfor; Stroz Friedberg; SureID; SWIFT; Swiss Re.; Sybase; Symantec; Symbian; T. Rowe Price; TARP; Task Force on National Healthcare Reform; Tavistock Institute; Teamprise; TeamStudio; Technest; Technovation Solutions; TechPresident; TEI; Telecredit; Telecredit, Inc.; Telelogic; Teligent; Teneo Holdings; Tensilica; Texas Instruments; Thales; The Clinton Foundation (TCF, CF); The Clinton Initiatives (TCI, CI); The Clinton Museum Store (TCMS, CMS); The Eric Schmidt Project; The Full Participation Project (TFPP); The Intellectual Property Institute; The Internet of Everything; The Internet of Things; The William J. Clinton Foundation (TWJCF, WJCF); The William J. Clinton Presidential Center / Library (TWJCPC, TWJCPL); ThinkProgress; TIAA-CREF; TIBCO; TimeSys; TNI-Software; TogetherSoft; Too Small To Fail (Clinton Foundation) (TSTF); Toshiba; Trans Sped Mobile; Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP); TRC Group; Trident Nuclear Submarine Squadron; Trolltech; Trout Cacheris LLP; Tsinghua University; T-Solar; Tumblr; Twitter; U.S. Copyright Office; U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (D.C.); U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (CA); U.S. Cyber Alliance; U.S. Department of Defense; U.S. Department of the Treasury; U.S. Digital Service; U.S. Global Investors, Inc.; U.S. Patent & Trademark Office; U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee; U.S. State Department; U.S. Trade and Development (USTDA); Uber; UBS; United Nations; United Nations Association; United Nations Development Group; United Ventures Ltd (DST); Uranium One; UrAsia Energy Ltd.; USAID; USM Internet Holdings Limited; Vanguard; Vector; Vectra Networks; Venture Strategy Partners (VSP); Verisign; Verizon; VirtualLogix; Virtutech; Visa; Vista; W Software; Wal-Mart; Warburg Pincus; Washington Post; Webtide; Weil Gotshal LLP; Wellcome Trust; Wells Fargo; West Wing (Clinton Foundation) (WW); Weston Presidio; White & Case LLP; White House; White Oak Group (The); Wiki; Wikipedia; William J. C. Foundation (Clinton Foundation) (WJCF); William J. Clinton Fndn (Kenya) Char Trust (WJCFKCT); William J. Clinton Foundation (India) (WJCFI); William J. Clinton Foundation UK (WJCFUK); Williams & Connolly LLP; Wilmer & Hale LLP (formerly Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering); WilmerHale LLP; Wind River; WininChina, Inc.; WJC Investments [William Jefferson Clinton, for profit] (WJCI); WJC, LLC [William Jefferson Clinton, for profit] (WJCLLC); Woodward LLC; Workday; World Bank; World Economic Forum (Davos); Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB); Xbredex; Xerox Corporation; Yahoo; Yale University; YouTube; Yurie Systems; Zend; Zynga

[iii] **Supporting Evidence.**

Archived and available from multiple sources including National Archives; Federal Register; Government Printing Office (GPO); Senate Judiciary Committee; Archive.org; American

Intelligence Media (AIM); Americans for Innovation (AFI); Purdue University Law Archives; Judicial Conference; Department of Homeland Security (DHS); U.S. Patent Office (USPTO); Inspectors General for Departments of Commerce, State, Defense, Energy; Securities & Exchange Commission; PACER.gov; Eclipse Foundation; IBM; Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Montgomery County Maryland Development Department; Leader Technologies; National Security Agency (NSA)(“Collect It All”), U.S. Supreme Court; The New York Times; The Washington Post; The Wall Street Journal; The Huffington Post; Cooley Godward LLP; King & Spalding LLP; Kramer Levin LLP; White & Case LLP; Blank Rome LLP; Potter Anderson LLP; State of Ohio Department of Commerce; Office of Government Ethics (OGE); The Chandler Law Firm Chartered; Fenwick & West LLP; Harvard University; University of California; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL); Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB); Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA); National Intellectual Property Law Institute (NIPLI); House Oversight Committee on Government Reform; Rep. Jim Jordan (OH-4th); Rep. Trey Gowdy (SC-4th); Mike Cernovich; Stefan Molyneux, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA); Swiss Leaks; WikiLeaks; DCLeaks; The Panama Papers; International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ); Steve Piecznick; Fortune; World Bank; International Monetary Fund (IMF); Roger Stone; Reuters; ABC; CBS; NBC; Infowars; Alex Jones; Charlie Rose; PBS; FoxNews; Sean Hannity; Associated Press (AP); The Hill; AmLaw Litigation Daily; PatentlyO; The Recorder; ZDNet; Computerworld; CrunchBase; Bloomberg; The Daily Mail; The Guardian; PCWorld; IDG Financial Times; Full Measure; and Sharyl Attkisson, among others.

Claimant reserves the right to supplement the lists of persons and entities listed above as additional evidence becomes available.

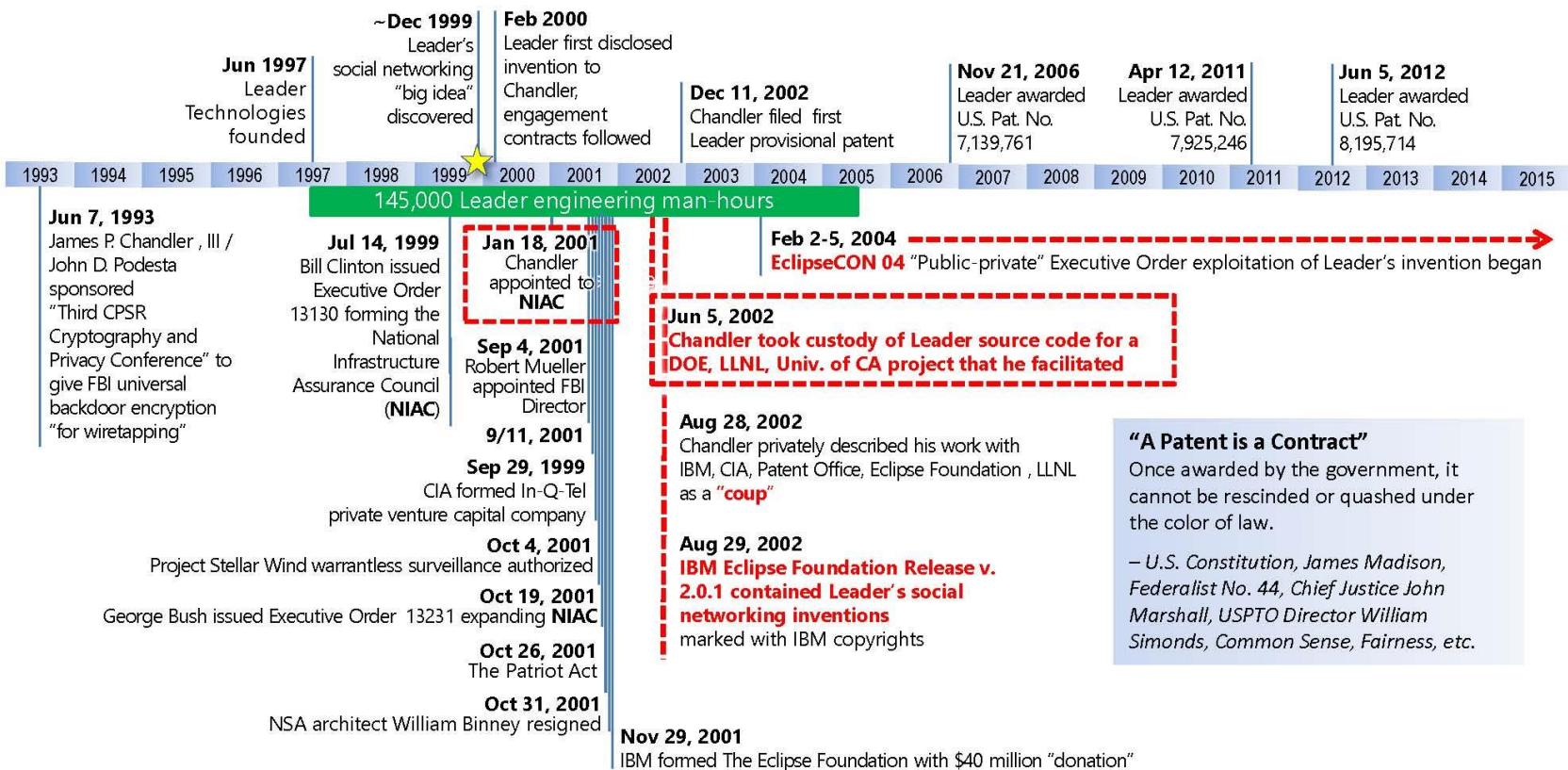


Figure 1: Timeline of events related to this Leader Technologies, Inc. claim.

PARTY PROVIDING THE WORK: Leader Technologies, Inc. / Michael T. McKibben v. PUBLIC AUTHORITY: The United States Executive Donald J. Trump and his predecessors William J. Clinton, George W. Bush and Barack H. Obama. MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS 40 USC §3131 ET SEQ., July 22, 2017.

MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS
40 USC §3131 ET SEQ.

Claimant:
Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, 04/25/2019

PARTY PROVIDING WORK:

Leader Technologies, Inc.,
Michael T. McKibben, Founder, Chairman and
Inventor (the "Claimant")

PUBLIC AUTHORITY:

The United States Chief Executive Donald J. Trump,
and his predecessors William J. Clinton, George W.
Bush and Barack H. Obama (the "Executive")

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Michael T. McKibben, hereby certify that a copy of the FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE FOR FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS 40 USC §3131 ET SEQ was served on the Executive, President Donald J. Trump, at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20500 by Express Mail on April 25, 2019, electronically, and through the good offices over the coming weeks of Congressional representatives.

/S/ Michael T. McKibben

Michael T. McKibben
Leader Technologies, Inc.
P.O. Box 224
Lewis Center, Ohio 43035
Phone: (614) 890-1986
Fax: (614) 864-7922
michael.mckibben@leader.com

Submitted April 25, 2019