IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

ROBERT WYN YOUNG,	)	**Case No. 1:26-cv-02727-DAR**
Plaintiff	)	**Judge David A. Ruiz**
v.	)	
TRUMP, et al.,	)	
Defendants.	)	

REPORTING ATTORNEY'S MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS OF INTERESTED PERSON JAY M. WOLMAN

Reporting Attorney Robert Wyn Young respectfully submits that the Motion to Dismiss of Interested Person Attorney Jay M. Wolman ("Attorney Wolman" or "Mr. Wolman") is not well~taken and not well~founded, and it should be denied.

Under the express terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, the Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const. art VI, cl. 2), and applicable case law, Judge Brent N. Robinson of the Richland County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court has both subject matter jurisdiction and legal obligation to provide the relief requested in the undersigned's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States,[1] namely, the **receipt**, **review**, and **judicial assessment of the credibility** of the undersigned's Misprision Report Package[2] proffered for submission to

[1] Also referred to as "Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report" and "Misprision Report (written)".

[2] The Misprision Report Package consists of the Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States ["Misprision Report (written)"]; the Misprision Report Package Table of Contents; the text of the Misprision of treason statute, 18 U.S.C. § 2382 (designated "Tab A_Misprision of Treason Statute, 18 U.S.C. Section 2382"); the Affidavit of Reporting Attorney (designated "Tab B_Affidavit of Reporting Attorney"); and all documents, photographs, images,

Judge Robinson in hard copy printed and USB flash drive form on September 9, 2026, and electronically filed with the Richland County Common Pleas Court, **per verbal Order of Judge Robinson**, on September 11, 2026.

The grounds for the undersigned's opposition to the instant Motion to Dismiss are more fully set forth in the following Memorandum in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss.[3]

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS

Attorney Wolman seeks dismissal pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(1) (lack of subject matter jurisdiction), 12(B)(2) (lack of personal jurisdiction), and 12(B)(6) (failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted). The undersigned Reporting Attorney's federally~mandated report of treason and related offenses is not subject to being dismissed pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(1), 12(B)(2), or 12(B)(6).

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and recorded videos identified in and attached as Exhibits to the Affidavit of Reporting Attorney, at Tabs C through Z, and made parts of the Misprision Report Package.

[3] On October 19, 2026, interested federal entities removed Richland County Case No. 2026 CV 0685 R to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1442(a)(1). (Doc. 1 at 2) In the days just before and after its removal, Motions to Dismiss pursuant to the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure were filed in Case No. 2026 CV 0685 R by Interested Persons/Organizations Wolfgang Halbig, Attorney Jay M. Wolman, and Sandy Hook Promise Action Fund, Inc./ Sandy Hook Promise Foundation. Following removal, this Court did not set any date(s) for responses to the Motions to Dismiss filed in Case No. 2026 CV 0685 R both before and after the removal date of October 19, 2026. On October 30, 2026, the undersigned Reporting Attorney filed a Motion to Remand asserting this Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction in and over this matter. (Doc. 12) On November 2, 2026, the undersigned Reporting Attorney filed a Motion to Stay Briefing on Motions to Dismiss Pending Resolution of Motion to Remand (Doc. 13). To date, this Court has not acted on the undersigned's Motion to Stay Briefing, nor set, nor defined response deadline(s) for responses to merits~based Motions to Dismiss filed in Richland County Case No. 2026 CV 0685 R prior to its removal on October 19, 2026. Applying Local Rule 7.1(d) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(1)(C) to Attorney Wolman's Motion to Dismiss (even though same was filed in state court and pursuant to the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure), which was served electronically/by email on October 16, 2026, yields an earliest first potential response date for memoranda in opposition of **November 16, 2026**. Accordingly, and in order to protect against the unwarranted dismissal of a federally~mandated report of **treason**, the undersigned Reporting Attorney is submitting the instant Memorandum in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss of Interested Person Jay M. Wolman **without conceding** that this Court possesses **subject matter jurisdiction** in this matter (which the undersigned asserts it does not) and while **reserving all** necessary and appropriate **objections**.

I. THE UNDERSIGNED REPORTING ATTORNEY'S FEDERALLY~MANDATED REPORT OF TREASON & RELATED OFFENSES IS NOT SUBJECT TO BEING DISMISSED PURSUANT TO OHIO R. CIV. P. 12(B)(1), 12(B)(2) OR 12(B)(6).

A. The undersigned Reporting Attorney's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States is Governed Solely by the Terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, Itself.

The misprision of treason statute, 18 U.S.C. §2382, states:

> Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

By a fair reading, the language of 18 U.S.C. § 2382 clearly and necessarily establishes both **jurisdiction** and **obligation** for an actively~serving state court judge to receive, review, and assess the credibility of a report of treason submitted to them.[4]

Congress, through 18 U.S.C. § 2382, justifiably imposes a **heavy obligation** on one owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of a **treason** against them, on pain of a potential fine and/or seven (7) years of imprisonment for noncompliance, to **not conceal** such information and, rather, to **disclose** the same to a statutorily~designated recipient of such a mandatory report as soon as may be. A statute which imposes such a heavy obligation on a citizen must also provide a **means** for the citizen **to satisfy that obligation** in a meaningful and efficacious way that serves the legislative purpose(s) behind the statute. 18 U.S.C. § 2382 does just that, reasonably and necessarily, by requiring that an actively~serving state court judge to whom a report of treason is submitted (**1**) receive it, (**2**) review it, and (**3**) assess its credibility to determine the need, if any, for further disclosing of the report in accordance with the terms of 18 U.S.C. §

[4] See, also, Reporting Attorney's Response to Motion to Dismiss of Dr. Fetzer (Doc. 17-1 at 10~12.)

2382. This is exactly the relief the undersigned Reporting Attorney requests and seeks in the Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States. Accordingly, a dismissal pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(6) (for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted), even if said Rule is applicable to the undersigned's 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report of treason (which the undersigned asserts it is **not**), is **improper**.

In 18 U.S.C. § 2382, Congress clearly and intentionally carved out a limited **jurisdiction** and **obligation** for state court judges to play an essential role in receiving and screening reports of treason for credibility, and Congress was and is well within its authority in doing so. Accordingly, a dismissal pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(1) (for lack of subject matter jurisdiction), even if said Rule is applicable to the undersigned's 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report of treason (which the undersigned asserts it is **not**), is **improper**.

Attorney Wolman does not challenge the constitutionality of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, and he does not **in any way** address the plain grant of jurisdiction and responsibility in state court judges that 18 U.S.C. § 2382 plainly establishes and that the undersigned Reporting Attorney asserts.[5] Indeed, with proper justifying and controlling legal authority in support, the undersigned: (**1**) asserts that the instant 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report of treason is governed **solely** by the terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, itself, and (**2**) specifically disclaims the applicability of Ohio law that might in any way interfere with or contradict the operation and/or legislative intent of 18 U.S.C. § 2382. At Page 8 of the Misprision Report (written), the undersigned states:

> The undersigned Reporting Attorney respectfully submits that procedures for the submission and handling of reports of treason against the United States are

[5] In fact, the **one** and **only** mention of 18 U.S.C. § 2382 in Attorney Wolman's letter to Judge Robinson/Motion to Dismiss is in the "**Re:**" subject section of said letter/Motion.

> entirely governed by the parameters of 18 U.S.C. § 2382. Thus, under the Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2), no Ohio Rule of Procedure, nor any local rule of court, may serve as an obstacle, impediment, or condition precedent to the submission and recording of the undersigned's 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report.

The undersigned's positions in this regard are fully supported by *Testa v. Katt*, 330 U.S. 386 (1947), and progeny decisions of same cited and relied upon with explanation and application at Pages 16~21 of the undersigned's October 14, 2026, Response to Motion to Dismiss of Dr. Fetzer (Doc. 17-1). In his Motion to Dismiss, why does Attorney Wolman **fail to deal** with the **jurisdiction for** and **validity of** the undersigned's report of treason under the express terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382 ?? Because **he can't**.

18 U.S.C. § 2382 is a **mechanism** created by Congress for ensuring that **reports of treason**, the most serious of all felony offenses[6] and the only crime specifically defined and proscribed by the Constitution,[7] (**1**) are properly and expeditiously **made** and **received**, and (**2**) **if credible**, are **further reported**, in accordance with the terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, in an "upwardly spiraling chain of accountability".[8] It makes sense that Congress would create such a self~reactivating mechanism to ensure that **treason**, the most serious of all felonies, is properly reported and, in due course, properly addressed. As the California Court of Appeal noted in *People v. Lauria*: "We believe the distinction between the obligations arising from knowledge of a felony and those arising from knowledge of a misdemeanor continues to reflect basic human feelings about the duties owed by individuals to society. Heinous crime must be stamped out, and its

[6] *People v. Lauria*, 251 Cal. App. 2d 471, 481 (Cal. App. 1967).

[7] U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.

[8] Misprision Report (written) at 5~6.

suppression is the responsibility of all." 251 Cal. App. 2d 471, 481 (Cal. App. 1967), citing *Backun v. United States*, 112 F.2d 635, 637 (4th Cir. 1940).

A state court judge, as a statutorily~designated recipient of a report of treason under the terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382, **need not have personal jurisdiction** over any individual named as likely co~conspirator in a treasonous conspiracy against the United States in order to fulfill the state court judge's statutorily~designated role and obligations under 18 U.S.C. § 2382. Indeed, as the terms of 18 U.S.C. § 2382 do **not** contemplate the issuance of any judgment against any person (but, rather, further reporting if the report of treason is credible), the issue of **personal jurisdiction** is **irrelevant**.[9]

The undersigned Reporting Attorney's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States is exactly what the title of the submission professes it to be. It is a report, **not** a Complaint; it seeks **no** recovery of damages **nor** any injunctive relief against any person or party; and it does **not seek** a judicial order or **judgment**, of any kind, against any person. The undersigned's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report seeks what 18 U.S.C. § 2382 reasonably and necessarily requires, the receipt, review, and judicial assessment of the credibility of the undersigned's report of treason against the United States by a properly~qualified judge.[10]

Accordingly, as the undersigned's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States does **not seek** any **judgment**

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[9] "It is rudimentary that in order to render a **valid personal judgment**, a court must have personal jurisdiction over the defendant." *State ex rel. Doe v. Capper*, 132 Ohio St. 3d 365, 367~68 (2012), 2012-Ohio-2686, ¶ 13, quoting *Maryhew v. Yova*, 11 Ohio St.3d 154, 156 (1984). [Emphasis added.]

[10] i.e., an actively~serving federal or state court judge of the undersigned's choosing; in this case, Judge Brent N. Robinson of the Richland County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court.

against Attorney Wolman, the reviewing judge/court's alleged lack of **personal jurisdiction** over him is **irrelevant**, and said action may **not** be dismissed for any such lack of personal jurisdiction pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(2), even if said Rule is applicable to the 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report (which the undersigned asserts it is not).

II. A DISMISSAL PURSUANT TO OHIO R. CIV. P. 12(B)(6), FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED, AND ON THE MERITS, EVEN IF SAID RULE IS APPLICABLE TO THE UNDERSIGNED'S 18 U.S.C. § 2382 REPORT OF TREASON (WHICH THE UNDERSIGNED ASSERTS IT IS NOT), IS IMPROPER.

At Page 1 of his letter to Judge Robinson/Motion to Dismiss, Attorney Wolman argues:

> Mr. Young asserts that, in not basing the removal on federal question jurisdiction, probable cause exists to charge the undersigned with treason, seditious conspiracy, misprision of treason, fraud on the federal courts, and obstruction of justice. That is the sum and total of the allegations against the undersigned.

Attorney Wolman appears to have missed significant portions of the undersigned's 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report of treason. The Misprision Report (written), at Pages 94~104, points to probable cause evidence demonstrating that Sandy Hook was and is a **two~part** and continuing **treasonous** conspiracy. **Part I** was the orchestrated and manufactured Sandy Hook mass school shooting sham event of December 14, 2012. Perhaps Attorney Wolman missed the following paragraph from Pages 100~101 of the undersigned's Misprision Report (written):

> The DOJ~orchestrated and manufactured Sandy Hook mass school shooting sham event of December 14, 2012, also qualifies as "**a levying of war**" against the United States as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Ex parte Bollman*, *supra*. Again, to constitute "**a levying of war**" and, thus, "**treason**" under 18 U.S.C. § 2381, there must be "an assemblage of persons for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose." *Id.* at ¶ 2 of the Court Syllabus. Further, "[a]ny assemblage of men for the purpose of revolutionizing by force the government established by the United States *** amounts to levying war." The Court **specifically** noted that "the meeting of particular bodies of men and their **marching** from places of partial to a place of general rendezvous is such an assemblage as constitutes a levying of war." *Id.* at ¶ 4 of the Court Syllabus. [Emphasis added.] Notably, the assemblage of persons or men **needn't be armed**,

> there **needn't be** an **actual** exercise of **force** (i.e., a purpose to effect/revolutionize by force is sufficient), and there **needn't be** any physical **injuries** to or death of persons, **or damages** to property, for there to be a treasonous "**levying of war**" against the United States. [Emphasis as in original.]

Perhaps Attorney Wolman missed the following three (3) paragraphs from Pages 103~104 of the undersigned's Misprision Report (written) describing **Part II** of the **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy:

> The fraudulent Sandy Hook defamation suits against Alex Jones and others were and are the second and **necessary** stage of the two~part, overall, general, and **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy against the United States and our First **and** Second Amendments, the core and foundational rights of the American Republic. The first **overt act** and first part of the conspiracy, the DOJ~orchestrated and manufactured Sandy Hook mass school shooting sham event of December 14, 2012, targeted our **Second Amendment** and legislative and public support for same.
>
> Thereafter, the **second** and **necessary** part **continued the general conspiracy**, in 2018, through bogus defamation suits, based on the **same** alleged Sandy Hook mass school shooting of December 14, 2012, brought by the **same** alleged Sandy Hook surviving family members involved in the first part of the general conspiracy, against Alex Jones and other alleged Sandy Hook "**massacre deniers**", in order to generate massive, **free~speech~chilling** default/court~ordered judgments, in derogation of our **First Amendment** protections for freedom of speech and of the press. The second part of the general Sandy Hook conspiracy wasn't just about curtailing speech and public participation in the political process; as emphasized, the second part of the general conspiracy was very much **necessary** to "scare off" further and proper public scrutiny of the alleged December 14, 2012, Sandy Hook elementary school shooting "**massacre**". After all, who is going to further and **publicly question** Sandy Hook if doing so might cost them more than a **billion dollars** ?? Thus, and in practicality, the **second part** of the **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy, namely, the slew of bogus defamations cases against Alex Jones and others in 2018 (related proceedings continuing through to the present), was **necessary** to cover up or **conceal** the **truth** of the sham, fraudulent, and **treasonous** nature of the **first part** of the conspiracy, namely, the alleged Sandy Hook mass school shooting sham event of December 14, 2012.
>
> Accordingly, **all persons** and **organizations** who/which joined in the second part of the **continuing** Sandy Hook **treasonous conspiracy** (i.e., the bogus defamation litigation phase starting in 2018 and continuing to present) have

> violated the law (i.e., various sections of Title 18 of the U.S. Code) through **every moment** of the conspiracy's existence, going all the way back in time, **at least**, to December 14, 2012, the date of the first overt act in the overall and continuing Sandy Hook **treasonous** conspiracy. [Emphasis as in original; footnotes omitted.]

At Pages 115~116, and under its **Probable Cause Exists for Charges** section, the Misprision Report (written) states:

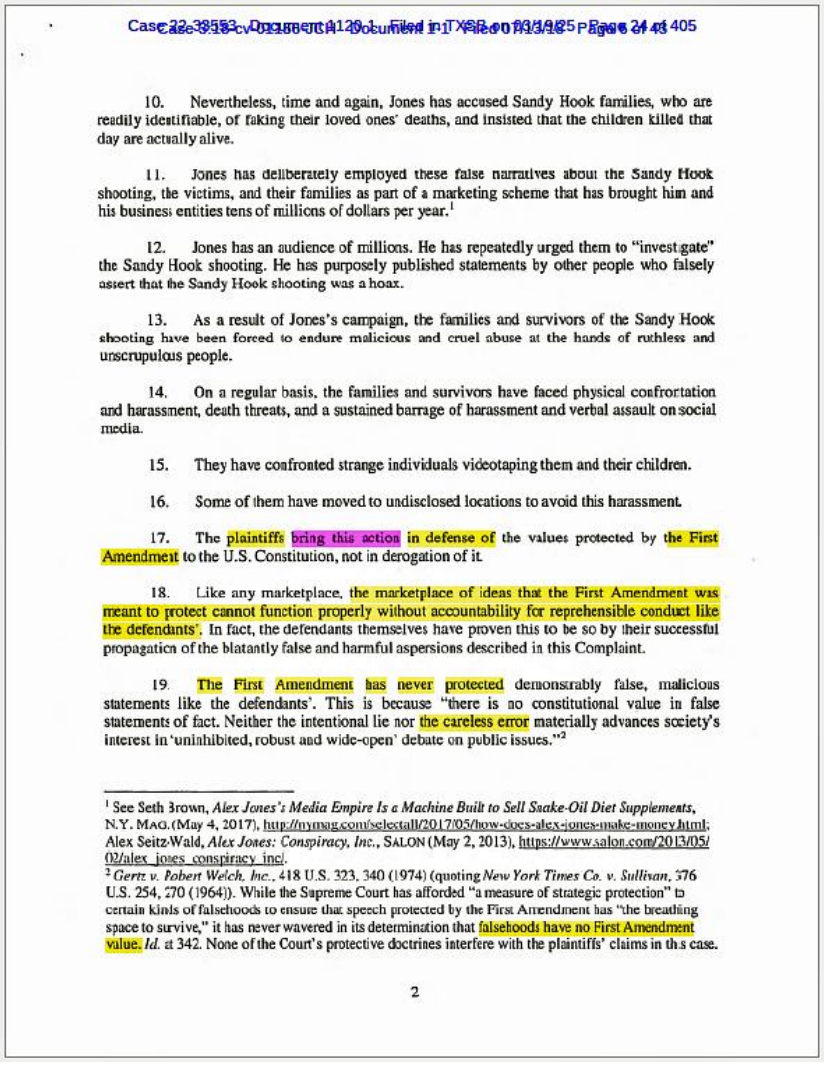
> Alex Jones, Texas~born, world~famous purported journalist and self~professed champion of our First and Second Amendment rights, threw the defense of the Connecticut Sandy Hook SLAPP suits, with his very first responsive pleadings, as **the major act** in **Part II** of the general Sandy Hook **treasonous** conspiracy against the United States and ~ ironically enough ~ our First and Second Amendment rights. [Emphasis as in original; footnote omitted.]

The undersigned pointed/points to evidence of **treasonous fraud** in the *Lafferty* federal court Remand File [attached Exhibit 1, Tab P1 to the Misprision Report (written)], namely, Alex Jones' Notice of Removal and Consents to same (Pgs. 11~82), which deliberately failed to claim federal question subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, despite the fact that the **fully dispositive federal question** (i.e., scope of First Amendment protections) was not only **apparent on the face** of the *Lafferty* Complaint (in 331 Paragraphs clearly and necessarily implicating First Amendment issues), but it was also **expressly raised** at ¶¶ 17, 18, and 19 (and FN2) at Page 2 of the Complaint (Pg. 24 of Remand File), ¶ 17 stating: "**The plaintiffs bring this action in defense of** the values protected by **the First Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution, not in derogation of it." [Emphasis added.]

> At Page 2 of his letter to Judge Robinson/Motion to Dismiss, Attorney Wolman states:
>
> What Mr. Young neglects to understand is that claiming federal-question jurisdiction would have been frivolous and sanctionable. It is well-established that merely having a federal defense, even a First Amendment defense, does not give rise to federal question jurisdiction. *See, e.g., City of N.Y. v. Exxon Mobil Corp.*, 154 F.4th 36, 45 n.3 (2d Cir. 2025). **The federal question must be apparent on the face of the complaint, not a federal defense raised merely in a removal**

> **petition**. *See Four Keys Leasing & Maint. Corp. v. Simithis*, 849 F.2d 770, 773 (2d Cir. 1988). The same is true in courts in the 6th Circuit, where Mr. Young lives and practices. *Cont'l Cablevision of Mich., Inc. v. Edward Rose Realty, Inc.*, 840 F.2d 16 (6th Cir. 1988). **The fact that there was a First Amendment defense fails to create federal-question jurisdiction**. [Emphasis added.]

Attorney Wolman then goes on to cite a string of supporting and cumulative case authorities. What Attorney Wolman does **not** do is address **what's actually alleged** on the face of the *Lafferty* Complaint. Attached below is a copy of Page 2 of the *Lafferty* Complaint (Exhibit 1, Tab P1 Part One at 24) with relevant highlighting added by the undersigned.



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10. Nevertheless, time and again, Jones has accused Sandy Hook families, who are readily identifiable, of faking their loved ones' deaths, and insisted that the children killed that day are actually alive.

11. Jones has deliberately employed these false narratives about the Sandy Hook shooting, the victims, and their families as part of a marketing scheme that has brought him and his business entities tens of millions of dollars per year.[1]

12. Jones has an audience of millions. He has repeatedly urged them to "investigate" the Sandy Hook shooting. He has purposely published statements by other people who falsely assert that the Sandy Hook shooting was a hoax.

13. As a result of Jones's campaign, the families and survivors of the Sandy Hook shooting have been forced to endure malicious and cruel abuse at the hands of ruthless and unscrupulous people.

14. On a regular basis, the families and survivors have faced physical confrontation and harassment, death threats, and a sustained barrage of harassment and verbal assault on social media.

15. They have confronted strange individuals videotaping them and their children.

16. Some of them have moved to undisclosed locations to avoid this harassment.

17. The plaintiffs bring this action in defense of the values protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, not in derogation of it.

18. Like any marketplace, the marketplace of ideas that the First Amendment was meant to protect cannot function properly without accountability for reprehensible conduct like the defendants'. In fact, the defendants themselves have proven this to be so by their successful propagation of the blatantly false and harmful aspersions described in this Complaint.

19. The First Amendment has never protected demonstrably false, malicious statements like the defendants'. This is because "there is no constitutional value in false statements of fact. Neither the intentional lie nor the careless error materially advances society's interest in 'uninhibited, robust and wide-open' debate on public issues."[2]

[1] See Seth Brown, *Alex Jones's Media Empire Is a Machine Built to Sell Snake-Oil Diet Supplements*, N.Y. MAG. (May 4, 2017), http://nymag.com/selectall/2017/05/how-does-alex-jones-make-money.html; Alex Seitz-Wald, *Alex Jones: Conspiracy, Inc.*, SALON (May 2, 2013), https://www.salon.com/2013/05/02/alex_jones_conspiracy_inc/.

[2] *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 340 (1974) (quoting *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 270 (1964)). While the Supreme Court has afforded "a measure of strategic protection" to certain kinds of falsehoods to ensure that speech protected by the First Amendment has "the breathing space to survive," it has never wavered in its determination that falsehoods have no First Amendment value. *Id.* at 342. None of the Court's protective doctrines interfere with the plaintiffs' claims in this case.

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Lafferty Complaint Pg. 2, Exhibit 1, Tab P1 Part One Pg. 24. [Highlighting emphasis added.]

Plaintiffs' allegations go **well beyond** anticipating a federal issue defense. Indeed, Plaintiffs expressly **brought** the *Lafferty* case to **defend** the First Amendment (¶ 17) **and** to bring "accountability" to "the marketplace of ideas" which the First Amendment "was meant to", but, apparently, without the Sandy Hook Plaintiffs' supposed defense and help, simply **could not** enable to "function properly" (¶ 18). It is inconceivable that defense counsel would fail to claim federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in the **face** of such a Complaint, and it constitutes operative, probable cause evidence of collusion and, in the case of Sandy Hook, **treasonous** fraud.

If the undersigned is **wrong**, and the *Lafferty* federal court Remand File (Exhibit 1, Tab P1) really does **not** contain operative, probable cause evidence of **treasonous fraud**:

- **Then why** was the undersigned's **intervention** in Alex Jones' bankruptcy, Case No. 22-33553, **to present evidence of fraudulent judgment** (namely, and primarily, the *Lafferty* federal court Remand File) **denied**[11] ?? And why was such improper denial improperly upheld on appeal in Case No. 4:25-cv-02057 ??[12]

- **Then why** did Alex Jones and his attorneys **violate the Supreme Court's mandatory disclosure rule** by failing to list, in the mandatory Related Proceedings section of his Petition for Certiorari in *Lafferty* (pages v and vi),[13] the removed and remanded *Lafferty* federal case, No. 3:18-cv-01156, which proceeded in the Connecticut U.S. District Court for four (4) months in 2018, **in direct violation of Supreme Court Rule 14.1(b)(iii)** ??

- **Then why** does the FBI/DOJ "Crime in the United States 2012" record at Pages 197~201 of the *Lafferty* federal court Remand File (Exhibit 1, Tab P1) printed July 20, 2018, show that there were **zero** (**0**) **murders** and **nonnegligent manslaughters** in Newtown, Connecticut (incl. Sandy Hook), in 2012 ?? And why does such record remain unchanged to the present day ?? (Exhibit 2, Notice of Supplementation of the Record For/Regarding Proffered Hard Copy Misprision Report Package)

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[11] (even the admission of **the evidence alone**, without the undersigned's intervention, was **denied**) [Tab Q1_Order Denying Motion for Leave to Intervene (Bankr. Dckt. 1129) 04.22.25 at 2].

[12] See the **Extreme Abuse of Discretion, If Any** section of the Misprision Report (written) at 29~46.

[13] (Tab T2 to Misprision Report Package)

- **Then why**, in late August/early September 2025, after speaking with the undersigned Reporting Attorney and reviewing materials the undersigned forward to him, did attorney and Member of the Bar of the Court **Bruce Castor** brief "the relevant parties" [which must have included Attorney Castor's identified client from whom Attorney Castor said that he needed to obtain **informed consent** for possible bar sponsorship of the undersigned, namely, **President Donald J. Trump**] on the undersigned's public case to expose the two~part and **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy and request for Supreme Court bar sponsorship/assistance ??[14]

  As the undersigned stated in a September 8, 2025, follow~up email to Attorney Castor: "You would not have discussed my request for bar sponsorship with 'the relevant parties' if I did not convince you that my case is **solid** with respect to both the **manufactured underlying event** and Jones' collusion in throwing the Connecticut defamation cases from the get~go. Please help me to help our country, **Mr. Castor**."[15] [Emphasis as in original.]

- **Then why** did an **unnamed third~party** (i.e., an entity **not** named as a party in *Alex Emric Jones, et al., Petitioners v. Erica Lafferty, et al.*, S. Ct. Case No. 25-268) **claim a conflict of interest** at some point between September 12 and 25, 2025, to prevent Attorney George F. Braun from sponsoring the undersigned and to thus block, or ruinously delay, the undersigned's admission to the Bar of the Court and timely submission of an amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 exposing the Sandy Hook **treasonous fraud** ?? Probable cause evidence (and common sense) mandates a reasonable inference or conclusion that it was the FBI/DOJ, which was in publicly~apparent charge of the law enforcement "response" at Sandy Hook,[16] that claimed the conflict of interest for Attorney Braun. But even if it wasn't the FBI/DOJ that claimed a conflict of interest, it doesn't matter. The mere fact that **any unnamed third~party** had an interest in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 that would be or was adversely affected by the submission of an amicus brief pointing to the *Lafferty* federal

[14] See Misprision Report (written) at 64~70, 82~85, 89~90, and 150~51; and Tabs S1~S4, Attached as Exhibits 3, 4, 5, and 6, being the undersigned's communications with Attorney Castor from the fall of 2025 and his Wikipedia page.

[15] Exhibit 6, Tab S4.

[16] Tab I9 to Misprision Report (written), My Sandy Hook Video Scrapbook.

court Remand file as containing evidence of treasonous fraud **necessitates** the conclusion that **Sandy Hook was and is a fraudulent conspiracy**.[17, 18]

Indeed, **the claim of a conflict of interest** for Attorney Braun **was and is necessarily an admission that Sandy Hook was and is a fraudulent conspiracy**; it is the strongest of all the smoking~gun evidence pointed to in and by the undersigned's Misprision Report Package; and it establishes the **credibility** of the undersigned's instant Sandy Hook public case and report **as a matter of law**.[19]

In short, by claiming the **con**flict of interest, the perpetrators admitted the **con** ~ all of it ~ **both Parts I** and **II** of the **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy. And the chief perpetrators in **Part II** of the **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy, it is unfortunate but necessary to say, were and are the DOJ and the federal judiciary and their affiliated co~conspirators involved in the Sandy Hook litigations.

- **Then why**, after speaking with the undersigned Reporting Attorney and reviewing the undersigned's amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 (Doc. 12-8) (which is almost entirely focused on Jones' failure to claim federal question jurisdiction in *Lafferty*) over a period of 48 hours, did Attorneys and Members of the Bar of the Court Dennis Wilenchik and William Fischbach, of the Phoenix, Arizona, firm Wilenchik & Bartness, P.C., (**1**) sponsor the undersigned for admission to the Bar of the Court, (**2**) move the Court for the undersigned's admission to practice, and (**3**) go to extraordinary lengths to ensure that the undersigned's completed bar application package was turned around within 48 hours and then overnighted to the Supreme Court Admissions Clerk for delivery on the morning of October 9, 2025, so as to allow for consideration of the undersigned's contemporaneously~submitted amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 ??[20]

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[17] To wit: If Sandy Hook was a **real** event, and 120 lb. Adam Lanza **really** did shoot through a wall of safety glass with an AR-15, get into the elementary school and, in less than five minutes, shoot **and kill** 20 first grade children and 6 adult educators, while injuring 2 others, as alleged at Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the *Lafferty* Complaint (Exhibit 1, Tab P1, Pg. 23), then how or why would **any** third party have **any interest** at stake in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 that would be **adversely affected** by the submission of an amicus brief referencing an inaccurate "conspiracy theory" and simply pointing to the *Lafferty* federal court Remand File ??

[18] See Misprision Report (written) at 70~72, 85, 90~93, and 150~51; the undersigned's communications with Attorney Braun Tabs U1, U2, and U3 (Docs. 12-4, 12-5, and 12-6); and the undersigned's Bar Application Package (Tab V2, Doc. 12-7) and amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 (Tab V5, Doc. 12-8).

[19] i.e., meaning that reasonable minds cannot reasonably differ in this regard.

[20] Misprision Report (written) at 73~74, Affidavit of Reporting Attorney ¶ 51, and Tab V2, RWY Bar of the Court Application (Doc. 12-7).

The undersigned's amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268, uses the word "**treason**" two (2) times, and the word "**treasonous**" ten (10) times, in describing the general (and two~part) Sandy Hook conspiracy. (Doc. 12-8) Thus, Attorneys Wilenchik and Fischbach were fully aware of the nature, scope, and ramifications of the undersigned's full, two~part public case exposing the **two~part** and **treasonous** Sandy Hook conspiracy when they sponsored and moved the Court for the undersigned's admission to the Bar of the Court. Such tacit **endorsements** by Attorneys Wilenchik and Fischbach were and are **legally operative** because the same enabled both (**1**) the undersigned's admission to the Bar of the Court (application submitted 10/09/25; effective 10/14/25), and (**2**) the timely submission of the undersigned's amicus brief in S. Ct. Case No. 25-268 within the October 9, 2025, filing deadline for said case.

- And finally, **then why** did the Supreme Court of the United States **delay**, **slow~roll**, and thereafter **conceal**, the undersigned Reporting Attorney's **amicus brief** exposing the aforesaid overall, two~part, and general Sandy Hook **treasonous conspiracy** against the United States in violation of (**1**) its own precedential ruling in *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238, 246 (1944),[21, 22] and (**2**) the express terms of the misprision statute, 18 U.S.C. § 2382 ??[23]

The undersigned Reporting Attorney respectfully submits that, in view of the foregoing facts/cited evidence, the undersigned's Misprision Report (written)/Misprision Report Package presents a credible report of treason **as a matter of law**. However, **even if** Attorney Wolman **disagrees**, when considering an Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(6) motion, courts must accept the factual allegations of the complaint[24] as true and make all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. *Mitchell v. Lawson Milk Co.*, 40 Ohio St.3d 190, 192 (1988). Accordingly, a dismissal

[21] The Supreme Court of the United States willingly served as a mute "[victim] of deception and fraud". *Hazel-Atlas* at 246. In the case of a treasonous conspiracy, a willing victim, who or which assists in the conspiracy, is also known as a "co~conspirator", and as a "traitor", per *Ex parte Bollman* and *Ex parte Swartwout*, 8 U.S. 75 (1807), at Paragraph 3 of the Court Syllabus.

[22] As noted at Page 31, FN 69 of the Misprision Report (written), *Hazel-Atlas* was partially overruled on unrelated, process/procedural grounds in *Standard Oil Co. of California v. United States*, 429 U.S. 17 (1976).

[23] See Misprision Report (written) at 147~50 (and all footnotes to the section re: Supreme Court personnel).

[24] The undersigned expressly denies that the Misprision Report (written) is a "complaint", but the undersigned assumes it to be analogous to one, arguendo, only for purposes of Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(6) analysis.

pursuant to Ohio R. Civ. P. 12(B)(6), for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and on the merits, even if said Rule is applicable to the undersigned's 18 U.S.C. § 2382 report of treason (which the undersigned asserts it is **not**), is **improper**.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned Reporting Attorney respectfully submits that Interested Person Jay M. Wolman's Motion to Dismiss the undersigned's Miscellaneous Action to Make Mandatory Report, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2382, of Treason Against the United States is **not** well~taken and **not** well~founded, and it should be **denied**.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: **11/16/2026**

/s/ *Robert Wyn Young*
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LOCAL RULE 7.1(f) CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(f), the undersigned Reporting Attorney hereby certifies that the foregoing **Memorandum in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss**, being fifteen (15) pages in length, complies with the twenty (20) page limit for memoranda relating to dispositive motions in a standard track case (i.e., an "890 Other Statutory Action" case).

/s/ *Robert Wyn Young*
Robert Wyn Young

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on **November 16, 2026**, I caused a copy of the foregoing Reporting Attorney's **Memorandum in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss of Jay M. Wolman** to be served on all subscribed parties or interested persons and organizations by the Electronic Case Filing System of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

/s/ *Robert Wyn Young*
Robert Wyn Young