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By Facsimile & Web Form

February 1, 2007

The Honorable United States Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Congress
1 Post Street
Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94104

Re: Request to Amend Legislation to Release Confidential Information at the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") Pertaining to Patent Applications Filed Fraudulently on Behalf of Iviewit Holdings, Inc., and its Subsidiaries, Affiliates, and Related Parties (collectively, "Iviewit"), Request to Amend Legislation to Continue the Time Period to Suspend Action by the USPTO in the Case of Alleged Fraud, and Request to Amend Legislation in Situations of Fraud and Conspiracy Against the United States that Endanger Loss of Inventor Rights.

Dear The Honorable United States Senator Dianne Feinstein:

Recognizing the Congressional power to protect inventors under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the Constitution of the United States whereby "The Congress shall have Power To 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", I write to request amendments to current legislation requiring the USPTO to release confidential information pertaining to patent applications filed fraudulently, request amendments to legislation to continue the time period to suspend action by the USPTO in the case of alleged fraud whereby the time of investigations may jeopardize the inventors' patent applications, and to request amendments to legislation to enact any/all changes necessary to return intellectual properties consummated in fraud and conspiracy against the United States that may endanger loss of inventor rights.

The attached bill is vital in protecting my interests as an inventor of technologies filed in the United States and through international commerce treaties to foreign nations. While

investigations remain ongoing¹; it is clearly not the intent of the Constitution that while such charges of crimes against the USPTO by licensed representatives of the USPTO and perhaps internal agents at the USPTO are fully investigated, that inventors would lose rights to their intellectual properties, opposite of the Constitution's mandate for Congress to protect such rights. Further, where the present institutions and current legislation have failed in protecting the inventor under these circumstances and may have been directly culpable to the aforementioned loss of intellectual property rights, clearly Congress must enact new legislation to protect from this prior unforeseen instance involving crimes against the United States and foreign nations committed by those entrusted to uphold the inventor rights under current legislation.

As civil claims cannot come prior to federal actions, the inventors are calling upon Congress to similarly take oversight of all federal, state and international investigations, so as to determine how to protect such rights. Additionally, Congress must intercede where international treaties have been violated and fraud committed against foreign nations, also posing risk to the international counterparts to the USPTO applications in foreign nations. Since these crimes are not only against the owners, assignees and inventors of the intellectual properties, which would typically mandate civil actions but are against the United States and foreign nations, the true and proper inventors' are forced to wait for federal and international actions to be taken, again, prior to having any civil claims in these matters.

Furthermore, the attached bill, preferably brought by special committees pre-screened for conflict in these matters, including any signatories², requests Congress to amend legislation to release information to the true and proper inventors on patent applications fraudulently filed on behalf of others, where The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. §552(a), as Amended, or any other applicable Federal law, upon information and belief, prevents the USPTO to disclose information on applications that were criminally³ misappropriated by attorneys licensed by the distinguished USPTO Patent Bar through a pattern of fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation that runs run so wide and so deep that it tears at the very fabric of what has become to be know as free commerce in this country, and, in the fact that it pertains to inventors rights, tears at the very fabric of the Constitution of the United States. More specifically, the true inventors cannot repair or even amend certain of the misappropriated and converted intellectual properties without the proper information from the USPTO pertaining to the fraudulently filed applications first being corrected.

Additionally, the attached bill, preferably brought by special committees pre-screened for conflict in these matters, including any signatories, requests Congress to amend

¹ See attached Ongoing Investigation Chart

² Affirmed Conflict of Interest letters are necessary due to the fact that almost four thousand attorneys are in the law firms accused and where certain of the accused have already been found violating public offices in the handling of these matters

³ Case citations available upon request.

legislation to continue the time period to suspend action by the USPTO in the case of alleged fraud and conspiracy against the United States, where Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, §1.103 Suspension of Action by the Office, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, contains insufficient time periods to investigate the allegation of fraud, including the exhaustion of appeals to any decision. In certain instances already these time frames have been exceeded leaving the inventors' rights in question and where the USPTO has tendered no information since beginning formal investigations, the inventors' now remain in limbo as to their rights, certainly opposite to the Constitutional mandate to protect such rights and Congress' mandate to enforce such protections.

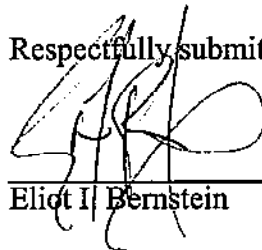
Third, the attached bill, requests Congress to enact new legislation to broaden the Commissioners' power upon information supplied by the applicant or investigatory bodies, to take any/all necessary actions to ensure the return of any fraudulently acquired intellectual properties to the true and proper inventors, owners and assignees.

Moreover, the requests in the attached bill were first suggested by Harry I. Moatz ("Moatz"), the Director of the Office of Enrollment and Discipline of the USPTO, whereby Moatz directed Iviewit to file charges of fraud and conspiracy against the United States and others with the Commissioner of Patents after reviewing attorney dockets and other evidence that contained falsified information prepared and disseminated by no less than four U.S. law firms, including but not limited to, Meltzer Lippe Goldstein & Schlissel LLP, Foley & Lardner LLP, and most recently Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zaffman LLP, all under the direction of the New York law firm of Proskauer Rose LLP.

Furthermore, this bill, also calls Congress to action in the protection of interests of similarly situated inventors and stakeholders who share in loss and is wholly and entirely in the public interest of constituents here in California, as the companies holding the intellectual properties were last headquartered in California, those interests of which the duly elected members have been sworn to protect.

Lastly, the above situations, regretfully, are time of the essence items as: the USPTO has been unresponsive materially jeopardizing the intellectual properties; the European Patent Office has been equally unresponsive, further jeopardizing the fraudulent applications filed in violation of international commerce treaties; and the Japanese Patent Office has been entirely not forthcoming, yet again, jeopardizing these fraudulent applications filed in violation of international commerce treaties. Finally, with the recent car bombing attempt on my life, these matters demand a speedy response.

Respectfully submitted,



Eliot I. Bernstein

The Honorable United States Senator Dianne Feinstein

United States Congress

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cc & ec:

Select House Judiciary Committee Members

John Conyers, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee

Select House Energy and Commerce Committee Members

The Honorable John Dingell, Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee

The Honorable Nita Lowey

The Honorable Barbara Boxer

Harry I. Moatz, Director ~ United States Patent & Trademark Office -- Office of Enrollment & Discipline

Jon W. Dudas ~ Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Stephen Lucchesi, Special Agent – Federal Bureau of Investigation

David Vogel, Research Assistant to Energy and Commerce Committee

Sampak Garg, Staff Attorney to Judiciary Committee

Shanna Winters, Staff Attorney to Judiciary Committee

Perry Apelbaum, Majority Chief of Staff and Counsel to Judiciary Committee

Dennis Fitzgibbons, Majority Staff Director to Energy and Commerce Committee

Jonathan Cordone, Deputy General Counsel to Energy and Commerce Committee

Iviewit Shareholders

Bill Name: S. _____

Senate Author(s): The Honorable United States Senator Dianne Feinstein;

Short Description: President and Congress memorialized by resolution: to amend legislation to allow the United States Patent and Trademark Office to release privileged information on patent applications notwithstanding The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. §552(a), as Amended, or any other applicable Federal law; and to amend legislation to continue the time period to suspend action by the USPTO in the case of alleged fraud notwithstanding Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, §1.103 Suspension of Action by the Office, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, to allow sufficient time periods to investigate the allegation of fraud against the United States and foreign nations, including the exhaustion of appeals to any decision, so as to not endanger inventor rights as guaranteed under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution; finally, to enact legislation giving broad powers to the USPTO in instances whereby crimes of fraud and conspiracy committed against the United States and foreign nations by agents of the United States Patent & Trademark Office have caused loss to inventor rights, in opposite the intent of the Constitution.

Long Description:

WHEREAS, recognizing the Congressional responsibility to protect inventors under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has ultimate responsibility to protect such rights using the full weight of its powers under the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution places the rights of the inventor by virtue of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 directly even before the creation of the lower courts by virtue of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9 and subsequently places Congress in charge of overseeing both the legal system and Commerce Department when either, or both as is the present case, have failed to perform their constitutionally mandated objectives to protect inventor rights; and

WHEREAS, with the intent of the Founders, the placement of these items in the Constitution is tantamount to understanding this bill, as it will be evidenced that, despite the complexity of the crimes, the simple fact is that members of the Patent Bar of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and perhaps internal agents of the USPTO, acting as attorneys for the inventors of Iviewit Holdings, Inc., Iviewit Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries, affiliates, and related parties, filed a series of fraudulent patent applications to patent offices, including but not limited to, in the U.S., Europe, and Japan, violating federal laws and international treaties, to misappropriate inventions from the inventors they represented. These crimes against the United States and foreign nations are now under a multitude of federal and international investigations which now interfere with the rights of the inventors, as civil actions cannot be initiated until federal and international authorities take appropriate actions to correct the applications, and, where no law may currently exist to enact such changes; and

WHEREAS, the attorneys involved in perpetuating these crimes have been under investigation by the Commissioner's Office of the United States Patent & Trademark Office, the Office of Enrollment and Discipline of the United States Patent and Trademark Office under the direction of Harry I. Moatz ("Moatz"), Director, and whereby Moatz has specifically stated that Congress may have to amend existing law to return the intellectual properties to the true and proper inventors, make appropriate changes and protect the inventors' rights from catastrophic loss, namely The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, as Amended or any other relevant Federal privacy law; and

WHEREAS, where Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, §1.103 Suspension of Action by the Office, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, contains insufficient time periods to investigate the allegation of fraud and conspiracy against the United States and foreign nations, including the exhaustion of appeals to any decision, whereby current limited periods of available suspensions may lead to a further loss of intellectual property rights in diametric opposition to the protections afforded inventors under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the Constitution of the United States;

and

WHEREAS, where Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, Subpart B - National Processing Provision, Examination of Applications, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, broadens the Commissioners' power upon information supplied by the applicant and/or investigatory bodies, to take any/all necessary actions to ensure the return of any fraudulently acquired intellectual properties to the true and proper inventors, owners and assignees.

RESOLVED THAT, The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, as Amended, or any other applicable Federal privacy law, be amended by the insertion of a §552 a (b) (13):

(13) to any person, as it is defined by Title 26 of the United States Code - Internal Revenue Code, who by disclosure of such information would be reasonably likely to have the benefit of enough evidence to bring civil and/or criminal charges against alleged perpetrating persons.

and,

RESOLVED THAT, Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights §1.103 Suspension of action by the Office, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, be amended by the insertion of, in the case of Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, a §1.103 (h):

(h) Suspension for cause, fraud and conspiracy against the United States. On request of the applicant, the Office may grant a suspension of action by the Office under this paragraph for good and sufficient cause in the case of alleged fraud. Any petition for suspension of action for cause or any other action for cause, in the case of alleged fraud and conspiracy against the United States under this paragraph must specify a period of suspension not exceeding the finalization of the allegations of fraud by the OED, or any other International, State or Federal Agency, including the Congress, and the exhaustion of any/all appeals.

and,

RESOLVED THAT, Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, Subpart B - National Processing Provision, Examination of Applications, or any other applicable section or any other provision in United States Code Title 35 - Patents, be amended by the insertion of, in the case of Title 37 - Code of Federal Regulations, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, Subpart B - National Processing Provision, Examination of Applications, a §1.115, and renumbering all following sections:

§1.115 Recovery of intellectual property for cause, fraud and conspiracy against the United States and foreign nations. On request of the Commissioner pursuant to information supplied by the applicant and/or investigatory bodies, take any/all other actions to ensure the return of any fraudulently acquired intellectual properties to the true and proper inventors, owners and assignees, making appropriate legislative changes to any law found to have been usurped through the fraud and/or conspiracy against the United States that endangers inventor rights, in order to timely return such rights guaranteed under the Constitution to the true and proper inventors, owners and assignees.

End of Bill.

President George W. Bush