

Marvin Green

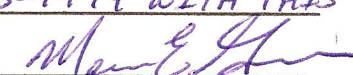
v.

HRC, Secretary,
U.S. Dept of State

Case: DOS F-125-10

Exhibit ____ of ____

MY SUPERVISOR, TIMOTHY SIMAS, DID SUBORN ME TO
PERJURY WITH AN IMPLIED PROMISE OF A TENURE
RECOMMENDATION WHEN ~~HE~~ IN MY EER ELECTRONICALLY I
SIGNED STEP 4. MY SUPERVISOR THEN PURLOINED HIMSELF
WHEN HE ELECTRONICALLY SIGNED STEP 5.

I HAVE NEVER COMPLETED OR SIGNED A DS-1974 WITH THIS
SUPERVISOR UP TO THE PRESENT TIME 5/10/2011 

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT
COMMISSION

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v.)
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HRC, Secretary)
U.S. Dept. of State)
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DOS-F-125-10

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Timothy Simas produce signed Counseling
Certification forms DS-1974 dated January 19, 2011 and January 26, 2011.

United States EEOC Judge

Date

Perjury

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Purgery)

Perjury, also known as **forswearing**, **lying under oath** or **lying on oath**, is the willful act of swearing a false oath or affirmation to tell the truth, whether spoken or in writing, concerning matters material to a judicial proceeding.^[1] That is, the witness falsely promises to tell the truth about matters which affect the outcome of the case. For example, it is not considered perjury to lie about one's age unless age is a factor in determining the legal result, such as eligibility for old age retirement benefits.

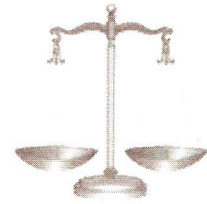
Perjury is considered a serious offense as it can be used to usurp the power of the courts, resulting in miscarriages of justice. In the United States, for example, the general perjury statute under Federal law defines perjury as a felony and provides for a prison sentence of up to five years.^[2] In the United Kingdom a potential penalty for perjury is a prison sentence of up to 7 years.^[3] However prosecutions for perjury are rare.^[4] In some countries such as France, Italy, and Germany, suspects cannot be heard under oath or affirmation and thus cannot commit perjury, regardless of what they say during their trial.

The rules for perjury also apply when a person has made a statement *under penalty of perjury*, even if the person has not been sworn or affirmed as a witness before an appropriate official. An example of this is the United States' income tax return, which, by law, must be signed as true and correct under penalty of perjury (see 26 U.S.C. § 6065 (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/26/6065.html>)). Federal tax law provides criminal penalties of up to three years in prison for violation of the tax return perjury statute. See: 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/26/7206.html#1>)

Statements of interpretation of fact are not perjury because people often make inaccurate statements unwittingly and not deliberately.^[citation needed] Individuals may have honest but mistaken beliefs about certain facts, or their recollection may be inaccurate. Like most other crimes in the common law system, to be convicted of perjury one must have had the intention (*mens rea*) to commit the act, and to have actually committed the act (*actus reus*). Subornation of perjury, attempting to induce another person to perjure themselves, is itself a crime.

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