

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
Southern Division**

D. George Sweigert,

Plaintiff-Intervenor

Case 2:22-cv-10002-GAD-KGA

George Webb Sweigert,

Plaintiff,

-against-

Jason Goodman, d/b/a/
Crowdsource The Truth

Defendant.

Movant Plaintiff-Intervenor
D. G. SWEIGERT, C/O
AMERICA'S RV
MAILBOX, PMB 13339
514 Americas Way, Box
Elder, SD 57719
Spoliation-notice@mailbox.org

Plaintiff
GEORGE WEBB SWEIGERT
209 ST. SIMONS COVE,
PEACHTREE, GA 30269-4201
503-919-0748
Georg.webb@gmail.com

Jason Goodman, defendant
252 7th Avenue, Suite 6S
New York, N.T. 10001
(323)-744-7594
truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org

**MOTION FOR PROPOSED INTERVENTION
PER RULE 24(b)
BY MOVANT D. GEORGE SWEIGERT**

PROPOSED INTERVENTION AS PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR

NOW COMES PROPOSED PLAINTIFF-INTERVENOR D. GEORGE SWEIGERT, *pro se* non-attorney who has completed one half semester of law school in good standing, to request limited permissive intervention pursuant to **F.R.C.P. Rule 24(b)**. The Movant is the brother of **Plaintiff George Webb Sweigert**, aka “GEORGE WEBB” in social media podcast circles.

The Movant was the Appellant in the action *UNITED STATES of America, ex rel. David George SWEIGERT, Plaintiff-Appellant vs. ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ASSOCIATES, INC.; Lemuel Kinney, Defendants-Appellees*, 85 F.3d 630, Sixth Circuit, May 16, 1996.

To clarify, this Court’s ORDER (ECF 12) of 2/11/2022 cites “See *Sweigert v. Goodman*, No. 18-CV-8653, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 251325, (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 19, 2022)”, (ECF No. 12, PageID.126 Filed 02/11/22 Page 1 of 5). The Movant Plaintiff-Intervenor is the plaintiff in that action in the S.D.N.Y. and not “GEORGE WEBB” (the Plaintiff). **Defendant Jason Goodman** is the defedant in the S.D.N.Y. action, *Sweigert vs. Goodman*, Case 1:18-cv-08653-VEC-SDA.

As **Jason Goodman** is presently under a court ORDER to inform judicial officers of his contempt of court sanctions, a courtesy copy is attached as EXHIBIT ONE.

Unfortunately, the Movant cannot bring the matters presently before this Court (“fraud on the court”), that are the core of this action, to the S.D.N.Y. in *Sweigert vs. Goodman*, Case 1:18-cv-08653-VEC-SDA. That S.D.N.Y. action (*Sweigert vs. Goodman*, Case 1:18-cv-08653-VEC-SDA) is presently at a very late stage in the proceedings following an ORDER on Summary Judgment.

The **Plaintiff George Webb Sweigert** filed what appears to be an amended complaint at 2:22-cv-10002 **ECF No. 8**, PageID.57 Filed 01/24/22 (**ECF dkt. 8**). The Movant Plaintiff-Intervenor has filed a COMPLAINT IN INTERVENTION concurrently with is instant motion; 2:22-cv-10002 **ECF No. 21**, PageID.186 Filed 02/22/22 (**ECF dkt. 21**). Both documents contain the following allegations and language against Defendant Goodman: defamation *per se*, slander *per se* and libel *per se*.

BACKGROUND

The core issue before this Court are claims that orbit a “fraud upon the court” allegation made by Defendant Goodman that have taken the form of defamation *per se*, libel *per se* and slander *per se*.

The Defendant Goodman filed (in bad faith) an “Amicus Brief” in the Eastern District of Michigan (M.I.E.D.), **ECF docket 20**, *George Webb Sweigert v. Cable News Network*, 2:20-cv-12933-GAD-KGA), which alleged fraud upon the court perpetrated by the M.I.E.D. *pro se* coordinator of the Court (Richard Loury), who apparently was in a conspiracy with the **Plaintiff George Webb Sweigert** according to **Defendant Goodman**.

It is alleged, Defendant then used the sham Amicus brief to build a narrative of a criminal conspiracy that was disseminated in a dozen video productions (defamation *per se*, libel *per se*, slander *per se*) on social media.

In his two-page brief, titled BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE JASON GOODMAN IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO DISMISS, Defendant Goodman explains that he “is a pro se non-attorney, non-party to this case,” then Goodman declares that he “comes now as a friend of the court to share facts and evidence Goodman alleges reveal a fraud on the court

intended to affect the outcome of this case.” *Sweigert v. CNN*, Case 2:20-cv-12933-GAD-KGA ECF No. 20, PageID.244 Filed 07/20/21 Page 2 of 4 [emphasis added].

LAW AND ARGUMENT

Movant Plaintiff-Intervenor submits this **F.R.C.P. Rule 24(b)** request in a timely manner and asserts a common question of law or fact, which does not prejudice the original party. Rule 24(b) grants the district court discretionary power to permit intervention if the motion is timely, *NAACP v. New York*, 413 U.S. 345, 365-66, 93 S.Ct. 2591, 2602-03, 37 L.Ed.2d 648 (1973). “Regarding permissive intervention, “so long as the motion for intervention is timely and there is at least one common question of law or fact, the balancing of undue delay, prejudice to the original parties, and any other relevant factors is reviewed for an abuse of discretion.” *Miller*, 103 F.3d at 1240.” *Stupak-Thrall v. Glickman*, 226 F.3d 467 (6th Cir. 2000).

Jason Goodman, d/b/a CrowdSource The Truth, has accused the Movant, Plaintiff and M.I.E.D. court employee Richard Loury of criminal activity in social media podcasts. *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 188 F.3d 394 (6th Cir. 1999).

The Movant is “uniquely situated” to provide information to this Court for the purposes of understanding the breadth and scope of Defendant Goodman’s misbehavior and injurious conduct (see EXHIBIT ONE). Turning to the wisdom of the Western District of Michigan in *United States v. ABC Industries*, 153 F.R.D. 603 (W.D. Mich. 1993) which relied upon *Utah State Dep’t of Health v. Kennecott Corp.*, 801 F.Supp. 553, 572 (D.Utah 1992) (denying “intervention of right” but granting “permissive intervention” to a party “uniquely situated to significantly contribute to the underlying factual and legal issues”) and *United States v. Acton*

Corp., 131 F.R.D. 431 (D.N.J. 1990) (allowing intervention under Rule 24(a)(2) and CERCLA Section 113(i)).

..As Defendant Goodman has plainly stated in his sham Amicus brief (ECF. Dkt. 20 in *Sweigert v. CNN*), “comes now as a friend of the court to share facts and evidence Goodman alleges reveal a fraud on the court intended to affect the outcome of this case.” As the Court is aware a sister court does not have jurisdiction over the orders of another federal court when such matters concern “fraud upon the court”; see *Eqmd, Inc. v. Farm Bureau Gen. Ins. Co. of Mich.*, Case No. 19-13698 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 5, 2021).¹

Therefore, the Movant Plaintiff-Intervenor cannot seek relief in the S.D.N.Y.

Respectfully submitted on this twenty second day of February (2/22/2022),



**D. G. SWEIGERT, C/O
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¹“Relatedly, while a federal court may have jurisdiction over a fraud-upon-the-court claim where the fraud may have infected a prior judgment of this court, it does not have jurisdiction where the fraud allegedly infected some other court's judgment. See, e.g., *Carney v. United States*, 462 F.2d 1142, 1144 (Ct. Cl. 1972) (dismissing an independent action for fraud upon a district court because “[w]hen the prior judgment attacked in the 'independent action' is that of a different court, the new court must be one having 'independent and substantive equity jurisdiction' because the action is equitable in nature”); *Cherry v. New York City Dep't of Corr.*, No. 16-cv-5708, 2016 WL 6205797, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 2016) (“I am characterizing plaintiff's complaint as an independent action in equity to set aside the prior judgment because any other characterization of plaintiff's complaint would leave the claim without subject matter jurisdiction, or barred by res judicata or the statute.” Foregoing relied upon in *Eqmd, Inc. v. Farm Bureau Gen. Ins. Co. of Mich.*, Case No. 19-13698 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 5, 2021).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, hereby certify, under penalties of perjury, that a true copy of the accompanying documents has been filed electronically forwarded with pdf copies to all parties listed below.

Jason Goodman
truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org

George Webb Sweigert
Georg.webb@gmail.com

I hereby attest that the foregoing was transmitted twenty second day of February 2022 (2/22/2022) under the penalties of perjury.



**D. G. SWEIGERT, C/O
AMERICA'S RV MAILBOX, PMB 13339
514 Americas Way, Box Elder, SD 57719**

EXHIBIT ONE

against MSD, *see* Dkts. 63, 66, MSD’s attorney sought to be relieved because he was purportedly afraid of Mr. Sweigert, *see* Dkts. 100, 101. The motion represented that the sole principal of MSD, Mr. Goodman, did not object to the attorney being relieved. The Court granted the attorney’s request to be relieved and adjourned *sine die* MSD’s time to respond to the outstanding motion for sanctions. *See* Orders, Dkts. 103, 104.

On August 24, 2021, just days after MSD’s attorney had been relieved, Plaintiffs notified the Court via a sealed letter that Mr. Goodman had violated the Protective Order. *See* Pls. Ltr., Dkt. 109; *see also* Dkt. 113. Plaintiffs attached to their letter an email string that included (in chronological order): (1) part of an email dated June 4, 2021, from Mr. Sweigert, using the email address spoliation-notice@mailbox.org, to New York State’s Attorney Grievance Committee complaining about MSD’s attorney; (2) another email from Mr. Sweigert to the Grievance Committee, dated August 16, 2021, purporting to provide background information on the attorney’s “disassociation from his client”; (3) an email from Mr. Sweigert dated August 23, 2021, to the New York Attorney General complaining about MSD and Jason Goodman; (4) an email, dated August 23, 2021 at 11:52 a.m., from Jason Goodman “to all recipients of David George Sweigert’s malicious email,” complaining about Mr. Sweigert and stating, *inter alia*, that Mr. Sweigert caused a “fraudulent email message to be sent to the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences” from a specified email address (hereafter referred to as “the confidential email address”) and that email message caused a lawsuit to be filed against Goodman¹; (5) an August 23, 2021, responsive email from Larry Klayman (who is an attorney); and (6) an August 23, 2021, response from Mr. Goodman to Mr. Klayman, which was copied to more than thirty email addresses, including Plaintiffs’ counsel and the confidential email address.

¹ The reference to the lawsuit being filed against Mr. Goodman is apparently a reference to this lawsuit, which, in fact, was filed against MSD, not Mr. Goodman.

See Dkt. 109-1; *see also* Dkt. 113 at Ex. A. In Mr. Goodman’s August 23, 2021, response to Mr. Klayman, Mr. Goodman explained that the goal of his 11:52 a.m. email had been to get the word out that Mr. Sweigert is “crazy without saying anything that he can allege is defamatory.”

Further, Mr. Goodman explained:

I’m also planting the seed with [Plaintiffs’] lawyers that they’re aligned with a crazy guy and if they don’t unalign themselves it’s gonna give me more evidence to show that they’re working together. I also sent this to [the confidential email address] first time I ever emailed that address. Let’s see if there’s any response. Now that I don’t have an attorney whatever I do my attorney can’t get sanctioned and I’m not even Pro Se so they could just yell at me and tell me not to do it again.

Dkt. 109-1 at 1; *see also* Dkt. 113 at Ex. A at 1. After determining that neither Mr. Goodman nor MSD were represented by Mr. Klayman, the Court ordered Mr. Goodman to show cause why he should not be sanctioned for violating the Protective Order. *See* Order, Dkt. 112.² Mr. Goodman asserted in his written response, “I did not know the email was subject to the protection order. . . . I recall [MSD’s former attorney] telling me that Plaintiff did something that put the address into the public domain, but I cannot recall what that was. . . . Any improper revelation was inadvertent and unintentional.” Response, Dkt. 114. After receiving Mr. Goodman’s response and the Plaintiffs’ reply, Dkt. 117, plus two more submissions from Mr. Goodman, Dkts. 120, 121, the Court scheduled an evidentiary hearing, Dkt. 122. The hearing was held on October 25, 2021. *See* Oct. 25, 2021 Hearing Tr., Dkt. 129.

Although his written response and the email that triggered this Order implicitly admitted that he was aware that a Protective Order was in place, at the hearing, Mr. Goodman testified, incredibly, that he was unsure whether he had known that there was a Protective Order in place until Plaintiffs notified him in August that he had violated it. *See id.* at 6:4–17. Although his

² The Court also ordered Plaintiffs to refile their August 24, 2021, letter publicly with the confidential email address redacted. *See* Order, Dkt. 112. Plaintiffs did so on August 26, 2021. *See* Dkt. 113.

written response stated that he could not recall why he thought the confidential email address was public, at the time of the hearing, Mr. Goodman recalled being told by MSD's former attorney in May 2021 that the confidential email was no longer confidential because it had been spoken aloud during a deposition (which itself had been marked confidential in its entirety, *see id.* at 11:13–15) and Plaintiffs' counsel did not move to strike it from the record, *see id.* at 7:11–18, 9:7–15, 10:22–11:9, 18:1–6. At the same time, Mr. Goodman acknowledged that MSD's attorney had told him prior to being relieved that he could not simply email the confidential email address, *see id.* at 9:16–19, 10:22–24, 12:9–11, advice that would make no sense if the attorney had advised Mr. Goodman that it was no longer subject to the Protective Order.³

“Sanctions may be authorized by any of a number of rules or statutory provisions, or may be permissible on the basis of the court’s inherent powers.” *Sakon v. Andreo*, 119 F.3d 109, 113 (2d Cir. 1997). As relevant here, “district courts have the inherent power” to sanction a party “for bad faith conduct violating the court’s orders.” *S. New England Tel. Co. v. Glob. NAPs Inc.*, 624 F.3d 123, 144 (2d Cir. 2010); *see also Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 50 (1991) (“[N]either is a federal court forbidden to sanction bad-faith conduct by means of the inherent power simply because that conduct could also be sanctioned under the statute or the Rules.”). A court may impose sanctions under its inherent authority if it finds by “clear evidence that the conduct at issue is (1) entirely without color and (2) motivated by improper purposes.” *Wolters Kluwer Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Scivantage*, 564 F.3d 110, 114 (2d Cir. 2009). “Conduct is entirely

³ Why the email address is confidential is not entirely clear. According to Plaintiffs' counsel, it is confidential because it communicated to Plaintiffs through a members-only email portal; thus, exposure of the email address could jeopardize the confidentiality of Plaintiffs' membership. *See* Oct. 25, 2021 Hearing Tr. at 32:9–33:1. While that argument may or may not have prevailed in the face of a defense request to the Court to remove it from the constraints of the Protective Order, the fact that Plaintiffs designated the email address as confidential has fueled Mr. Goodman's suspicion that his nemesis, Mr. Sweigert, used that email address to foment this litigation and that Plaintiffs are wrongfully trying to hide their association with him. *See id.* at 9:22–23, 16:1–9, 24:1–7, 41:16–42:10. The provenance of the email address and its role *vel non* in the genesis of this litigation are irrelevant to whether Mr. Goodman violated the Protective Order.

without color when it lacks any legal or factual basis.” *Id.*; *see also Huebner v. Midland Credit Mgmt., Inc.*, 897 F.3d 42, 55 (2d Cir. 2018) (“A court may infer bad faith when a party undertakes frivolous actions that are ‘completely without merit.’”) (citation omitted).

Applying this standard, a sanction for Mr. Goodman’s violation of the Protective Order is appropriate. The Protective Order was clear and unambiguous that “no person subject to this Order may disclose . . . Confidential Discovery Material to anyone else except as this Order expressly permits.” *See* Dkt. 41 at 2. It is obvious from the face of Mr. Goodman’s August 23, 2021 email that Mr. Goodman was well aware that the confidential email address was confidential. If he were not aware of that fact (that is, if his testimony at the hearing were truthful that he thought the email address was no longer confidential), his statement in the August 23, 2021 email — which he accidentally copied to a group of many people (including Plaintiffs’ counsel)⁴ — that his attorney “can’t get sanctioned” for using and disclosing the confidential email address would make no sense. Accordingly, it is simply not plausible that Mr. Goodman misunderstood the situation. *See Petrisch v. JP Morgan Chase*, 789 F. Supp. 2d 437, 455 (S.D.N.Y. 2011); *see also Roberts v. Bennaceur*, 658 F. App’x 611, 615 (2d Cir. 2016) (summary order) (imposing sanctions based on numerous “misrepresentations” and “inadequate explanations” that demonstrated “bad faith throughout these proceedings”) (citation omitted). Rather, Mr. Goodman’s violation of the Protective Order was done willfully, with no legitimate purpose, to satisfy Mr. Goodman’s desire to prove that Mr. Sweigert was behind the confidential

⁴ The Court can take judicial notice that the practice of hitting “reply all” on emails not infrequently results in emails being inadvertently sent to many recipients. The evidence that Mr. Goodman sent the email in question to the copyees inadvertently is that he promptly called Plaintiffs’ counsel, asked her to delete the email, and characterized the email as having been sent inadvertently. *See* Dkt. 113 at Ex. B; *see also* Oct. 25, 2021 Hearing Tr. at 43:7–9 (“At the time I composed [the August 23, 2021, email] I understood it was a statement being made to private, to a friend[.] [T]hat [*i.e.*, sending it to many recipients] was inadvertent.”).

email address.⁵ For all of these reasons, the Court concludes that Mr. Goodman willfully violated the terms of the Protective Order and disregarded the authority of the Court.

The Court has considered what an appropriate sanction would be. *See Macolor v. Libiran*, No. 14-CV-4555, 2015 WL 1267337, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 18, 2015) (sanctions must be “no more severe than reasonably necessary to deter repetition” of the misconduct “or comparable conduct by similarly situated persons”) (cleaned up). By Order entered today, the underlying lawsuit has been terminated with a default judgment against MSD. Nevertheless, given Mr. Goodman’s propensity to become involved in litigation on both sides of the versus sign, the Court finds that an appropriate sanction is to require Mr. Goodman, for the next two years, to notify all other Courts in which he litigates and all other parties against whom or with whom he litigates that a Court has determined that he willfully violated a Protective Order during litigation. *See, e.g., Gallop v. Cheney*, 667 F.3d 226, 230 (2d Cir. 2012) (requiring sanctioned counsel “for a period of one year from the date of entry of this order, to provide notice of the sanctions imposed upon him in this case . . . to any federal court in this Circuit before which he appears or seeks to appear”). To accomplish this, Mr. Goodman must, until **February 22, 2024**, file a copy of this Order in every lawsuit in which he or any company in which he is a majority shareholder is a party. This Order applies whether the lawsuit is in state court or federal court and whether Mr. Goodman or his company is represented or *pro se*. Should he fail to do so, that would be a contempt of this Court’s Order and would be punished accordingly.

Mr. Goodman must file a certification, under penalty of perjury, with this Court, not later than **March 22, 2022**, listing all cases in which he is engaged as of that date, and affirming that this Order has been filed in each case. Thereafter, on the one-year anniversary of this Order,


⁵ Whether it was Mr. Sweigert who notified Plaintiffs of the misuse of the Emmy statuette is, of course, not relevant to whether MSD’s actions violated Plaintiffs’ intellectual property rights.

until and including 2024, Mr. Goodman must file a similar certification, under penalty of perjury, listing all cases in which he has been engaged since the prior certification, and affirming that the Order was filed in all of the cases.

The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to mail a copy of this Order to Jason Goodman at: 252 7th Avenue #6s, New York, NY 10001.

SO ORDERED.

Date: February 22, 2022
New York, NY



VALERIE CAPRONI
United States District Judge