

No. \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

VOGEL DENISE NEWSOME

PETITIONER

v.

STOR-ALL ALFRED, LLC;  
JUDGE JOHN ANDREWS WEST/  
HAMILTON COUNTY (OHIO) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS; AND  
DOES 1 THROUGH 250

RESPONDENT(S)

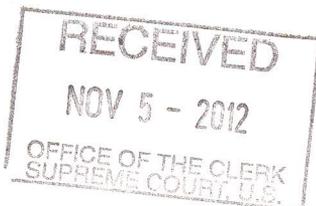
*IN RE VOGEL DENISE NEWSOME*  
ON PETITION FOR ORIGINAL WRIT, ET AL.  
*TO THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO*

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PETITION(S) FOR: ORIGINAL WRIT – WRIT OF CONSPIRACY –  
WRIT OF COURSE – WRIT OF DETINUE – WRIT OF ENTRY -  
WRIT OF EXIGI FACIAS - WRIT OF FORMEDON - WRIT OF  
INJUNCTION - WRIT OF MANDAMUS - WRIT OF POSSESSION -  
WRIT OF PRAECIPE - WRIT OF PROTECTION - WRIT OF  
RECAPTION - WRIT OF PROHIBITION - WRIT OF REVIEW - WRIT  
OF SUPERSEDEAS - WRIT OF SUPERVISORY CONTROL - WRIT OF  
SECURITATE PACIS - EXTRATERRITORIAL WRITS

VOGEL DENISE NEWSOME  
(a/k/a Denise V. Newsome)  
Post Office Box 14731  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45250  
Phone: (513) 680-2922 or  
(601) 885-9536

Petitioner



## I. QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether Newsome's "*Emergency Motion to Stay; Emergency Motion for Enlargement of Time and Other Relief The Supreme Court of the United States Deems Appropriate To Correct The Legal Wrongs/Injustices Reported Herein*" was a timely pleading in accordance with Supreme Court of the United States Rules 22, 23 and/or 33. Whether the Clerk of said Court forwarded Newsome's "EM/ORS" to individual justice (Chief Justice John G. Roberts) to which it was addressed. Whether Newsome was deprived equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities and due process of laws in the U.S. Supreme Court's handling of "EM/ORS."
2. Whether "EM/ORS" is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Whether said Court is attempting to deprive Newsome rights secured under the Constitution, other laws of the United States, equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities, and due process of laws in the handling of "EM/ORS."
3. Whether Newsome is entitled to the "Emergency Relief" sought in "EM/ORS" and pleadings filed with the Supreme Court of the United States.
4. Whether Newsome is entitled to **IMMEDIATE** temporary injunctive relief and emergency relief sought in "EM/ORS" *prior* to disposition

of OW-WOC, ET AL<sup>1</sup> – i.e. for instance as set forth in: *Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII authorizes the Commission to seek temporary injunctive relief before final disposition of a charge when a preliminary investigation indicates that **prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of Title VII.***

*Temporary or preliminary relief allows a court to stop retaliation before it occurs or continues. Such relief is appropriate if there is a substantial likelihood that the challenged action will be found to constitute unlawful retaliation, and if the charging party and/or EEOC will likely suffer irreparable harm because of retaliation.* Although courts have ruled that financial hardships are not irreparable, other **harms that accompany loss of a job may be irreparable.** - - For example, in one case forced retirees showed irreparable harm and qualified for a preliminary injunction *where they lost work and future prospects for work consequently suffering emotional distress, depression, a contracted social life, and other related harms.*

5. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States in handling of this lawsuit, is attempting to obstruct justice and provide Respondent(s) with an unlawful/illegal and

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviation for “Petition(s) for: ORIGINAL WRIT – WRIT OF CONSPIRACY – WRIT OF COURSE – WRIT OF DETINUE – WRIT OF ENTRY - WRIT OF EXIGI FACIAS - WRIT OF FORMEDON - WRIT OF INJUNCTION - WRIT OF MANDAMUS - WRIT OF POSSESSION - WRIT OF PRAECIPE - WRIT OF PROTECTION - WRIT OF RECAPTION - WRIT OF PROHIBITION - WRIT OF REVIEW - WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS - WRIT OF SUPERVISORY CONTROL - WRIT OF SECURITATE PACIS - EXTRATERRITORIAL WRITS

undue advantage in lawsuit due to bias and prejudice towards Newsome.

6. Whether the laws of the United States are equally applied to African/Black-Americans as those similarly situated. Whether the United States of America has a *“longstanding” history of knowingly discriminating against African/Black-Americans in the application of the laws.* Whether Newsome has been discriminated against in the application of the laws of the United States of America.
7. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States Justices/Administration have bias, prejudices and/or discriminatory animus towards Newsome. Whether Newsome is required to know of any bias, prejudices or discriminatory animus that Judges/Justices and Court Administration have against her.
8. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States Justices/Administration are attempting to COVER UP the criminal/civil wrongs leveled against Newsome. Whether a *“Conflict of Interest”* exist in said Court’s handling of this matter. Whether said Court has advised Newsome and parties to this action of any/all potential *“Conflict of Interest.”*
9. What relationship (if any) the Supreme Court of the United States, its justices and/or employees has with the law firm of *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients (i.e. such as Liberty Mutual Insurance Company).

10. What relationship (if any) the United States Government and/or Government Agencies and employees have with the law firm of *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients (i.e. such as Liberty Mutual Insurance Company).
11. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States is engaging in “*dilatory*” practices for purposes of financially devastating Newsome for purposes of preventing her from litigating this matter and purposes of providing opposing parties with an undue/unlawful/illegal advantage in lawsuit.
12. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States has an obligation to correct the legal wrongs made known to it and/or that it has knowledge of. *Whether said Court is required to report criminal/civil wrongs reported to it and/or made known through pleadings (i.e. as “OW-WOC, ET AL”) filed with it.*
13. Whether attorneys are governed by the Code of Professional Conduct and/or similar statutes/laws governing practice before the court(s) and representation of clients. Whether Judges/Justices have a duty to report and/or initiate the applicable proceedings against attorneys/lawyers who violate the Code of Professional Conduct and/or similar statutes/laws governing the practice of law.
14. Whether Judges/Justices are governed by the Code of Judicial Conduct and/or similar statutes/laws governing practice of the laws. Whether Judges/Justices have a duty to report and/or initiate the applicable proceedings

against judges/justices who violate the Code of Judicial Conduct and/or similar statutes/laws governing the practice of law.

15. Whether Judges/Justices have usurped authority and/or abused power in the handling of legal matters to which Newsome is a party.
16. Whether Judge(s) presiding over legal matters to which Newsome is a party have been **INDICTED** and/or **IMPEACHED** as a direct and proximate result of unlawful/illegal practices. Whether Newsome timely, properly and adequately addressed concerns of unlawful/illegal and unethical practices of judges/justices before the appropriate government entity (i.e. court(s) and/or agency).
17. Whether the **INDICTMENT** and/or **IMPEACHMENT** of judges/justices or attorneys/lawyers affect legal matters in which they are involved.
18. Whether judges/justices have subjected Newsome to discriminatory treatment in the handling of legal matters to which she is a party.
19. Whether Newsome is entitled to “*emergency*” injunctive relief and/or emergency relief pending the resolution of “OW-WOC, ET AL.” *Whether Supreme Court of the United States has a duty to mitigate damages and to protect Newsome from further irreparable injury/harm she has sustained.*
20. Whether Newsome is entitled to have “ISSUES” raised addressed upon request(s).

21. Whether Newsome is entitled to “Findings of Fact” and “Conclusion of Law” upon request(s).
22. Whether lower courts’ decisions are “arbitrary” and/or “capricious” – i.e. can be sustained by facts, evidence and legal conclusions. Moreover, contrary to laws governing said matters. Contrary to rulings of this Court on similar matters.
23. Whether Judge John Andrews West has jurisdiction/legal authority to preside over lower court action where “*Affidavit of Disqualification*” and Criminal “*FBI Complaint*” have been filed against him.
24. Whether Judge John Andrews West owe a specific duty to Newsome to recuse himself from Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas action.
25. Whether Newsome is entitled to know of “Conflict of Interest” that exist between factfinder(s)/judges/justices and/or opposing parties/counsel.
26. Whether Judges/Justices owe a specific duty to Newsome to recuse themselves when “conflict of interest” exists. Whether Judges/Justices remained on the bench in legal actions where Newsome is a party with knowledge there was a “conflict of interest” due to their relationship with opposing parties and/or their counsel/counsel’s law firm.
27. Whether judges/justices assigned cases involving Newsome and supporting “THIRD-

PARTY(S)” (i.e. such as opposing law firms as *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, their employees and/or clients) interests had a duty to recuse themselves from lawsuits – i.e. such as Judge Tom S. Lee [see **APPENDIX “4”** – Recusal Orders executed because of relationship to *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz* - provided and incorporated herein by reference] – in which **knowledge** of CONFLICT OF INTEREST EXISTED. Whether judges/justices are allowed to discriminate in their compliance with laws governing recusal [see **APPENDIX “5”** – Docket Sheet (*Newsome v. Entergy* - wherein *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz* appears as counsel of record - provided and incorporated herein by reference]. Whether judges/justices should be IMMEDIATELY removed from the bench and/or the applicable legal actions initiated against judges/justices for removal when record evidence supports judges/justices failure to recuse. How does said failure of judges/judges to recuse themselves affect the public and/or Constitutional rights of citizen(s)?

28. Whether Newsome, as a matter of Constitutional right, is entitled to JURY trial(s) when requested. Whether Newsome has been deprived of Constitutional right to jury trial(s).
29. Whether lower courts are required to protect “**federal**” rights of Newsome in the handling of lawsuit. Whether lower courts *failed to protect* Newsome’s **federally** protected rights.

30. Whether the Supreme Court of Ohio entered a decision **in conflict** with the decision of another state supreme court on the same important matter; has decided in important federal question in a way **that conflicts** with a decision by a state court of last resort; and/or has **taken a far departure** from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of the Supreme Court of the United States' supervisory power and/or original jurisdiction.
31. Whether the Supreme Court of Ohio has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals.
32. Whether Supreme Court of Ohio has decided an important question of **federal law** that has *not* been, **but should be**, settled by this Court; and/or has *decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions* of the Supreme Court of the United States.
33. Whether the lower courts entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another state supreme court on the same important matter; has decided in important federal question in a way that conflicts with a decision by a state court of last resort; and/or has ***so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure***, as to call for an exercise of the Supreme Court of the United States' supervisory power and/or original jurisdiction.

34. Whether the lower courts have decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals.
35. Whether lower court decision(s) raise question(s) as to the validity of the federal statute or treaty; raise a question statute statute/law relied upon is repugnant to the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States; or address the contention that a right, privilege or immunity is “set up or claimed under the Constitution or statutes of, or any commission held or authority exercised under, the United States.”
36. Whether the Supreme Court of the United States’ decision in *Citizens United v Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 50 (2010), have provide courts with a license and/or defense to engage in criminal acts – i.e. provide arbitrary/capricious decisions for purposes of covering up criminal/civil wrongs leveled against citizens/litigants – for purposes of protecting TOP/BIG/KEY Financial Campaign Contributors. Whether said Court NOTIFIED parties in the *Citizens United* matter and/or the PUBLIC that a CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST existed in its handling of said decision. Whether the Supreme Court of United States’ **DELIBERATE FAILURE** to **RECUSE** and/or NOTIFY of Conflict-Of-Interest in the handling of *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, renders its decision **NULL/VOID** and its acts **ARBITRARY/ CAPRICIOUS**.

37. Whether Newsome has been deprived equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities of the laws, and due process of laws secured under the United States of America's Constitution.
38. Whether Newsome is a victim of "Pattern-of-Practices," "Pattern-of-Abuse," "Pattern-of-Injustices" and/or "PATTERN" of unlawful/illegal practices as a direct and proximate result of her engagement in protected activities.
39. Whether Newsome is a victim of "*Criminal Stalking.*"
40. Whether Newsome is a victim of Government "BULLYING." Whether the United States Government/Courts allow parties opposing Newsome in legal matters (judicial and administrative) to use their "*political*" and "*financial wealth*" for purposes of BULLYING Newsome. Whether said BULLYING is for purposes of intimidation, coercion, threats, bribery, blackmail, etc. to force Newsome to abandon protected rights and/or deprive Newsome equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities of the laws and due process of laws.
41. Whether United States of America Government Officials and Newsome's former employer(s) have engaged in criminal/civil wrongs leveled against her for purposes of BLACKLISTING. Whether the United States Government Agencies/Courts have placed information on the INTERNET regarding

Newsome *that it knew and/or should have known was false, misleading and/or malicious.*

42. Whether Government agencies, their employees and others have engaged in TERRORIST ACTS.
43. Whether the United States citizens/public and/or Foreign Nations, their leaders and citizens are entitled to know of the crimes and civil injustices of the United States of America's Government, its officials/employees and co-conspirators leveled against African/Black-Americans and/or people of color.
44. Whether extraordinary circumstances exist to warrant granting of "*OW-WOC, ET AL.*"
45. Whether conspiracy(s) leveled against Newsome exist. Whether United States Government Officials'/Courts' *failure and "neglect to prevent" has created a "threat to the public" in allowing criminal(s) to remain at large in the general population.*
46. Whether Newsome is being subjected to further criminal/civil violations by the United States of America Government and its subsidiaries (i.e. such as the Ohio Attorney General's Office) in RETALIATION for engagement in protected activities. Whether United States Government Agency(s) and its subsidiaries are engaging in criminal acts of HARASSMENT, THREATS, COERCION, BLACKMAIL, INTIMIDATION, etc. in the providing of false/frivolous/sham legal process – i.e. such as 2005 Personal Income Tax claims

wherein Newsome was **NOT** a resident of the State of Ohio in 2005 [see APPENDIX “6” – December 27, 2010 correspondence from Ohio *Attorney General*] – with knowledge that said actions are **NOT** *applicable to* Newsome and are PROHIBITED by law. Whether Government *records reflect documentation to support/sustain* timely, proper and adequate notification as to Newsome’s defenses to claims asserted.

47. Whether Newsome is required to pay the fees alleged in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas’ December 20, 2010, “CASE COST BILLING” [see APPENDIX “7” incorporated herein by reference]. Whether Newsome’s submittal of “EM/ORS” stays proceeding in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas. Whether Newsome’s filing of “*Opposition/Objection to November 8, 2010 Entry; Request for Findings of Fact, Conclusion of Law; and Vacating of Entry*” and filing of this instant “OW-WOC, ET AL” with the Supreme Court of the United States stays and preserves the rights of Newsome – i.e. preclude the CRIMINAL/CIVIL violations of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas.
48. Whether Government Agencies (i.e. its employees) have violated Newsome’s Constitutional rights and other rights secured under the laws of the United States. Whether the Government has engaged in criminal/civil violations in demanding monies from citizens to which it is **NOT** entitled. Whether it is lawful for Government agency(s) to demand monetary relief from citizen(s) under certain time restraints when it, itself owes citizens

monies. Whether Government is required to compensate citizen(s) for monies owed when citizen(s) make timely demands – i.e. it has knowledge that citizen(s) are owed monies.

49. Whether citizens of the United States have the right to exercise First Amendment Rights and Rights secured/guaranteed under the United States Constitution and/or Rights secured under the laws of the United States *without fear of reprisal*.
50. Whether Courts and Judges/Justices have legal authority to interfere in matters where Newsome requested the United States Congress' and/or United States Legislature's intervention. Whether said interference deprives Newsome equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities of the laws and due process of laws – rights secured under the United States Constitution and/or laws of the United States.
51. Whether United States Government Agencies and their Officials/Employees have the right to retaliate against Newsome for exercising rights protected and secured under the laws of the United States and United States Constitution.
52. Whether opposing parties, their insurance providers, special interest groups, lobbyists, and their representatives have legal authority to retaliate against Newsome for her engagement in protected activities. Whether opposing parties and their conspirators/co-conspirators are allowed to stalk Newsome from job-to-job/employer-to-employer and

state-to-state for purposes of terminating her employment, blacklisting, etc. in retaliation for Newsome having exercised and/or or engagement in protected activities.

53. What role (if any) has the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees, clients and others have played in the criminal/civil wrongs and conspiracies leveled against Newsome?
54. What relationship (if any) does the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients have to United States of America President Barack Obama and his Administration?
55. What relationship (if any) does the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients have to past Presidents of the United States of America and their Administration?
56. What relationship (if any) does the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients have to officials/employees in the United States of America Senate and United States of America House of Representatives?
57. What relationship (if any) does the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients have in the appointment of judges/justices to the courts?
58. What role (if any) did the law firm *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its

employees and clients have in the handling of criminal/civil complaints Newsome filed with the United States Department of Justice – i.e. based on relationship and KEY position(s) held with the Commission on Civil Rights [Chairman, etc.] which *serve as a national clearinghouse for information* in respect to discrimination or denial of equal protection of the laws; submitting reports, findings and recommendations to the President and Congress; and issuing public service announcements to discourage discrimination or denial of equal protection of the laws . . . served as **Chief Counsel** to the U.S. House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution, which responsibilities included advising the Chairman and Republican Members of the Judiciary Committee on legislation and Congressional **oversight** implicating civil and constitutional rights, Congressional authority, separation of powers, proposed constitutional amendments and oversight of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights [see for instance APPENDIX “13” – Baker Donelson information regarding Bradley S. Clanton]

59. What role (if any) did *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees, its clients and the United States Department of Justice play in the COVER-UP of criminal/civil violations leveled against Newsome reported on or about September 17, 2004 in “**Petitioner's Petition Seeking Intervention/Participation of the United States Department of Justice**” - i.e. styled “*VOGEL DENISE NEWSOME vs. ENTERGY*”

*SERVICES, INC.*” [see EXHIBIT “34” of “EM/ORS”] in which Newsome timely, properly and adequately reported the criminal/civil violations of *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, Judge G. Thomas Porteous Jr. and others – to no avail.

60. Whether the IMPEACHMENT of Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr. (i.e. having role as presiding judge in lawsuit involving Newsome) on or about December 8, 2010 [see APPENDIX “8” – Article “*Senate Removes Federal Judge in Impeachment Conviction*” and EXHIBIT “12” of “EM/ORS” incorporated herein by reference], is pertinent/relevant to this instant lawsuit.
61. What role (if any) did *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees, its clients, others and the United States Department of Justice play in the COVER-UP of criminal/civil violations leveled against Newsome reported on or about September 24, 2004 in “**Request for Department of Justice's Intervention/ Participation in this Case**” - i.e. referencing “*Newsome v. Mitchell McNutt & Sams P.A.*” [See EXHIBIT “169” of “EM/ORS”] in which Newsome timely, properly and adequately reported the criminal/civil violations of Mitchell McNutt & Sams – to no avail.
62. Whether the INDICTMENT of Judge Bobby DeLaughter [i.e. having a role as presiding judge in lawsuit involving Newsome] on or about January 6, 2009, and his pleading GUILTY on or about July 30, 2009, is pertinent to this instant lawsuit.

63. Whether *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz*, its employees and clients have an interest in the outcome of this lawsuit. If so, whether the Supreme Court of the United States is aware of said knowledge and/or information.
64. Whether lower court lawsuit in Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas was filed as a direct and proximate result of Respondent Stor-All's, its insurance provider's and/or representatives' knowledge of Newsome's engagement in protected activities.
65. Whether attorneys and their client(s) are allowed to engage in criminal and civil wrongs for purposes of obstructing the administration of justice.
66. Whether the EXTRAORDINARY and EXCEPTIONAL circumstances surrounding this lawsuit supports the establishment of special court(s) to litigate matters. Whether the SPECIAL relationships of Judges/Justices to opposing party(s) in litigation involving Newsome warrant the creation of special court(s) to afford Newsome rights secured and guaranteed under the United States Constitution and laws of the United States – i.e. equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities of the laws and due process of laws.
67. Whether Newsome's "OW-WOC, ET AL" is governed by the All Writs Act and/or applicable statutes/laws.

68. Whether Newsome's "OW-WOC, ET AL" invokes the Supreme Court of the United States' ORIGINAL jurisdiction.
69. Whether Newsome is entitled to bring Writ against those who engage in conspiracy(s) against her. Whether conspiracy(s) leveled against Newsome are DANGEROUS to the PUBLIC. Whether Respondents to this action have engaged in conspiracy(s) leveled against Newsome. Whether Respondents have conspired with THIRD PARTIES in the commission and/or carrying out of conspiracy(s) leveled against Newsome.
70. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) set forth in "OW-WOC, ET AL" as a matter of course and/or matter of right.
71. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ to personal property wrongfully taken by Respondent(s) through the use of CRIMINAL acts – i.e. taken WITHOUT legal authority – taken with and aiding and abetting of corrupt court officials lacking jurisdiction to act.
72. Whether Respondent Stor-All Alfred, LLC in the handling of matter is governed by the Ohio Landlord and Tenant Act and/or statutes/laws governing Landlord and Tenant matters.
73. Whether Respondents knew and/or should have known they were engaging in criminal acts and violation of Newsome's Constitutional Rights, Civil Rights and other statutes/laws of the United States.

74. Whether Respondents had a duty to protect Newsome's property that was obtained through CRIMINAL acts. Whether Newsome is entitled to RETAKE property that has been unlawfully/illegally taken through the committing of criminal acts by Respondents.
75. Whether Newsome is entitled through "OW-WOC, ET AL" to have Respondents appear and show cause WHY rulings/decisions by lower courts should not be ANNULLED or VACATED and/or why a DORMANT judgment (i.e. obtained through criminal acts and role in conspiracy(s)) against Newsome should not be REVIVED.
76. Whether Newsome is entitled to property held by Stor-All Alfred, LLC ("Stor-All") and/or wrongfully taken by Stor-All through the use of criminal acts and done WITHOUT legal authority.
77. Whether Respondents have engaged in conspiracy(s) and other crimes to shield/cover-up unlawful/illegal practices. Whether conspiracy(s) leveled against Newsome also affect the PUBLIC.
78. Whether Newsome is entitled to injunction and/or court order(s) commanding or preventing an action. Whether has suffered and is still suffering irreparable injuries/harm from the criminal/civil violations leveled against her.
79. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) compelling lower courts and government

officials to perform MANDATORY and clearly MINISTERIAL duties CORRECTLY.

80. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) to recover possession of property/land unlawfully taken through criminal/civil violations.
81. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) ORDERING Respondents to perform act(s) to correct injuries/harm sustained by her and/or EXPLAIN WHY inaction is appropriate.
82. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) to protect her against ONGOING conspiracy(s) – i.e. which include fear imposing tactics, threats of arrest, unlawful seizures, etc.
83. Whether Newsome is entitled to laws protecting her and order(s) that FORBID certain action. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) to PREVENT lower courts from EXCEEDING jurisdiction or NONJUDICIAL officer or entity from exercising power which it lacks.
84. Whether Newsome is entitled through Writ(s) to bring for REVIEW the RECORD of the proceedings in lower courts.
85. Whether Newsome is entitled through Writ(s) that SUSPENDS a judgment creditor's POWER to LEVY execution that was obtained through criminal acts and/or unlawful/illegal practices.

86. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) to have Supreme Court of the United States CORRECT ERRONEOUS rulings made by lower courts which will and/or RESULTED in GROSS INJUSTICES.
  
87. Whether Newsome is entitled to Writ(s) against Respondents who engage conspiracy(s) involving FEAR tactics, THREATS, BLACKMAIL, EXTORTION, COERCION, INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE and CRIMINAL practices leveled against her.

## II. LIST OF PARTIES<sup>2</sup>

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page and the following is the contact information for each of their counsel/representative of record:

**Honorable John Andrew West** – *Judge*  
Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas  
1000 Main Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

**David Meranus, Esq.**  
Schwartz Manes Ruby & Slovin, LPA  
2900 Carew Tower  
441 Vine Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

**Michael E. Lively, Esq.**  
Markesbery & Richardson Co., LPA  
Post Office Box 6491  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45206

At all times relevant to this instant action, Respondents Does 1 through 250 served in respective positions with their employer and/or in their individual capacity. Newsome is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 250, inclusive, and therefore sue these Respondents by such fictitious names. Newsome is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Doe Respondent(s) so named (and/or to be named) is responsible and/or participated in the conspiracy(s)<sup>3</sup> against Newsome

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<sup>2</sup> *BOLDFACE, ITALICS, UNDERLINE, CAPS, HIGHLIGHTS* etc. of text in this *Petition* is for purposes of emphasis.

<sup>3</sup> Respondent (conspirator) becomes the agent of the other conspirator (s), and **any act done by one of the combination is regarded under the law as the act of both or all**. In other words, what one does, if there is this combination, **becomes the act of both or all of them, no**

and in such manner is responsible for the injuries and damages suffered by Newsome as set forth in this instant pleading. Newsome will amend *Petition for ORIGINAL WRIT – WRIT OF CONSPIRACY – WRIT OF COURSE – WRIT OF DETINUE – WRIT OF ENTRY - WRIT OF EXIGI FACIAS - WRIT OF FORMEDON - WRIT OF INJUNCTION - WRIT OF MANDAMUS - WRIT OF POSSESSION - WRIT OF PRAECIPE - WRIT OF PROTECTION - WRIT OF RECAPTION - WRIT OF PROHIBITION - WRIT OF REVIEW - WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS - WRIT OF SUPERVISORY CONTROL - WRIT OF SECURITATE PACIS - EXTRATERRITORIAL WRITS* to state the true names and capacities of Respondents Does 1 through 250, inclusive, when they have been identified and/or ascertained. Due to the extraordinary circumstances and scope of CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome at the time of the filing of this “OW-WOC, ET AL,” she is ignorant of the names and capacities of Doe Respondent(s) – i.e. believing that during the course of litigation of this matter and/or investigation by this Court into this matter, the identity(s) of Doe Respondent(s) may become known. By engaging in the conduct described in this “OW-WOC, ET AL,” Doe Respondent(s) acted under the course and scope of their employment with their respective employer as well as may have acted within their individual capacity. By engaging in the discriminatory conduct described in this “OW-WOC, ET AL,” Doe Respondent(s) exceeded the authority vested in them as an employee of their respective employer and committed acts of a personal nature, personal bias and/or for personal and financial interest and gain.

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**matter which individual may have done it.** This is true as to **each member of the conspiracy, even those whose involvement was limited to a minor role in the unlawful transaction, and it makes no difference whether or not such individual shared in the profits of the actions.** (Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms, Conspiracy § 9).

### III. TABLE OF CONTENTS

*In preservation of rights and issues raised, Newsome incorporates herein by reference her “EM/ORS” – See APPENDIX “9”<sup>4</sup> - and the contents therein as well as the additional Table of Contents:*

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<sup>4</sup>Dates provided below are those submitted in October 9, 2010 “EM/ORS” to support timely submittal; however, the United States Supreme Court allowed the deadline originally provided to lapse; therefore, requiring that it provide reasonable dates for persons/agencies to comply with relief sought. Newsome believes that in GOOD FAITH the United States Supreme Court should grant the applicable relief sought and make the necessary adjustment to dates for purposes of expedition of matters and mitigating damages/injuries already sustained by Newsome:

i) In the interest of justice, grant a permanent injunction enjoining the following government agency(s); persons, businesses, law firms:

- a) The United States Executive Office (White House)/President Barack H. Obama;
- b) United States Senate;
- c) United States House of Representatives;
- d) United States Department of Justice;
- e) United States Department of Labor;
- f) United States Department of Treasury;
- g) United States Department of Education;
- h) Ohio Supreme Court;
- i) Ohio Attorney General;
- j) Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas;
- k) Hamilton County Municipal Court;
- l) State of Louisiana;
- m) State of Mississippi

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- n) Commonwealth of Kentucky;
  - o) State of Ohio;
  - p) United States District Court/Eastern Division (New Orleans Division);
  - q) United States District Court/Southern Division (Jackson, Mississippi);
  - r) United States District Court/Eastern Division (Covington, Kentucky);
  - s) United States District Court/Northern Division (Dallas, Texas);
  - t) Kenton County Circuit Court (Kenton County, Kentucky);
  - u) United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals;
  - v) Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Revenue;
  - w) GMM Properties;
  - x) Spring Lake Apartments LLC;
  - y) Stor-All Alfred, LLC;
  - z) Floyd West & Company;
  - aa) Louisiana State University Medical Center (a/k/a Louisiana State University Health Science Center);
  - bb) Christian Health Ministries;
  - cc) Entergy Corporation/Entergy New Orleans, Inc.;
  - dd) Wood & Lamping, LLP;
  - ee) Page Kruger & Holland;
  - ff) Mitchell McNutt & Sams;
  - gg) Liberty Mutual Insurance Company;
  - hh) Schwartz, Manes Ruby & Slovin, LPA;
  - ii) Markesbery & Richardson Co., LPA;
  - jj) Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz;
  - kk) Brunini Grantham Grower & Hewes;

- 
- ll) Baria Fyke Hawkins & Stracener  
(a/k/a Hawkins Stracener & Gibson  
PLLC);
  - mm) JP Morgan Chase Bank NA;
  - nn) PNC Bank NA;
  - oo) and others that the United States  
Supreme Court may be aware of that  
Newsome may have missed – i.e.  
based on the facts and evidence  
contained in this instant filing and/or  
record of those listed herein.

their subdivisions/departments/branches, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors, assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from engaging in any further employment violations and criminal/civil wrongs addressed of herein and/or known to them that is prohibited by Title VII.

ii) In the interest of justice, that the United States Supreme Court enter EMERGENCY Order(s)/Judgment(s) for permanent injunction enjoining the following government agency(s); persons, businesses, law firms - See Pages 281 thru 284 of “EM/ORS” and the ***Motion for Leave*** (“MFL”) submitted with this instant filing respectively for remaining relief requested - their subdivisions/departments/branches, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors, assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from engaging in any further conspiracies and/or criminal/civil wrongs leveled against Newsome addressed herein and/or known to them that is prohibited by statutes and laws of the United States and the States in which they reside and/or conduct business.

iii) In the interest of justice, Newsome request the United States Supreme Court issue the proper Order(s)/Judgment(s) and take the proper action to have the cases regarding Newsome in the following Courts “REOPENED” (if closed) and the record(s) “CERTIFIED:”

- a) Ohio Supreme Court;
- b) Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas;

- 
- c) Hamilton County Municipal Court;
  - d) United States District Court/Eastern Division (New Orleans Division);
  - e) United States District Court/Southern Division (Jackson, Mississippi);
  - f) United States District Court/Northern Division (Dallas, Texas);
  - g) United States District Court/Eastern Division (Covington, Kentucky);
  - h) Kenton County Circuit Court (Kenton County, Kentucky); and
  - i) United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

iv) That the United States Supreme Court issue the applicable Order(s)/Judgment(s) for purposes of DETERRING and PREVENTING further conspiracies leveled against Newsome and the ***birthing/breeding*** of more CAREER CRIMINALS (i.e. CRIMINAL BULLIES) for purposes of mitigating damages and pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1986.

*U.S. v. Jimenez Recio*, 123 S.Ct. 819 (2003) - Essence of a conspiracy is an agreement to commit an unlawful act.

Agreement to commit an unlawful act, which constitutes the essence of a conspiracy, *is a **distinct evil*** that may exist and be punished whether or not the substantive crime ensues. *Id.*

Conspiracy ***poses a threat to the public*** over and above the threat of the commission of the relevant substantive crime, both because ***the combination in crime makes more likely the commission of other crimes*** and because it **decreases the probability** that ***the individuals involved will depart from their path of criminality***. *Id.*

v) In the interest of justice, Newsome request the United States Supreme Court issue the proper Order(s)/Judgment(s) and take the proper action to have the cases/charges brought by Newsome in the following

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Government/Administrative Agencies “REOPENED” (if closed) and the record(s) “CERTIFIED:”

- a) Executive Office of the United States/White House;
- b) United States Department of Justice;
- c) United States Department of Labor;
- d) United States Department of Treasury;
- e) United States Department of Education; and
- f) United States Legislature/Congress.

vi) In the interest of justice, issue the proper Order(s)/Judgment to have the United States Department of Labor make available to Newsome ALL records regarding charges/cases brought by Newsome filed against:

- a) Floyd West & Company;
- b) Louisiana State University Medical Center (a/k/a Louisiana State University Health Science Center);
- c) Christian Health Ministries;
- d) Entergy Services, Inc./Entergy New Orleans;
- e) Mitchell McNutt & Sams; and
- f) Wood & Lamping.

vii) Based upon the United States Department of Labor’s failure to follow rules governing charges filed, Newsome is requesting that, in the interest of justice and under the laws governing jurisdiction to CORRECT legal wrongs made know, that the United States Supreme Court issue the proper Order(s)/Judgment(s) to the following former employers requiring the “OPENING” (if closed) and “CERTIFICATION” of employment records regarding Newsome. This request is made in good faith in that Newsome is entitled to said relief for purposes of mitigating damages until legal actions are resolved for the following employers and those this Court has become aware of through this instant filing:

- 
- a) Floyd West & Company;
  - b) Louisiana State University Medical Center (a/k/a Louisiana State University Health Science Center);
  - c) Christian Health Ministries;
  - d) Entergy Services, Inc/Entergy New Orleans;
  - e) Mitchell McNutt & Sams;
  - f) Page Kruger & Holland; and
  - g) Wood & Lamping.

viii) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s) to **Wood & Lamping LLP** to reinstate Newsome's employment *for purposes of mitigating damages* until legal matters are resolved; however, instructing that in the interest, safety and wellbeing of Newsome she is not required to return to place of employment – i.e just returned to receipt of payroll and benefits restored to which she is entitled. **Newsome presently seeks back pay/front pay in the amount in the amount of approximately \$88,888.53 as of November 5, 2010.** Newsome request that Wood & Lamping be required to continue to pay her BI-WEEKLY from November 5, 2010, **in the amount of \$1,882.85** (i.e. to be adjusted according to annual pay raises on anniversary date of employment) forward until legal matters are resolved. Newsome further seeks this Court's intervention in that the injunctive relief sought herein is that in which she was entitled to; however, was deprived of by the United States Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division's and EEOC's efforts to COVER-UP employment violations in its role in CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome.

*Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII authorizes the Commission to seek temporary injunctive relief before final disposition of a charge when a preliminary investigation indicates that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of Title VII.*

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*Temporary or preliminary relief allows a court to stop retaliation before it occurs or continues. Such relief is appropriate if there is a substantial likelihood that the challenged action will be found to constitute unlawful retaliation, and if the charging party and/or EEOC will likely suffer irreparable harm because of retaliation.* Although courts have ruled that financial hardships are not irreparable, other **harms that accompany loss of a job may be irreparable.** - - For example, in one case forced retirees showed irreparable harm and qualified for a preliminary injunction *where they lost work and future prospects for work consequently suffering emotional distress, depression, a contracted social life, and other related harms.*

Newsome believes that the record evidence as well as the FALSE/MALICIOUS information posted on the INTERNET by the United States Government Agencies will support unlawful/illegal acts infringing upon her Constitutional Rights, Civil Rights and other protected rights for purposes of BLACKLISTING her and to see that Newsome *is NOT* employable.

In another case (*Lagies v. Copley*, 110 Cal App 3d 958, 16 Cal Rptr 368), the plaintiff, . . .alleged that officials and managerial employees of his corporate employer **abused their positions** of authority over him by **conduct** including demotions, **discriminatory treatment**, denial of long-accepted avenues of advancement, and **defamation of his reputation** to his coworkers, . . . and **to the public generally**, apparently in retaliation for a story which **offended the chairperson** of the board. The complaint further charged that the **individual defendants conspired to get plaintiff to quit, tarnish his reputation, and blackball him by preventing his being hired** . . . ; that **they published** his confidential sources **thus destroying his credibility** . . . ; that they **virtually isolated plaintiff in his place of employment** rendering him a *de facto* pariah, . . . , assigning him to more and more degrading tasks . . . . **Reversing a dismissal of the complaint, the court held the plaintiff alleged facts and circumstances which reasonably could lead trier of fact to conclude that defendants' conduct was extreme and outrageous.** The

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court noted that according to the pleadings, *defendants intentionally humiliated plaintiff, . . . singled him out for denial of merit raises, . . . , blackballed him, thus precluding other employment, . . . thus destroying his credibility . . . , all without just cause or provocation.* The court concluded that the pleadings charged more than insult and more than mere direction of job activities.

ix) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment(s) to *Mitchell McNutt & Sams* to pay Newsome *back pay and front pay in the amount of \$182,101.34* as of *November 5, 2010, for purposes of mitigating damages until legal matters are.* Newsome request that MM&S be required to continue to pay her BI-WEEKLY from November 5, 2010, *in the amount of \$1,515.53* (i.e. to be adjusted according to annual pay raises on anniversary date of employment) forward until legal matters are resolved. The record evidence supports MM&S admission of subjecting Newsome to *Discriminatory* practices and a *Hostile Work Environment* – See Pages 287 thru 288 of “EM/ORS” and “MFL”” respectively for remaining relief requested. **NOTE:** In preservation of her rights, on or about December 1, 2010, Newsome submitted for filing her complaint against Mitchell McNutt & Sams in the United States District Court of Mississippi – Southern (Jackson Division); Civil Action No. 3:10cv704 HTW-LRA.

x) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment(s) to *Page Kruger & Holland* to pay Newsome *back pay and front pay in the amount of \$168,321.38* as of *November 5, 2010, for purposes of mitigating damages until legal matters are resolved.* Newsome request that PKH be required to continue to pay her BI-WEEKLY from November 5, 2010, *in the amount of \$1,560.99* (i.e. to be adjusted according to annual pay raises on anniversary date of employment) forward until legal matters are resolved. The record evidence supports PKH’s admission of subjecting Newsome to *Discriminatory* practices and *Retaliation because of its learning of lawsuit filed by her and knowledge of Newsome’s engagement in PROTECTED activities* - See Page 288 of “EM/ORS” and “MFL”” respectively for remaining relief requested.

xi) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Kenton County Circuit Court to

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return monies by date set by this Court in **that it has allowed** the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of approximately \$16,250.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally released to opposing parties (GMM Properties and its counsel Gailen Bridges) in or about October 2008. Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer.

xii) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to GMM Properties awarding Newsome monies by date set by this Court in **that it has allowed** the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$18,480.00 (i.e. which encompasses the amount of rent and storage from October 2008 to October 2010). Furthermore, ordering that GMM Properties *is to continue to pay Newsome the amount of \$770.00 until the conclusion of all legal matters pending and/or to be brought for good-faith purposes and the mitigating of damages/injuries and irreparable harm sustained.*

xiii) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Spring Lake Apartments LLC awarding Newsome monies by the date set by this Court in **that it has allowed** the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire, in the amount of \$40,320.00 (i.e. which encompasses the amount of rent and storage from February 2006 to present/October 2010). Furthermore, ordering that Spring Lake Apartments LLC *is to continue to pay Newsome the amount of \$720.00 until the conclusion of all legal matters pending and/or to be brought for good-faith purposes and the mitigating of damages/injuries and irreparable harm sustained.*

xiv) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Wanda Abioto to return monies owed Newsome by date set by this Court in that **it has allowed** the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$4,000.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally retained. Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer.

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xv) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Richard Allen Rehfeldt to return monies owed Newsome by date set by this Court in that **it has allowed the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$700.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally retained.** Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer.

xvi) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Brian Bishop to return monies owed Newsome by date set by this Court in that **it has allowed the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$1,500.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally retained.** Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer.

xvii) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Revenue to return monies owed Newsome by date set by this Court in that **it has allowed the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$600.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally retained through the use of SHAM LEGAL PROCESS.** Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer - See Page 290 of "EM/ORS" and "MFL" respectively for remaining relief requested.

xviii) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to United States Department of the Treasury to return monies owed Newsome by date set by this Court in **that it has allowed the November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$1,800.00 for monies embezzled and unlawfully/illegally retained through the use of ABUSE OF POWER and Sham Legal Process.** Returning of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of mitigating damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer. See Page

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290 of “EM/ORS” and “MFL”” respectively for remaining relief requested.

xix) That the United States Supreme Court issue Order(s)/Judgment to Stor-All Alfred LLC to pay monies to Newsome by date set by this Court in that **it has allowed** the **November 5, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire in the amount of \$5,500.00 for costs associated with replacing property unlawfully/illegally stolen through the use of SHAM LEGAL PROCESS, ABUSE OF POWER, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE and other reasons known to it.** Reward of monies is sought in good faith for purposes of **mitigating** damages/injuries that Newsome has already sustained and continues to suffer. See Pages 290 thru 291 of “EM/ORS” and “MFL”” respectively for remaining relief requested.

xx) That the United States Supreme Court request the United States Congress to create a “SPECIAL/INFERIOR Court” to handle ALL of the pending lawsuits and/or lawsuits filed on behalf of Newsome in the following Courts:

- a) Ohio Supreme Court;
- b) Hamilton County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas;
- c) United States District Court/Eastern Division (New Orleans Division);
- d) United States District Court/Southern Division (Jackson, Mississippi);
- e) United States District Court/Northern Division (Dallas, Texas);
- f) United States District Court/Eastern Division (Covington, Kentucky);
- g) Kenton County Circuit Court (Kenton County, Kentucky)

- 
- h) United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; and
  - i) Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Revenue.

xxi) That the United States Supreme Court issue the applicable Order(s)/Judgment(s) requiring that the following Government Agencies/Courts **“CERTIFY”** record(s) regarding Complaints/Charges filed by Newsome – i.e. *providing a DEADLINE since it allowed the November 23, 2010 provided by Newsome to expire and to make the record available for review in the Cincinnati, Ohio Offices of the:*

- a) United States Department of Justice; and
- b) United States Department of Labor.

Said Government Agencies/Courts are to also provide this Court and Newsome with their *Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Laws* regarding the Complaints/Charges filed by Newsome by a date determined by this Court since it allowed the November 23, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire.

xxii) That the United States Supreme Court issue the applicable Order(s)/Judgment(s) requiring the United States Legislature and/or United States Congress to **“CERTIFY”** records regarding July 14, 2008 *“Emergency Complaint and Request for Legislature/Congress Intervention; Also Request for Investigations, Hearings and Findings”* submitted by Newsome and to provide this Court and Newsome with the status of said Complaint and the *Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Laws* of said Complaint by date provided by this Court in **that it has allowed the November 30, 2010 deadline provided by Newsome to expire**. See EXHIBIT “38” (BRIEF Only and supporting “PROOF OF MAILING/RECEIPTS”) of “EM/ORS.” *Emergency Complaint* was submitted to the attention of the following for handling:

**Original To:**

- a) Senator Patrick Leahy;

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**Copies To:**

- b) Representative John Conyers;
- c) President Barack Obama (i.e. then United States Senator);
- d) Senator John McCain; and
- e) Representative Debbie Wasserman-Schultz.

xxiii) In the interest of justice, that the United States Supreme Court based upon the facts, evidence and legal conclusions contained herein REPORT and/or INITIATE the appropriate actions (i.e. IMPEACHMENT, REMOVAL, SUSPENSION and/or DISBARMENT) against any/all of the following members of a Legal Bar for violations of ***CANON, Rules of Professional Conduct, Rules of Judicial Conduct*** and/or applicable Statutes/Rules:

- a) United States President Barack Obama;
- b) United States Vice President Joseph Biden;
- c) United States Attorney General Eric Holder;
- d) United States Senator Patrick Leahy;
- e) United States Representative John Conyers Jr.;
- f) United States Senator William Thad Cochran;
- g) Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray;
- h) Judge John Andrew West;
- i) Judge Nadine L. Allen;
- j) Judge Gregory M. Bartlett;
- k) Judge Ann Ruttle;
- l) Justice Thomas J. Moyer;
- m) Justice Robert R. Cupp;
- n) Justice Judith Ann Lanzinger;
- o) Justice Maureen O'Connor;
- p) Justice Terrence O'Donnell;
- q) Justice Paul E. Pfeifer;
- r) Justice Evelyn Lunberg Stratton;

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- s) Justice W. Eugene Davis;
  - t) Justice John D. Minton, Jr.;
  - u) Judge William Barnett;
  - v) Judge Tom S. Lee;
  - w) Magistrate Judge Linda R. Anderson;
  - x) Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr. (i.e. on or about December 8, 2010, has been IMPEACHED as a result of proceedings before the United States Senate);
  - y) Magistrate Judge Sally Shushan;
  - z) Judge Morey L. Sear;
  - aa) Prosecuting Attorney Joseph T. Deters;
  - bb) Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Christian J. Schaefer;
  - cc) Attorney General Jack Conway;
  - dd) James Moberly West, Esq.;
  - ee) Gailen Wayne Bridges, Jr., Esq.;
  - ff) Brian Neal Bishop, Esq.;
  - gg) David M. Meranus, Esq.;
  - hh) Michael E. Lively, Esq.;
  - ii) Patrick B. Healy, Esq.;
  - jj) Molly G. Vance, Esq.;
  - kk) Raymond H. Decker, Jr., Esq.;
  - ll) C. J. Schmidt, Esq.;
  - mm) Thomas J. Breed, Esq.;
  - nn) Grover Clark Monroe II, Esq.;
  - oo) Benny McCalip May, Esq.;
  - pp) Lanny R. Pace, Esq.;
  - qq) Clifford Allen McDaniel II, Esq.;
  - rr) J. Lawson Hester, Esq.;
  - ss) Wanda Abioto, Esq.;
  - tt) Brandon Isaac Dorsey, Esq.;
  - uu) Richard Allen Rehfeldt, Esq.;
  - vv) Michelle Ebony Scott-Bennett, Esq.;
  - ww) Allyson Kessler Howie, Esq.;

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- xx) Renee Williams Masinter, Esq.;
- yy) Amelia Williams Koch, Esq.;
- zz) Jennifer F. Kogos, Esq.;
- aaa) L. F. Sams Jr., Esq.;
- bbb) Thomas Y. Page, Esq.;
- ccc) Louis J. Baine, Esq.; and
- ddd) Attorneys/Judges/Justices who become known to the United States Supreme Court through the handling of this matter.

xxiv) In the interest of justice and if the laws permit, Newsome requests the ***Granting of Motion to Stay and Granting Enlargement of Time*** and the relief sought therein – i.e. that as a matter of law is still pending before this Court – so that she may prepare to bring the appropriate action in the United States Supreme Court’s ***“ORIGINAL”*** jurisdiction if permissible by law due to the EXCEPTIONAL and EXTREME circumstances addressed in this instant filing – i.e. ***Granting Stay of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas lawsuit (Case No. A0901302) out of which this instant filing arises.*** Moreover, that based on Judge West’s/Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas’ – **ACTING TRUE TO FORM** – attempts to unlawfully/illegally dismiss lawsuit before it with knowledge that it lacked jurisdiction and with knowledge that this matter is still pending before the United States Supreme Court. Further sustaining that Newsome’s decision to file “EM/ORS” was the correct action to take to protect rights guaranteed and secured under the Constitution and other laws of the United States.

xxv) ALL costs associated, expended and/or to be expended in the litigation of this action; and

xxvi) Any and all applicable relief known to the United States Supreme Court to correct legal wrongs and injustices complained of herein.

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*In preservation of rights and issues raised, Newsome incorporates herein by reference the citations and/or legal conclusions provided her “EM/ORS” – See APPENDIX “9” - and the contents therein as well as the Table of Authorities:*

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## VI. CONCISE STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

*Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 165, 28 S.Ct. 441, 52 L.Ed. 714 (1908) - [HN1] The Supreme Court of the United States will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true that it **must** take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary **cannot**, as the legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. The court **cannot** pass it by because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, the court **must** decide it, if it is brought before it. The court has no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction, which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would **be treason** to the Constitution. ***Questions may occur which the court would gladly avoid, but the court cannot avoid them.*** All the court can do is to exercise its best judgment, and conscientiously perform its duty.

This is a matter that is birthed out of the Supreme Court of Ohio's denial of Newsome's Affidavit of Disqualification. Because of the EXTRAORDINARY and EXCEPTIONAL circumstances surrounding this matter, Newsome seeks the Supreme Court of the United States' ("U.S. Supreme Court") ***Original Jurisdiction*** through Extraordinary Writ(s) Newsome believes that the role of a sitting United States President (Barack H. Obama), his Administration as well as his SPECIAL INTEREST Groups', Lobbyists', etc. role in the lower courts' actions (which are clearly prohibited by law) supports the extraordinary and exceptional circumstances which exist warranting the relief sought through Extraordinary Writ(s) and/or applicable action the U.S. Supreme Court deems

appropriate. In further support of said Court's Original Jurisdiction, Newsome states:

- a. On or about **October 9, 2010**, Newsome filed with the U.S. Supreme Court her **timely "EM/ORS"** pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 22, 23 and 30 as well as applicable laws/statutes governing said matters. In compliance with said Rules, Newsome submitted said Motions to the attention of an "individual" justice – Chief Justice John G. Roberts. See **APPENDIX "10"** – October 9, 2010 Cover Letter incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

**IMPORTANT TO NOTE:** U.S. Supreme Court Rule 22. *Applications to Individual Justices* states in part:

1. An application *addressed to an individual Justice* shall be filed with the Clerk, *who will transmit it promptly to the Justice concerned* if an individual Justice has authority to grant the sought relief.
2. The original and two copies of any application addressed to an individual Justice shall be prepared as required by Rule 33.2, and shall be accompanied by proof of service as required by Rule 29.

U.S. Supreme Court Rule 23. *Stays*:

1. A stay may be granted by a Justice as permitted by law.
2. A party to a judgment sought to be reviewed may present to a Justice an application to stay the enforcement of that judgment. See 28 U.S.C. § 2101(f).

3. An application for a stay shall set forth with particularity why the relief sought is not available from any other court or judge. Except in the most extraordinary circumstances, an application for a stay will not be entertained unless the relief requested was first sought in the appropriate court or courts below or from a judge or judges thereof. An application of stay shall identify the judgment sought to be reviewed and have appended thereto a copy of the order and opinion, if any, of the court or judge below denying the relief sought, and shall set out specific reasons why a stay is justified.

*Thus, it is not clear to Newsome whether or not her October 9, 2010 Motion was submitted to the attention of Chief Justice John C. Roberts as **MANDATED** and **REQUIRED** by Rule(s) of the Supreme Court of the United States.* It appears **from the October 14, 2010** letter submitted to Newsome under the direction of William K. Suter (Clerk of U.S. Supreme Court) and executed by Danny Bickell, *that the Clerk's Office may have **USURPED authority** and **OBSTRUCTED** the administration of justice which, as a **DIRECT** and **PROXIMATE** result, may have deprived Newsome rights secured under the United States Constitution as well as rights secured under the Rules of the U.S. Supreme Court.* In so doing, Mr. Suter/Mr. Bickell *may have **KNOWINGLY, DELIBERATELY** and **MALICIOUSLY** deprived Newsome equal protection of the laws, equal privileges and immunities of the laws, and due process of*

*laws secured/guaranteed under the United States Constitution.*

Suter/Bickell stating in October 14, 2010 letter, ***“The papers you submitted are not construed to be a petition for writ of certiorari.”*** Actions clearly supporting that the Clerk’s Office Suter/Bickell USURPED authority and obstructed the administration of justice for purposes of depriving Newsome PROTECTED rights afforded to her under the United States Constitution and Rules of the U.S. Supreme Court. Therefore, in efforts of avoiding dilatory and unlawful/illegal practices by Suter/Bickell and to preserve rights, Newsome has proceeded to file this instant pleading – i.e. without waiving her rights and ***RE-assert*** the relief sought in her ***“EM/ORS”*** herein. See **APPENDIX “9” – Excerpt<sup>5</sup>** of EM/ORS to support mailing and receipt by this Court.

- b. On or about **July 9, 2010**, a ***timely Affidavit of Disqualification*** was filed against Judge John Andrew West. A copy of said Affidavit is provided at EXHBIT “9” of “EM/ORS” submitted for filing with this Court. See **APPENDIX “9” EMORS Excerpt**.
  
- c. On or about **July 17, 2010 (Saturday)**, the Supreme Court of Ohio denied ***Affidavit of Disqualification***. A copy of that decision appears at **APPENDIX “1.”** Supporting how

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<sup>5</sup> Cover page, Table of Contents, Table of Authorities, Table of Exhibits, Page 1, Relief Sought and Signature/Certificate of Service, and United States Postal Service PROOF of Mailing.

the Supreme Court of Ohio REPEATEDLY and DELIBERATELY withheld decisions and did not provide Newsome with a copy of rulings until SEVERAL days after execution. See copy of envelope.

- d. On or about **July 26, 2010**, a *timely Motion for Reconsideration* was submitted. A copy of said motion was provided at EXHIBIT “10” of October 9, 2010 “EM/ORS” submitted for filing with this Court and is hereby incorporated by reference.
- e. On or about **August 2, 2010**, the Supreme Court of Ohio denied *Motion for Reconsideration*. A copy that decision appears at APPENDIX “2.”
- f. On or about **August 11, 2010**, a *timely Notification of Intent to File Emergency Writ of Certiorari With The Supreme Court of the United States; Motion to Stay Proceedings – Request for Entry of Final Judgment/Issuance of Mandate As Well As Stay of Proceedings Should Court Insist on Allowing August 2, 2010 Judgment Entry to Stand* (“NOITFEW/MTS”) was submitted. A copy of said Notification/Motion to Stay was provided at EXHIBIT “8” of October 9, 2010 “EM/ORS” submitted for filing with this Court and is hereby incorporated by reference.
- g. On or about **August 18, 2010**, the Supreme Court of Ohio executed *Judgment Entry on Defendant’s 8/11/10 Motion for Final Entry and Stay*. A copy of that decision appears at APPENDIX “3.”

- h. On or about October 14, 2010, William K. Suter (Clerk of the Supreme Court of United States)/Danny Bickell returned a portion of Newsome’s October 9, 2010 filing (i.e. not entire filing – Letter to Justice Roberts, Filing Fee, Original October 9, 2010 Brief and Exhibits 1 through 15 only [i.e. out of the 169 Exhibits provided]).
- i. On or about October 25, 2010, out of concerns that the Clerk’s Office of this Court was attempting to “Obstruct Justice” Newsome *re-submitted* the original letter provided with her October 9, 2010 filing to Chief Justice John G. Roberts via *“Registered Letter”* along with a copy of the October 14, 2010 letter from William K. Suter/Danny Bickell. See **APPENDIX “11”** and is incorporated hereto as if set forth in full.
- j. On or about November 8, 2010, Gail Johnson on behalf of William K. Suter (Clerk of Court) and Supreme Court of United States drafted letter advising corrections to the Petition for Extraordinary Writ (“PFEW”). On or about January 6, 2011, Newsome submitted revised PFEW. See **APPENDIX “12”** – *January 6, 2011 Cover Letter and copy of November 8, 2010 letter from the Clerk/Gail Johnson* – incorporated herein by reference.
- k. Because of the EXTRAORDINARY and EXCEPTIONAL circumstances surrounding this action, pursuant to Rule 17 – *Procedure in an Original Action* - of the U.S. Supreme Court, “*A petition for an extraordinary writ in*

*aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction shall be filed as provided in Rule 20" of this Court.*

- l. Pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court Rule 20 – ***Procedure on a Petition for an Extraordinary Writ*** – issuance by the Court of an extraordinary writ is authorized by 28 USC § 1651(a).
- m. The jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).
- n. The jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1251 – Original Jurisdiction:

(a) The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies between two or more states. . . .

- o. Jurisdiction is invoked under U.S. Supreme Court Rule 17(1) – ***Procedure in an Original Action***:

This Rule applies only to an action invoking the Court's original jurisdiction under Article III of the Constitution of the United States. See also 28 U. S. C. §1251 and U. S. Const., Amdt. 11. A petition for an extraordinary writ in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction shall be filed as provided in Rule 20.

- p. The jurisdiction of this Court is further invoked pursuant to **Article III, § 2, United States Constitution** - - Section 2: *The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the*

*Laws of the United States, and Treaties made,  
or which shall be made, under their Authority*

...

## § 402.02 Article III Jurisdiction and Its Limitations

### [1] – Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court Under Article III

[a] Nature of Original Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court is generally a source of appellate review, but *it can act as a **trial court in certain instances***. Original jurisdiction means the following, as Justice Marshall explained in *Marbury v. Madison*; 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 174, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803):

[The Court has] the power to hear and decide a lawsuit in the **first** instance . . . [A]ppellate jurisdiction means the authority to review the judgment of another court which has already heard the lawsuit in the first instance. Trial courts are courts that exercise original jurisdiction; courts of appeals. . . exercise appellate jurisdiction. *Id.*

Article III of the U.S. Constitution prescribes the Supreme Court's **original jurisdiction** (*See* U.S. Constitution, Article III, § 2 cl. 2). Under the first clause of Section 2 of Article III, federal courts have jurisdiction over the following: *[A]ll Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority.*

- q. Vol. 22 Moore's Federal Practice, § 400.03  
*Relationship of Supreme Court to State Courts:*

[1] STATE COURT MUST PROTECT FEDERAL RIGHTS: The state courts existed before Congress created the federal courts. Their existence was not disturbed by the adoption of the Constitution. State courts *are required to protect federal*, as well as state-created, rights. *See Testa v. Katt*, 330 U.S. 386, 390-394, 67 S.Ct. 810, 91 L.Ed. 967 (1947) (state court *could not refuse to enforce federal claim*).

[2] SUPREME COURT MAY REVIEW DECISION OF HIGHEST STATE COURT IF SUBSTANTIAL FEDERAL QUESTION IS INVOLVED: If a party elects to litigate in state court, **the Supreme Court may review a final judgment or decree of the highest state court in which a decision can be had if it turns on a substantial federal question.** More specifically, the decision must:

- (1) raise a question as to the validity of the federal statute or treaty;
- (2) raise a question as to whether a state statute is repugnant to the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States; or
- (3) address the contention that a title, right, privilege or immunity is "set up or claimed under the Constitution or the treaties or statutes of, or any commission held or authority exercised under, the United States." (*See* 28 USC § 1257(a)).

The constitutionality of this scheme was upheld early in the Court's history.

(*See Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264, 421, 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821) (Court has supervising power over judgments of state courts that conflict with Constitution of federal laws or treaties); *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 304, 342, 14 U.S. 304, 4 L.Ed. 97(1816) (“the appellate power of the United States must . . . extend to state tribunals”).

The qualifying phrase “highest court of a state in which a decision could be had” means the highest court in the state with appellate power over the judgment.

*See Flynt v. Ohio*, 451 U.S. 619, 620, 101 S.Ct. 1958, 68 L.Ed 2d 489 (1981) (per curiam) (jurisdiction to review only final judgment of highest state court); *Nash v. Florida Indus. Comm'n*, 389 U.S. 235, 237 n.1, 88 S.Ct. 362, 19 L.Ed.2d 438 (1967) (decision of intermediate appellate court reviewed because Court was “unable to say” that court was not highest one in which decision could be had).

- r. Vol. 22 Moore's Federal Practice, § 400.04 ***Supervisory Authority of Supreme Court Over Inferior Federal Courts***

[1] SUPREME COURT HAS EXTENSIVE RULEMAKING POWER: The Supreme Court ***has powers beyond its duty to entertain cases within its original and appellate jurisdiction.***

The Court has *extensive* power to prescribe rules of practice and procedure for civil actions. . . . The Supreme Court, of course, has the *power to promulgate* rules governing practice and procedure before itself, and has done so.

- s. Newsome is not aware whether the Ohio Supreme Court complied with 28 U.S.C. § 2403(a) and certified to the Attorney General the fact that the constitutionality of an Act of Congress was drawn into question. Newsome knows that there was sufficient and timely/properly submitted information provided through pleadings filed to support that the Ohio Supreme Court *knew* and/or should have known that the "constitutionality of an Act of Congress was drawn into question." Nevertheless, it is a good thing that Newsome **served copies of her filings** on the United States Attorney General Eric Holder and United States President Barack Obama to support and sustain the Ohio Supreme Court's knowledge that "constitutionality of Act of Congress was drawn into question." See **APPENDIX "14"** supporting proof of mailing and receipt by United States Attorney General Eric Holder and United States President Barack Obama of: **(a)** July 9, 2010 Affidavit of Disqualification; **(b)** July 26, 2010 Motion for Reconsideration; and **(c)** August 11, 2010 **"NOITFEW/MTS."**

- t. Pursuant the U.S. Supreme Court Rule 29(b), 28 USC § 2403(a) may apply.<sup>6</sup>
- u. The following statute may further apply: 28 USC §2403 - ***Intervention by United States or a State; Constitutional Question:*** (a) In any action, suit or proceeding in a court of the United States to which the United States or any agency, officer or employee thereof is not a party, *wherein the constitutionality of any Act of Congress affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall certify such fact to the Attorney General, and shall permit the United States to intervene for presentation of evidence, if evidence is otherwise admissible in the case, and for argument on the question of constitutionality.* The United States shall, subject to the applicable provisions of law, have all the rights of a party and be subject to all liabilities of a party as to court costs to the extent necessary for a proper presentation of the facts and law relating to the question of constitutionality.

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<sup>6</sup> U.S. Supreme Court Rule 29(b): In any proceeding in this Court in which the constitutionality of an Act of Congress is drawn into question, and neither the United States nor any federal department, office, agency, officer, or employee is a party, the initial document filed in this Court shall recite that 28 U. S. C. § 2403(a) may apply and shall be served on the Solicitor General of the United States, Room 5614, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, DC 20530-0001. In such a proceeding from any court of the United States, as defined by 28 U. S. C. § 451, the initial document also shall state whether that court, pursuant to 28 U. S. C. § 2403(a), certified to the Attorney General the fact that the constitutionality of an Act of Congress was drawn into question. See Rule 14.1(e)(v).

It appears to be a good thing that Newsome continued to notify the United States Attorney General Eric Holder and United States President Barack Obama as to what was taking place under their WATCH.

## VII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, STATUTES, ORDINANCES and REGULATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE

### CONSTITUTION:

- a. United States Constitution
- b. United States Constitution – Amendments 1, 7, 13 through 15
- c. Article III, § 2, United States Constitution

### STATUTES:

- d. 18 USC § 2 - *Principals*
- e. 18 USC § 241 - *Conspiracy against rights*
- f. 18 USC § 242 - *Deprivation of rights under color of law*
- g. 18 USC § 371 - *Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States*
- h. 18 USC § 372 - *Conspiracy to impede* or injure officer
- i. 18 USC § 666 - *Theft or bribery concerning programs receiving Federal funds*

- j. 18 USC § 1001 - *Statements or entries generally*
- k. 18 USC § 1341 - ***Frauds and swindles***
- l. 18 USC § 1346 - *Definition of “scheme or artifice to defraud”*
- m. 18 USC § 1509 - ***Obstruction of court orders***
- n. 18 USC § 1512 - ***Tampering with a witness, victim,*** or an informant
- o. 18 USC § 1513 - ***Retaliating against a witness, victim,*** or an informant
- p. 18 USC § 1519 - ***Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in Federal investigations*** and bankruptcy
- q. 18 USC § 1701 - ***Obstruction of mails generally***
- r. 18 USC § 1702 - ***Obstruction of correspondence***
- s. 18 USC § 1703 - *Delay or destruction of mail or newspapers*
- t. 18 USC § 1708 - *Theft or receipt of stolen mail matter generally*
- u. 18 USC § 1723 - *Avoidance of postage by using lower class matter*
- v. 18 USC § 1726 - *Postage collected unlawfully*
- w. 28 USC § 144 - ***Bias or prejudice of judge***

- x. 28 USC § 455 - *Disqualification of justice, judge, or magistrate judge*
- y. 28 USC § 1651 - *Writs*
- z. 28 USC § 1915 - *Proceedings in forma pauperis*
- aa. 28 USC § 2101 - *Supreme Court; time for appeal or certiorari; docketing; stay*
- bb. 28 USC § 1257 - *State courts; certiorari*
- cc. 42 USC § 1983 - *Civil action for deprivation of rights*
- dd. 42 USC § 1985 - *Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights*
- ee. 42 USC § 1986 - *Action for neglect to prevent*<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section [1985](#) of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action; . . .

## VIII. CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

COMES NOW, Petitioner Vogel Denise Newsome (hereinafter, “Newsome” and/or “Petitioner Newsome”) ***WITHOUT*** *waiving defenses* set forth in:

(1) October 9, 2010 *“Emergency Motion to Stay; Emergency Motion for Enlargement of Time and Other Relief The Supreme Court of the United States Deems Appropriate To Correct The Legal Wrongs/Injustices Reported Herein”* (“EM/ORS”):

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/100910-emergency-motion](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/100910-emergency-motion)

(2) April 22, 2011 Response To March 17, 2011 Supreme Court of the United States' Letter:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/042211-s-ct-filing-exhibits-proof-of-mailing](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/042211-s-ct-filing-exhibits-proof-of-mailing)

(3) May 3, 2011 Response To March 17, 2011 and April 27, 2011, Supreme Court of the United States' Letters - Identifying Extraordinary Writ(s) To Be Filed and Writ(s) Under All Writs Act To Be Filed:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/050311-ltr-justicerobertssuterfinal](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/050311-ltr-justicerobertssuterfinal)

(4) July 18, 2011 Correspondence entitled, Response To May 18, 2011 Mailing RETURNED Containing Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. Copy Of May 3, 2011 Pleading:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/071811-ltr-ctjusticerobertssuter](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/071811-ltr-ctjusticerobertssuter)

(5) June 12, 2012 pleading entitled, Response To May 4, 2012 Supreme Court of the United States' Letter and Request An Answer Regarding What It Is The Supreme Court of the United States of America Does Not Understand Regarding Vogel Denise Newsome's Response To March 17, 2011 and April 27, 2011, Supreme Court of the United States' Letters - **Identifying** Extraordinary Writ(s) To Be Filed and Writ(s) Under All Writs Act To Be Filed:

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/061212-response-to050414supremecourtletterfinal-13315727>

(6) August 25, 2012 pleading entitled, Response To June 28, 2012 Supreme Court of the United States' Documents Received - Request For An Answer Regarding What It is The Supreme Court of the United States Of America Does Not Understand Regarding Vogel Denise Newsome's Petition For Extraordinary Writ Sought To Be Filed Under The "ALL WRITS" Statute/Law and Governing United States Laws - Affidavit To Support Compliance With Supreme Court Filing Requirements - Request To Be Notified Of Any/All Conflicts Of Interest:

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/082512-united-states-supreme-court-response>

and incorporate the issues/arguments raised in pleadings as if set forth in full herein. **This is a matter that involves a sitting United States of America President (Barack H. Obama)/his Administration/his Legal Counsel (Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz) and their SPECIAL Interest Groups who all have interests (i.e. financial/personal) in the outcome of this lawsuit. This is a matter of EXTRAORDINARY and EXCEPTIONAL circumstances in which Newsome is not aware whether the Supreme Court of the United States has seen anything like**

*it.* The lawsuit filed against Newsome in the lower court is one that is a part of “PATTERN” of unlawful/illegal practices that have been leveled against her that are *racially motivated*. In preservation of rights secured to Newsome under the United States of America Constitution, Laws of the United States of America (“United States”) and other governing statutes/laws, she submit her **Petition(s)** for: ORIGINAL WRIT – WRIT OF CONSPIRACY – WRIT OF COURSE – WRIT OF DETINUE – WRIT OF ENTRY - WRIT OF EXIGI FACIAS - WRIT OF FORMEDON - WRIT OF INJUNCTION - WRIT OF MANDAMUS - WRIT OF POSSESSION - WRIT OF PRAECIPE - WRIT OF PROTECTION - WRIT OF RECAPTION - WRIT OF PROHIBITION - WRIT OF REVIEW - WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS - WRIT OF SUPERVISORY CONTROL - WRIT OF SECURITATE PACIS - EXTRATERRITORIAL WRITS (hereinafter, “OW-WOC, ET AL”) and states the following in support thereof:

*Furthermore, for preservation purposes and WITHOUT waiving defenses* set forth in her October 9, 2010 “EM/ORS” – Newsome incorporates the issues/arguments raised therein as if set forth in full herein (see also excerpt of EM/ORS at **APPENDIX “4.”** Newsome further states the following:

- a. See facts set forth at *Concise Statement of Jurisdiction* above of this instant pleading.

## **IX. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

### **A. CONFLICT OF INTEREST REQUEST:**

Prior to addressing the reasons for granting the Petition, Newsome, in the interest of justice as well as for PUBLIC/WORLDWIDE interest, Newsome request that the U.S. Supreme Court Justice(s)/Administration **advise her of whether or not “CONFLICT OF INTEREST” exists in the handling of this matter.**

Newsome has obtained information which will support that Respondent Stor-All Alfred LLC's/its insurance provider (Liberty Mutual Insurance Company) and Liberty Mutual's counsel - i.e. for instance, *Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz* [*“Baker Donelson”*]) has **advertised** its SPECIAL relationships/ties to *“highly distinguished individuals, people who have served as:”*

- **Chief of Staff** to the President of the United States
- United States **Secretary of State**
- United States **Senate Majority** Leader
- **Members of the United States Senate**
- **Members of the United States House of Representatives**
- Director of the *Office of Foreign Assets Control for United States*
- **Department of Treasury**
- **Director** of the *Administrative Office of the United States*
- **Chief Counsel, Acting Director, and Acting Deputy** Director of United States Citizenship & Immigration Services within

the *United States Department of Homeland Security*

- **Majority and Minority Staff Director** of the **Senate Committee on Appropriations**
- **Member of United States President's Domestic Policy Council**
- **Counselor** to the **Deputy Secretary for the United States Department of HHS**
- **Chief of Staff** of the **Supreme Court of the United States**
- **Administrative Assistant** to the **Chief Justice of the United States**
- **Deputy** under **Secretary of International Trade for the United States Department of Commerce**
- **Ambassador** to Japan
- **Ambassador** to Turkey
- **Ambassador** to Saudi Arabia
- **Ambassador** to the Sultanate of Oman
- **Governor of Tennessee**
- **Governor of Mississippi**
- **Deputy Governor and Chief of Staff for the Governor of Tennessee**
- **Commissioner of Finance & Administration** (Chief Operating Officer) - State of Tennessee
- Special **Counselor** to the Governor of Virginia
- **United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge**
- **United States District Court Judges**
- **United States Attorneys**
- **Presidents** of **State and Local Bar Associations**

**EMPHASIS ADDED** in that this information is pertinent to establish - *“though not parties to original action . . .are in position to frustrate implementation of court order or proper administration of justice”* - the CONSPIRACY and PATTERN-OF-CRIMINAL/CIVIL wrongs leveled against Newsome out of which this instant relief is sought. This information was originally located at:

<http://www.martindale.com/Baker-Donelson-Bearman-Caldwell/law-firm-307399.htm>

See attached at **APPENDIX “15”** attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. It is such information which had been posted for several years. See **APPENDIX “16”** of listing pulled approximately September 11, **2004**. However, *when Newsome went PUBLIC and released this information, Baker Donelson moved SWIFTLY for DAMAGE-CONTROL purposes and SCRUBBED this information from the Internet.* It is a **GOOD THING** NEWSOME RETAINED HARD COPIES so that the **PUBLIC/WORLD** can see the COVER-UP and **COWARDLY** tactics of one of the most Powerful Leaders (Barack Obama)/Countries (United States) attempting to **HIDE/MASK** their **CRIMES/CIVIL WRONGS** leveled against Newsome, members of her class and/or citizens of the United States of America. From research, Baker Donelson’s LISTING of GOVERNMENT positions held/controlled may also be found on its website. See **APPENDIX “17”**“attached hereto . . .”

Newsome hereby DEMANDS that this Court advise her of any/all **CONFLICTS-Of-Interest** that exist. In further support of this DEMAND please see the following Table; however, additional **CONFLICTS** are **MANDATORILY** required to be made KNOWN to Newsome as a matter of statutes/laws governing said

matters. It is a matter of PUBLIC/GLOBAL/INTERNATIONAL interests in that this Court is the HIGHEST Court of the ***ONCE MOST powerful Country (United States of America) in the World.*** The HIGHEST Court in which it appears *one has to be either CATHOLIC or JEWISH* to be appointed to the Bench – i.e. **DISCIMINATORY** and **UNCONSTITUTIONAL** practices in itself. The United States of America in which its ***CONGRESS consist of approximately an 100% ALL WHITE Senate and approximately 90% ALL WHITE House of Representatives as recent as the YEAR 2012!***

The HIGHEST Court in the ***ONCE MOST powerful Country*** (United States of America) which is AWARE of the CONFLICTS-Of-Interest present and FAILURE to RECUSE and or STEP DOWN from serving. The record evidence of this Court will support that Newsome on or about July 18, 2011, demanded that the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court STEP DOWN, be REMOVED and/or IMPEACHED:

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:** . . . Newsome's REQUEST that ALL Justices of the United States Supreme Court be IMMEDIATELY REMOVED from the BENCH (by **FRIDAY, July 22, 2011**) - i.e. IMPEACHED, or in accordance with the applicable laws governing REMOVAL and/or IMPEACHMENT! While such request(s) may be UNPRECEDENT it is one of **URGENT and NATIONAL SECURITY**; as well as in **PUBLIC/WORLDWIDE Interest** that the Supreme Court of the United States be PURGED of such CRIMINALS so that JUSTICE may be rendered UNBIAS and IMPARTIALLY - i.e. rather than TAINTED with the likes of this Court's present Judicial Panel.

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:** That the PUBLIC/WORLD would be better served and the United States may be SPARED further EMBARRASSMENT (sic) and HUMILIATION/DISGRACE/DISHONOR if the

Justices of this Court and those involved in the  
CORRUPTION, COVER-UP of Criminal Civil wrongs  
leveled against Newsome **STEP DOWN**  
**IMMEDIATELY!**

See **APPENDIX “18”** attached hereto and incorporated by  
reference as if set forth in full herein.

It appears this Court is FULLY AWARE and is  
allowing its RELATIONSHIPS with Baker Donelson  
Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz to **CONTROL and**  
**MANIPULATE “Supreme Court DECISIONS”** through  
CRIMINAL acts and practices. Moreover, **the Justices and**  
**the Staff of this Court are WILLING PARTICIPANTS** in  
Baker Donelson’s CONSPIRACIES and CRIMINAL  
activities, and, therefore, present CONFLICTS-Of-Interest  
warranting RECUSAL. See **APPENDIX “19” – Conduct or**  
**Bias of Law Clerk or Other Judicial Support Personnel As**  
**Warranting Recusal of FEDERAL Judge or Magistrate** (i.e.  
which INCLUDE Justice(s) of the U.S. Supreme Court,  
attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth  
in full herein. The Justices of this Court having  
KNOWLEDGE that it is Baker Donelson’s **ACCESS and**  
**CONTROL** of the **EXECUTIVE** Branch/White  
House/United States of America Presidents and  
**LEGISLATIVE** Branch/Congress/United States Senators *as*  
*their Legal Counsel/Advisor that led to their*  
**NOMINATION and APPOINTMENT** of Justices Baker  
Donelson *wanted on this Court’s Bench for purposes of*  
*PROMOTING its and its clients’ PERSONAL/BUSINESS*  
*interests – i.e. interests which appears to be motivated by*  
*discriminatory, racist and WHITE SUPREMACIST*  
*ideology!*

During Newsome’s research on said matter(s), she  
came across an article in the Minnesota Law Review  
entitled, **“DISQUALIFICATION of Supreme Court Justices:**

*The Certiorari Conundrum,*” in which for instance, provide an example:

...the recent nomination of **Stephen Breyer** to the Supreme Court of the United States raised the question of his participation as a “name” in a Lloyd’s of London insurance syndicate. During the confirmation hearings, Justice **Breyer pledged that he would not participate in any cases that implicated Lloyd’s financial interests.** As a member of the Court, he has declined to sit on cases involving Lloyd’s either directly or indirectly. **Other nominees** in less controversial circumstances have made similar disqualification commitments. Since 1992, there have been OVER 350 cases, petitions, motions or applications in which one or more Supreme Court Justices “took NO part. . .”

at Page 659 See **APPENDIX “20”** – attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. Nevertheless, when Newsome comes before this Court, its Justices CLEARLY having KNOWLEDGE of the CONFLICTS-Of-Interest that exist FAIL to recuse themselves and proceed on to ENGAGE in CRIMINAL wrongdoing and fulfilling their ROLES in Conspiracies to DEPRIVE Newsome EQUAL protection of the laws, immunities and privileges and DUE PROCESS of laws secured/guaranteed under the United States Constitution. As in the instant lawsuit, the Justices of this Court are AWARE and/or have KNOWLEDGE of Baker Donelson’s FINANCIAL interests in this lawsuit and that of its Clients – i.e. **RESPONDENT STOR-ALL ALFRED LLC, LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, United States of America PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA, the United States of America’s CONGRESSIONAL Members and those with whom they CONSPIRE.**

While Baker Donelson's name may **not** appear as Legal Counsel in this Lawsuit, PROVISIONS have been made to add them and their Client(s) as a party when applicable and upon receipt of DISCOVERY evidence which will provide additional evidence as to the ROLE it has played in the CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome – i.e. being added in replacement of the unnamed “DOES 1 through 250” – and their INTERESTS in this instant lawsuit. *Sable v. General Motors Corp.*, 90 F.3d 171 (1996); *U.S. v. New York Tel. Co.*, 98 S.Ct. 364, 434 U.S. 159, 54 L.Ed.2d 376 and *Mongelli v. Mongelli*, 849 F.Supp. 215 (1994)

Under All Writs Act, federal courts has authority to issue commands as necessary to effectuate orders it has previously issued and extends to persons who were not parties to original action but are in position to frustrate implementation of court order.

Furthermore, Newsome's RESEARCH has yielded information wherein Baker Donelson *engages in “TAG-TEAM Litigation”* – i.e. lawsuits in which Baker Donelson COWARDLY **SHIELDS/HIDES** its role in lawsuits involving Newsome by relying upon what are known as “**FRONTING Firms**” wherein it **SHARE** Clients and interests of these other Law Firms and **SHARE** in the expenses and PROFITS from representation of clients for purposes of **REMAINING UNDETECTED!** In this instant “OW-WOC, ET AL,” the “**FRONTNG**” law firms being used by Baker Donelson are Schwartz Manes Ruby & Slovin and Markesbery & Richardson Co. For instance, see *HOOD vs. HOFFMAN-LAROCHE, LTD*, District of Columbia District Court, Case No. 1:06-cv-01484 – **APPENDIX “21”** attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein – where Baker Donelson **TAG-TEAMS** *with Law Firms as Butler Snow O'Mara Stevens & Cannada PLLC (“Butler Snow”) and Phelps Dunbar LLP (“Phelps Dunbar”)*.

Of course, like Baker Donelson, their associating law firms enjoying sharing their CLIENT LISTINGS with the PUBLIC. See for instance APPENDIX “22” – Phelp Dunbars Listing and that of Page Kruger & Holland attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. Information that is relevant in that it provides information to further support RECUSAL and CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST requests of Newsome. SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE is apparent through lawsuits in which Newsome engages. For instance:

In *Newsome vs. Mitchell McNutt & Sams*, **Butler Snow** attempted to enter that lawsuit **WITHOUT** making an appearance. Newsome TIMELY, PROPERLY and ADEQUATELY objected to these CRIMINAL and CIVIL violations! *To date that lawsuit sits DORMANT as the CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome ESCALATES!* Newsome believes that Baker Donelson is involved and merely using Butler Snow as a FRONTING Firm to HIDE/SHIELD its ROLE and personal, business and financial INTERESTS in lawsuit. This case is just sitting DORMANT as Baker Donelson and its CONSPIRATORS and **BRIBED/TAINTED** and **CORRUPT** Judge(s) **OBSTRUCT** the administration of justice and **CONTINUE** to engage in CRIMINAL and CIVIL violations leveled against Newsome.

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/051912-docket-sheet-mms](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/051912-docket-sheet-mms)

A lawsuit in which one of Phelp Dunbar’s Employees (F. Keith Ball) **has been assigned** as the Magistrate Judge: [www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/071812-fax-to-phelps-dunbar-w-thomas-siler-jr-jason-t-marsh](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/071812-fax-to-phelps-dunbar-w-thomas-siler-jr-jason-t-marsh) This is a lawsuit in which it appears Baker Donelson had Magistrate Ball **ABUSE** his Authority and **WITHOUT** Jurisdiction,

etc. enter a NULL/VOID Order STAYING the lawsuit. Now it appears a matter which may also have to *be brought before this Court as an ORIGINAL action pursuant to Rules 17 and 20 of the Supreme Court of the United States and other statutes/laws governing said matters.*

In *Newsome vs. Page Kruger & Holland, et al.*, **Phelps Dunbar** has appeared as counsel and is acting as the **FRONTING** Firm for Baker Donelson and their personal, business and financial INTERESTS. Judge Tom S. Lee is assigned this matter. Judge Lee appears on Baker Donelson's LISTING of Judges:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/baker-donelson-ties-to-judgesjustices-as-of120911-11566964](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/baker-donelson-ties-to-judgesjustices-as-of120911-11566964)

As well as Baker Donelson appearing on Judge Lee's List of Law Firms REQUIRING his recusal:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/lee-judge-recusal-orders-11574531](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/lee-judge-recusal-orders-11574531)

For instance, Newsome TIMELY, PROPERLY and ADEQUATELY made her OBJECTIONS KNOWN to that lower court in which these actions are pending. However, it appears that as recent as August 20, 2012, Judge Tom S. Lee too has ABUSED his authority, USURPED jurisdiction over this lawsuit in which he lacks and, as a matter of law, is required to RECUSE himself. Nevertheless, **Judge Tom S. Lee is ADAMANT about staying in the lawsuit for CRIMINAL intent and the FULFILLMENT of his ROLE in the CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome.** A matter which it appears may have to *be brought before this Court as an ORIGINAL action pursuant to Rules 17 and 20 of the Supreme Court of the United States*

*and other statutes/laws governing said matters.*

It appears this instant “OW-WOC, ET AL” is before this Court because of the CRIMINAL acts of Baker Donelson and one of its TOP/KEY Clients (LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY). They CONTROL and RUN the Ohio Supreme Court as well. Moreover, engage in CRIMINAL activities for purposes of obtaining decisions in their favor and that of their clients (i.e. in this instant lawsuit Stor-All Alfred). **YES, the proper CRIMINAL Complaint** has been filed with the United States Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigations:

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/122809-fbi-complaint-ohio-supreme-court](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/122809-fbi-complaint-ohio-supreme-court)

however, BAKER DONELSON is Legal Counsel/Advisor for that Government Agency as well. See **APPENDIX “23”** W. Lee Rawls information attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

Wherefore, Newsome believes this request is made in good faith in that the record evidence will support that in approximately a *one-year* period, Judges and/or their Aides associated in legal matters regarding Newsome have been “INDICTED” and/or “IMPEACHED” – i.e for instance Judge John Andrew West’s (*Judge in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas matter former Bailiff, Damon Ridley, was found GUILTY for attempted bribery for taking monies for purposes of getting cases dismissed as Judge West and opposing parties in the lower court action are attempting to do without legal authority and cause*).<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> *Potashnick v. Port City Const. Co.*, 609 F.2d 1101 (1980) - [n.4] A judge faced with a potential ground for disqualification ought to consider how his participation in a given case looks to the average person on the street; use of the word “might” in statute was intended to

Furthermore, two other Judges (i.e. Judge Bobby DeLaughter was INDICTED and pled GUILTY and Judge G. Thomas Porteous as of approximately **December 8, 2010**, has been IMPEACHED according to proceedings before the United States Senate) have been prosecuted for their unlawful/illegal practices. All acts in which the United States Department of Justice was fully aware of and clearly

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indicate that disqualification should follow if reasonable man, were he to know all the circumstances, would harbor doubts about judge's impartiality. 28 U.S.C.A. § 455(a).

Our first ground for reversal results from the trial court judge's failure to disqualify himself from participation in the proceeding before him. . . . The parties do not allege that the judge exhibited any actual bias or prejudice in the case; they assert only that under the circumstances his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.

. . . The Applicable Statute

At the time this lawsuit was instituted, the . . . statute relating to judicial disqualification provided:

\*1108 Any justice or judge . . . shall disqualify himself in any case in which he has a substantial interest, . . . as to render it improper, in his opinion, for him to sit on the trial, appeal, or other proceeding therein.

28 U.S.C. § 455 (1970). While the case was pending, but prior to the commencement of trial, 28 U.S.C. § 455 was amended to bring the statutory grounds for disqualification of judges into conformity with the recently adopted canon of the Code of Judicial Conduct [FN2] relating to disqualification of judges for bias, prejudice, or conflict of interest. See **H.R.Rep.No.93-1453, 93d Cong., 2d Sess.** (1974), Reprinted in 1974 **U.S.Code Cong. & Admin.News**, pp. 6351, 6352-54 (hereinafter cited as 1974 U.S.Code Cong. & Admin.News). . . .

FN2. Canon 3C of the Code of Judicial Conduct was adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States in April, 1973.

having knowledge of NEXUS and/or relationship of Judge(s) in matters involving Newsome because she reported concerns of criminal/civil wrongs by Judge(s) and/or their conspirators/co-conspirators. To no avail.

Court records will support for instance that Newsome had concerns regarding “*conflict of interest*” and requested RECUSAL of judges/magistrate in *Newsome vs. Melody Crews, et al*; USDC Southern District of Mississippi (Jackson); Case No. 3:07-cv-00099 (see Docket Nos. 110, 104 and 160) due to relationship to opposing parties and/or their attorneys/attorneys’ law firms. To no avail. Then Newsome finds that Judge Tom S. Lee (i.e. judge assigned her lawsuits) recused himself based upon his relationship to Baker Donelson; nevertheless FAILED to RECUSE in matters involving Newsome:

“Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §455(a), the undersigned is compelled to disqualify himself in the above styled and numbered proceedings for the reason that the law firm of Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC, counsel for the defendants, is on the recusal list of the undersigned United States district judge.

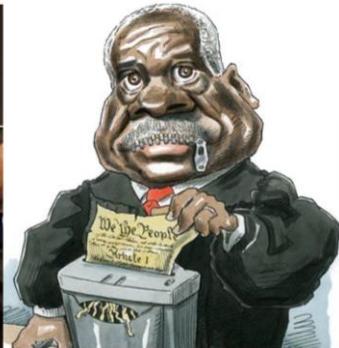
Accordingly, the undersigned does hereby recuse himself in this cause.”

information which is of PUBLIC record and can be found on the INTERNET and/or in court records for instance in *Joni B. Tyler, et al. vs. JPF1, LLC, et al.*; Civil Action No. 3:09-cv-338 TSL-FKB (Recusal Order dated **March 25, 2010**); and *Joyce Walker vs. Captain D’s LLC, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:09-cv-679 TSL-JCS (Recusal Order dated **November 13, 2009**); however, Judge Lee failed to recuse himself when presiding over said lawsuit with KNOWLEDGE that Baker Donelson was and its client(s) were involved. See **APPENDIX “4”** - Recusal Orders attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Newsome further believes that a reasonable person/mind may conclude that the assignments to the U.S. Supreme Court of Justices Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagen were recommended for appointment for vacancies which arose with this Court by United States President Barack Obama appears to have been done under the DIRECTION and LEADERSHIP of Baker Donelson; therefore, leaving Newsome and/or a reasonable person/mind with valid concerns whether the Justices of this Court can remain impartial in deciding this matter. Why is such FACTS and EVIDENCE relevant?

**MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE:** It goes to the VALIDITY of U.S. Supreme Court's Decisions regarding the **Health Care Reform Bill (a/k/a ObamaCare)** as well as its decision in *Citizens United v Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 50 (2010) - in that these decisions as well as any/all other decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court may be **NULL/VOID** and properly **CHALLENGED** due to such **CRIMINAL** and **UNETHICAL** violations of the *Justices* and the Administration of said Court.

The Extraordinary Writs that Newsome seek to bring will further provide additional facts, evidence and legal conclusions to support matters such as the following which are of PUBLIC/GLOBAL/INTERNATIONAL interests – i.e. matters which will EXPOSE CRIMINAL Acts **WORSE** than the U.S. President Richard Nixon “**WATERGATE Scandal:**”



- (a) President Barack Obama ***"Birther Issue"*** – i.e in which Baker Donelson advertises position as **Chief Counsel, Acting Director, and Acting Deputy Director of United States Citizenship & Immigration Services** within the *United States Department of Homeland Security*

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/devine-robert-chowobamagotcolb>

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/devine-robertbio-infocolb>

- (b) Alleged Killing/Murder of Osama Bin Laden;
- (c) United States Of America's EXECUTIVE Branch, LEGISLATIVE Branch and JUDICIAL Branch (U.S. Supreme Court) role in the CRIMINAL acts, CORRUPTION and COVER-UP of the September 11, 2001 "DOMESTIC" Terrorist Attacks carried out by CORRUPT Government Officials and their counsel/advisor Baker Donelson and its CONSPIRATORS/CO-CONSPIRATORS;
- (d) Role United States of America President Barack Obama and his Administration with the advice of their Legal Counsel/Advisor Baker Donelson had in the recent attacks and KILLING/MURDER of U.S. Ambassador to Libya (Christopher Stevens) and three others in that attack – i.e. and the attempts by President Barack Obama and Baker Donelson

to COVER-UP their crimes through the SPREADING and PROMOTION of the *“Muhammad Movie.”*

- (e) **“PATTERN-OF-CRIMINAL/MURDEROUS SPREES”** for this Court’s, the United States of America’s CONGRESS and United States of America’s WHITE HOUSE to act on Complaints filed by Newsome in efforts of COVERING UP Corrupt Government Officials and their Lawyers/Attorneys and their CONSPIRATORS criminal and civil violations leveled against Newsome as well as other citizens here and abroad! For instance, after Newsome’s October 2010 filing entitled, *“Emergency Motion to Stay; Emergency Motion for Enlargement of Time and Other Relief The Supreme Court of the United States Deems Appropriate To Correct The Legal Wrongs/Injustices Reported Herein,”* it appears President Barack Obama, his Administration (i.e. which includes Secretary of State Hillary Clinton) and their Legal Counsel/Advisor Baker Donelson moved SWIFTLY it appears to “CLEAN HOUSE” of those individuals they believed to be a THREAT and EXPENDABLE – i.e. for instance:

On or about December 5, 2010 – W. Lee Rawls (Employee of Baker Donelson, Chief of Staff/Senior Counsel to Federal Bureau of Investigation Robert Mueller) – See **APPENDIX “25”** W. Lee Rawls information. **Approximately EIGHT days later;**

- (i) On or about December 13, 2010 – Richard Holbrooke (Special Envoy to Pakistan and Afghanistan) who just coincidentally was in a meeting with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton when this meeting ENDED on a

DEATH NOTE – **Approximately EIGHTEEN days later;**

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/holbrookerichard-deathmeeting-with-hillary-clinton>

- (ii) On or about December 31, 2010 – John Wheeler III (U.S. Military Expert who served THREE Republican Presidents) who was KILLED/MURDERED and body dumped in a Waste Landfill – **Approximately FOUR Months later;**

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/wheeler-john-parsons-iii>

- (iii) On or about May 1, 2011, alleged KILLING/MURDER of Osama Bin Laden; however, NO PROOF to support death/killing has been made PUBLIC as required under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”); however, this instant lawsuit by Newsome will provide the PUBLIC/WORLD with the long sought after information requested – **Approximately ONE Month later;**

- (iv) On or about June 4, 2011, Lawrence Eagleburger (Employee of Baker Donelson, Secretary of State to U.S. President George H.W. Bush, Under Secretary of State to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Member on the Board of Directors for Halliburton) – **Approximately TWO Months later;**

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/lawrence-eagleburger-wikipedia-information>

- (v) On or about August 6, 2011, the KILLING/MURDER of U.S. Navy Seals. It appears members in the same Seal 6 Unit allegedly used to kill/murder Osama Bin Laden. Most likely Navy Seals killed/murdered to SILENCE them.

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/navy-seal-helicopter-down-080611>

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/navy-seal-helicopter-shot-down-080611>

Who is the SECRETARY of Navy?  
None other than BAKER DONELSON'S employee Raymond Mabus;

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/mabus-raymondemploy-ties>

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/baker-donelson-wikipedia-information-withraymondmabusinfo>

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/baker-donelson-wikipedia-info-11566741>

- (vi) Now the recent KILLING/MURDER of U.S. Ambassador to Libya Christopher Stevens for what appears to be a COVER-UP by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, President Barack Obama and their Legal Counsel/Advisor Baker Donelson for purposes of COVERING UP Hillary Clinton's Interview ADMITTING to U.S.

Wars being implemented and the ***LEAVING of U.S. STINGERS and then LAUGHING about it:***

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/082112-hillary-clinton-dealing-with-the-united-states-of-americas-stingers>

<http://youtu.be/6YxrsfhsMDc>  
or

<https://secure.filesanywhere.com/fs/v.aspx?v=8a71648d60616ea970a0>

for Middle Eastern Nations to deal with and ***THREATENING Sanctions*** if they don't like it. Secretary Hillary Clinton ADMITTING that she PERSONALLY sought to have U.S. Ambassador Christopher Stevens put in this position and then DESPITE "URGENT" demands from Stevens regarding the need for **INCREASED SECURITY**, it appears President Barack Obama, Secretary Hillary Clinton, their Legal Counsel/Advisor Baker Donelson used such SECURITY request(s) by Ambassador Stevens to DISTRACT and OBSTRUCT the EXPOSURE of their CRIMINAL Acts and have him placed on President Barack Obama's ***"SECRET KILL LIST!"*** APPENDIX "24" – Secret Kill List Article attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

[http://www.slideshare.net/Vogel  
Denise/obama-secret-kill-list-  
13166139](http://www.slideshare.net/Vogel/Denise/obama-secret-kill-list-13166139)

These are only a FEW facts and EVIDENCE to support that had this Court as well as the United States of America's CONGRESS and DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE acted on Newsome's Complaints submitted for filing, such WHITE SUPREMACIST/RACIST/TERRORIST Groups as Baker Donelson, the September 11, 2001 attacks may have been PREVENTED – i.e. in that according to INTERNET postings regarding Newsome, this Court and other Government Branches began posting Newsome's QUEST for JUSTICE on the INTERNET for purposes of BLACKLISTING/BLACKBALLING her and to make her appear as a LUNATIC, SERIAL LITIGATOR, CRAZY, PARANOID, etc.

The RECORD EVIDENCE of the U.S. Supreme Court will further support that even PRIOR to the September 11, 2001 Attacks on the World Trade Center, through Newsome's pleadings involving *Newsome vs. Entergy* matter, this Court as well as other Courts and other Government Agencies were TIMELY, PROPERLY and ADEQUATELY placed on NOTICE of Baker Donelson's **HABITUAL** criminal and civil violations. Nevertheless, did NOTHING! Therefore, as a DIRECT and PROXIMATE result Citizens of the United States of America as well as Foreign Nations and their Citizens have suffered because this Court as well as other United States Government Agencies (as CONGRESS and the WHITE HOUSE) **"DELIBERATELY" FAILED** to act because of their role in the CONSPIRACIES that led to the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center Attacks and the **UNWARRANTED** Wars in the Middle East.

**IMPORTANT TO NOTE:** A reasonable mind may want to know exactly some of the positions Baker

Donelson's employees held during the September 11, 2001 Attacks (911 Attacks). Well Newsome believes that it is of PUBLIC/GLOBAL/INTERNATIONAL interest to EXPOSE and share FACTS that while many were not far off as to former U.S. Vice President Richard "Dick" Cheney's **RUNNING/CONTROLLING** of the White House, it is of PUBLIC/GLOBAL/INTERNATIONAL interest to make known that Baker Donelson's employee **David Addington** (Legal Counsel and Chief of Staff to U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney) **WAS WELL ROOTED** in the White House and appears to be the **MASTERMIND** behind the **PLANNING, ORCHESTRATING** and **CARRYING** out of the **911 Attacks** and the PUSH for the WARS in the Middle East. **David Addington** according to some sources as "*being the **MOST POWERFUL** man you've **NEVER** heard of.*" See APPENDIX "25" - Addington Articles attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

As a matter of law, Newsome is required to make the above concerns PUBLIC and to request DISCLOSURE by the U.S. Supreme Court as to whether or not "Conflicts-of-Interest" exists with its Justices and/or Court Administration.

## **B. ALL WRITS ACT**

This instant "OW-WOC, ET AL" has been brought pursuant to 28 USC § 1651 and seeks any/all applicable relief in accordance with the statutes/laws governing said matters:

### **28 USC § 1651 Writs:**

(a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may *issue **ALL writs necessary or appropriate** in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.*

Section 376 provided:

“. . . The Supreme Court. . . shall have power to issue ***ALL*** writs ***NOT specifically provided for by statute, which may be NECESSARY for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.***”

See APPENDIX “26” attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein (remaining phrase hereafter “attached hereto . . .”).

*Ex parte Fahey*, 67 S.Ct. 1558 (1947) - Supreme Court of the United States has power to issue extraordinary writs . . .but such remedies should be resorted to only where appeal is clearly inadequate, and they are reserved for really extraordinary causes.

*Black’s Law Dictionary* (8<sup>th</sup> Edition): ***All Writs Act*** – A federal statute that gives the U.S. Supreme Court and all courts established by Congress ***the power to issue writs*** in aid of their jurisdiction and in conformity with the usages and principles of law.

*Black’s Law Dictionary* – Second Pocket Edition:

***Writ:*** A court’s written order, in the name of a state or other competent legal authority, commanding the addressee to do or refrain from doing some specified act.

***Extraordinary Writ:*** A writ issued by a court exercising unusual or discretionary power.

***Original Writ:*** A writ commencing an action and directing the defendant to appear and answer.

*U.S. v. Denedo*, 129 S.Ct. 2213 (U.S.,2009) - Under the All Writs Act, a court’s ***power to issue any form of relief***, extraordinary or otherwise, is

contingent on that court's subject-matter jurisdiction over the case or controversy. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651(a).

*Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc. v. Federal Election Com'n*, 125 S.Ct. 2 (U.S.,2004) - Authority granted to courts under the All Writs Act is to be used sparingly and only in the most critical and exigent circumstances. (Per Chief Justice Rehnquist, sitting as single Justice.) 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651(a).

. . . Authority granted to courts under the All Writs Act is appropriately exercised only: (1) when necessary or appropriate in aid of court's jurisdiction; and (2) when legal rights at issue are indisputably clear. (Per Chief Justice Rehnquist, sitting as single Justice.) 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651(a).

This instant action has been brought seeking the filing of ORIGINAL ACTION and issuance of EXTRAORDINARY WRITS because of the extraordinary circumstances sustained by the facts, evidence and legal conclusions provided in the EM/ORS and this “OW-WOC, ET AL” and their supporting Exhibits/Appendices – for purposes of confining the inferior courts and Administrative Agency(s) addressed, to the lawful exercise of their prescribed jurisdiction and to compel them to exercise authority MANDATORILY required and GOVERNED by statutes/laws.

*Morrow v. District of Columbia*, 417 F.Ed 728, 135 U.S. App.Dc. 160 on remand 259 A.2d 592 (1969) – Among the factors to be considered in determining whether prerogative writs should issue are whether the matter is of “PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.” whether the policy against piecemeal appeals would be frustrated, whether there has been a WILLFUL disregard of legislative policy, or of rules of the higher court, and whether refusal to issue the writ may work a serious hardship on the parties.

See APPENDIX “27”“attached hereto . . .”

*Platt v. Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co.*, 84 S.Ct. 769, 376 U.S. 240, 11 L.Ed.2d 674 (1964) – Extraordinary writs are reserved for really extraordinary causes, and then only to confine an inferior court to a lawful exercise of its prescribed jurisdiction or compel it to exercise its authority when it is duty to do so.

See APPENDIX “28”“attached hereto . . .”

Newsome seeks any and all applicable relief KNOWN to the U.S. Supreme Court to correct the injustices/miscarriages of justice addressed herein as well as in EM/ORS and their supporting Exhibits/Appendices. Newsome believes that the record evidence will further support Orders entered by judges with KNOWLEDGE that they lacked jurisdiction to act in legal action/lawsuit.

*Anderson v. McLaughlin*, 263 F.2d 723 (1959) – (n.2) Authority conferred by statute authorizing courts to issue ALL writs necessary is NOT confined to issuance of writs in aid of jurisdiction already acquired by appeal but extends to those cases which are within court’s appellate jurisdiction although NO appeal has yet been perfected. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651. *Roche v. Evaporated Milk Ass’n*, 319 U.S.21, 25, 63 S.Ct. 938, 941, 87 L.Ed. 1185.

(n. 3) Extraordinary writs authorized to be issued by courts established by Act of Congress should be issued only under unique and compelling circumstances.

*De Beers Consol. Mines v. U.S.*, 65 S.Ct. 1130, 325 U.S. 212, 89 L.Ed. 1566 (1945) - . . . petitioners applied to this court for certiorari under § 262. That section provides in part: “*The Supreme Court. . . shall have power to issue all writs not specifically provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise*

*of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.”*

. . . . *When Congress withholds interlocutory reviews, § 262 can, of course be availed to correct a mere error in the exercise of conceded judicial power. But when a court has no judicial power to do what it purports to do – when its action is not mere error or usurpation of power – the situation falls precisely within the allowable use of § 262. We proceed, therefore, to inquire whether the . . . Court is empowered to enter the order under attack.*

See APPENDIX “29”“attached hereto . . .”

Also see, *80<sup>th</sup> Congress House Report No. 308.*

This instant “OW-WOC, ET AL” will support attempts by this Court to TRICK Newsome into LIMITING the Writs she seeks to bring before this Court and to select between **ONLY** THREE (3) options – i.e. “*extraordinary writ of mandamus, mandamus/prohibition, habeas corpus,*” when the RECORD of this Court will support that it has entertained **MULTIPLE** Extraordinary Writs brought by others. Nevertheless, it is CLEAR to Newsome that this Court is attempting to DEPRIVE her EQUAL protection of the laws and rights secured/guaranteed under the Rules of the Supreme Court, United States Constitution and other statutes/laws governing said matters. For instance, in:

*United States of America vs. Real Property and Premises Known as 63–39 Trimble Road, 860 F.Supp. 72 (1972) - [1] United States was entitled to writ of assistance under All Writs Act authorizing United States Marshal's Service to take possession of real property and premises that had been ordered forfeited to United States, to evict all occupants and their personal property, and to dispose of premises in accordance with decree of forfeiture; claimant and occupant were afforded ample*

notice and opportunity to contest their removal and failed to voice any arguments in opposition, government had procured ready, willing and able purchasers for property, and claimant had threatened to destroy premises. [28 U.S.C.A. § 1651\(a\)](#)

[2] All Writs Act authorizes district courts to issue writs of assistance to enforce final judgments. [28 U.S.C.A. § 1651\(a\)](#)

See APPENDIX “30” *USA vs. Real Property* matter attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Newsome believes that this “OW-WOC, ET AL” meets the REQUIRED prerequisites in that:

- (1) the writ(s) will be in aid of the Court’s appellate jurisdiction – [28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)] *“The U.S. Supreme Court has a continuing power to issue extraordinary writs in aid of either its original jurisdiction<sup>9</sup> including as a part of jurisdiction(s) the exercise of general supervisory control over the court system – state or federal.”*<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> See *Ex parte Hung Hang*, 108 U.S. 552, 553, 2 S.Ct. 863, 27 L.Ed. 811 (1883) (Court has authority to issue writ); *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling Belmont Bridge Co.*, 59 U.S. 421, 431, 15 L.Ed. 435 (1885) (“act of congress cannot have the effect and operation to annul the decision of the court already rendered); *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371, 374, 25 L.Ed. 717 (1879) (“Having this general power to issue the writ, the court may issue it in the exercise of **original** jurisdiction where it has **original** jurisdiction. . . .”); see also Wagner, *Original Jurisdiction of National Supreme Courts*, 33 St. John’s L. Rev. 217 (1959); cf. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 147, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803) (“The term ‘appellate jurisdiction’ is to be taken in its larger sense, and implies in its nature the right of superintending the inferior tribunals.”).

<sup>10</sup> See e.g., *Connor v. Coleman*, 440 U.S. 612, 624, 99 S.Ct. 1523, 59 L.Ed. 2d 619 (1979) (“**When a lower. . . court refuses to give effect to, or misconstrues our mandate, its actions are controlled by this Court.** .

- (2) exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers - While there *need NOT* be a laundry list of "exceptional circumstances," the U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly asserted that the peremptory writs are drastic and extraordinary remedies that must be reserved for only truly extraordinary cases (as the extraordinary circumstances in this instant lawsuit).<sup>11</sup>
- (3) adequate relief cannot be had in any other form - Newsome seeks to bring, the writ sought in that it is permissible and warranted as a matter of law - *Ex parte Harding*, 219 U.S. 363, 374; 31 S.Ct. 324, 55 L.Ed. 252 (1911) (writ only applicable to exceptional cases) – and is sustained by facts, evidence and legal

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.); *McCullough v. Cosgrave*, 309 U.S. 634, 635, 60 S.Ct. 703, 84 L.Ed. 992 (1940) (*Court directed . . . Court judge to vacate order and retry cases expediently*); *Ex parte United States*, 242 U.S. 27, 52, 37 S.Ct. 72, 61 L.Ed. 129 (1916) (mandamus proper remedy for enforcing . . . when . . . Court that passed it has defeated its execution). - - Vol. 23 Moore's Federal Practice, § 520.02[2] (Matthew Bender 3d ed.).

<sup>11</sup> See *Bagley v. Byrd*, 534 U.S. 1301, 122 S.Ct. 419, 419-420, 151 L.Ed. 2d 370 (2001) (Stevens, J., in chambers) (Court will deny applications for stay of lower-court proceedings pending Court's disposition of . . . petition unless application demonstrates that denial of stay will either cause irreparable harm or affect Supreme Court's jurisdiction to act on . . . petition); *In re Michael Sindram*, 498 U.S. 177, 179, 111 S.Ct. 596, 112 L.Ed. 2d 599 (1991) (petitioner "identifies no 'drastic' circumstances to justify extraordinary relief" as required by Sup. Ct. R. 20.1); *Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90, 95, 88 S.Ct. 269, 19 L.Ed. 305 (1967) ("**only exceptional circumstances amounting to a judicial 'usurpation of power' will justify the invocation of this extraordinary remedy**"); *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 260, 67 S.Ct. 1558, 91 L.Ed. 2041 (1947) ("These remedies should be resorted to only where appeal is a clearly inadequate remedy.").

conclusions of the good-faith acts of Newsome to seek adequate relief through appropriate legal recourse – i.e. due to no avail because of the conspiracy(s) leveled against her.

- (4) adequate relief cannot be had in any other court below – the record evidence, facts and legal conclusions will support a **PATTERN** of unlawful/illegal acts leveled against Newsome (i.e. moreover, CONSPIRACIES). The record evidence will further support efforts by lower courts to “CLOSE DOORS OF COURT(S) to Newsome.” Thus, warranting and supporting the relief Newsome seeks through bringing Extraordinary Writ. [*Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 165, 28 S.Ct. 441, 52 L.Ed. 714 (1908) (remedies at law not inadequate)].

as well as for reasons known to this Court to deter/prevent the criminal/civil wrongs addressed herein and in “EM/ORS” and subsequent pleadings submitted.

It is of PUBLIC/WORLDWIDE interest for citizens to see just how the courts in the United States of America operate and then move to COVER-UP the CORRUPTION of the United States Government/Government Officials, BIG corporations, BIG law firms, BIG insurance companies, SPECIAL INTEREST groups, their lobbyists, etc. who engage in criminal/civil wrongs leveled against citizens such as Newsome who OPPOSE such unlawful/illegal/unethical practices as that raised and addressed in this instant pleading, EM/ORS, the subsequent pleadings and their supporting Exhibits/Appendices. In fact, it is IMPORTANT for the PUBLIC/WORLD to see just how far the United States Government, WHITE employers, their lawyers, their insurance companies, etc. will go to **POST FALSE,**

**MALICIOUS** and **MISLEADING** information known to be received through criminal acts on the INTERNET for purposes of destroying citizens' (i.e. such as Newsome) lives. See APPENDIX "31" – *Google Information* regarding Newsome attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. Furthermore, how the Government and WHITE employers engage in criminal/civil wrongs against citizens (i.e. such as Newsome) to see that the **"DOORS OF THE COURTS" are closed to citizens who have VALID and MERITABLE claims**. Either engaging and/or condoning the criminal acts of judges/justices who AID and ABET in the COVER-UP of CORRUPTION and CRIMINAL behavior. In Newsome's case, the United States Government and White employers with their attorneys/lawyers (Baker Donelson) **CONSPIRED** to place information on the INTERNET they knew to be **FALSE, MALICIOUS** and **MISLEADING** and obtained through **BRIBES, BLACKMAIL, EXTORTION, COERCION**, etc. for purposes of having Newsome **BLACKLISTED/BLACKBALLED** and creating situation **to see that Newsome is NEVER employable** in EFFORTS of keeping the CRIMINAL/TERRORIST/RACIST/WHITE SUPREMACIST practices of Baker Donelson and its clients as Newsome's WHITE Racist employers OUT of the eyes/knowledge of CITIZENS and/or PUBLIC/WORLD.

*Weber v. Henderson*, 275 F.Supp.2d 616 (2003)  
– Postal employee who filed fifteen lawsuits in nine years against United States Postal Service (USPS), stemming from his removal from full-service carrier duty, failed to raise claims in any action relating to events at issue that were neither meritless nor frivolous, and thus any further pro se pleadings submitted by employee on same basis would be PROPERLY reviewed under ALL WRITS ACT . . .

*In re McDonald*, 489 U.S. 180, 109 S.Ct. 993 (1989) Jessie McDonald may well have

abused his right to file petitions in this Court without payment of the docketing fee; the Court's order documents that fact. I do not agree, however, that he poses such a threat to the orderly administration of justice that we should embark on the unprecedented and dangerous course the Court charts today. . . . I am most concerned, however, that if, as I fear, we continue on the course we chart today, we will end by closing our doors to a litigant with a meritorious claim. ***It is rare, but it does happen on occasion that we grant review and even decide in favor of a litigant who previously had presented multiple unsuccessful\*188 petitions on the same issue.*** See, e.g., *Chessman v. Teets*, 354 U.S. 156, 77 S.Ct. 1127, 1 L.Ed.2d 1253 (1957); see *id.*, at 173-177, 77 S.Ct. at 1136-1138 (Douglas, J., dissenting).

"Petitioner is no stranger to us. Since 1971, he has made **73 separate** filings with the Court, not including this petition, which is his eighth so far this Term. These include **4** appeals, **33** petitions for certiorari, **99** petitions for extraordinary writs, **7** applications for stay and other injunctive relief, and **10** petitions for rehearing." *Id.* pp. 994- 995.

"But paupers filing *pro se* petitions are not *subject to the financial considerations* - filing fees and attorney's fees - that deter other litigants from filing frivolous petitions." *Id.* p. 996.

The Supreme Court (even after all of McDonald's filings) did not close the door to McDonald. A litigant who is identified as filing **73 separate** filings in a **one-year** period; however, ruled, "*Petitioner remains free under the present order to file in forma pauperis requests for relief other than an extraordinary writ, if he qualifies under the Court's Rule 46 and does not similarly abuse that privilege.*" *Id.* p. 996.

Newsome believes that a reasonable mind may conclude, that based upon the facts, evidence and legal conclusions

provided in this instant pleading, EM/ORS, the subsequent pleadings and their supporting Exhibits/Appendices, that the role the Respondents, United States Government Agencies/Officials, courts, WHITE employers, etc. played in the posting of PROTECTED ACTIVITIES involving Newsome on the INTERNET – see APPENDIX “4” - was posted for unlawful/illegal/unethical/malicious/willful intent to subject Newsome to irreparable injuries/harm.

Newsome believes that the record will sustain that the *facts, evidence and legal conclusions set forth in in this instant pleading, EM/ORS and subsequent pleadings submitted to this Court and their supporting Exhibits/Appendices* will sustain the RELIEF sought under the “All Writs Act” and will sustain that there “are persons/parties, though not parties to original action” - such as: (a) United States President Barack Obama and members of his Administration, lawyers, advisors, etc.; (b) Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC (“Baker Donelson”) their client(s) (LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, etc.); (c) and others that may be identified through FACTUAL inquiries/INVESTIGATIONS that engaged in CONSPIRACIES and criminal/civil wrongs leveled against Newsome and citizens here in the United States of America and abroad – that RELY upon their DOMINANT/PROMINENT positions to INFLUENCE and FRUSTRATE the implementation of the laws, OBSTRUCT the administration of justice, and implementation of Orders issued by this Court.

*Sable v. General Motors Corp.*, 90 F.3d 171 (1996) – Power conferred by All Writs Act extends, under appropriate circumstances, to persons who, though not parties to original action . . . are in position to frustrate implementation of court order or proper administration of justice.

*U.S. v. New York Tel. Co.*, 98 S.Ct. 364, 434 U.S. 159, 54 L.Ed.2d 376 – Power conferred by this section extends, under appropriate circumstances, to persons who though not parties to original action . . . are in position to frustrate implementation of court order or proper administration of justice and encompasses even those who have not taken any affirmative action to hinder justice.

See **APPENDIX “32”** attached and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

*U.S. v. International Broth. Of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO*, 911 F.Supp. 743 (1996) – Important feature of All Writs Act is its grant of authority to enjoin and bind nonparties to action when needed to preserve court’s ability to reach or enforce its decision in case over which it has proper jurisdiction.

*Mongelli v. Mongelli*, 849 F.Supp. 215 (1994) - Under All Writs Act, federal courts has authority to issue commands as necessary to effectuate orders it has previously issued and extends to persons who were not parties to original action but are in position to frustrate implementation of court order.

Moreover, it is of PUBLIC IMPORTANCE for the CITIZENS/WORLD to see the Terrorist/Supremacist/Racist Regime that appear to be running the United States Government – *Baker Donelson* - and the positions it holds/held in the Government for purposes of exposing how ONE law firm has been ALLOWED to *infiltrate* the United States Government for PROMOTING its RACIST/DISCRIMINATORY/SUPREMACIST ideas over their victims such as Newsome, other citizens and Foreign Countries/Leaders. <http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/bd-oilfield-patents>

Newsome believes that given the facts, evidence and legal conclusions presented to this Court through this OW-WOC, ET AL, the EM/ORS, subsequent pleadings submitted for filing and their supporting Exhibits/ Appendices, MALICIOUS and CRIMINAL acts in placing PROTECTED information on the INTERNET, and what may be DILATORY practices of this Court in the handling of this matter thus far, that a reasonable mind may conclude that there may have been SUFFICIENT and ADEQUATE information provided this Court already to aid in its jurisdiction and handling of this matter; rather than rely upon what may be seen as dilatory tactics to AID and ABET Respondents (i.e. who based on established relationships have engaged in CONSPIRACIES and the COVER-UP of same) in the FURTHERANCE of their criminal/civil violations leveled against Newsome. *As a matter of law the U.S. Supreme Court has a DUTY to correct the miscarriage of justices made known to it through any/all legal means known to it. Newsome need NOT be specific because this Court has VAST legal resources and KNOWLEDGE and/or the TOOLS TO OBTAIN SUCH KNOWLEDGE on how to handle the EXTRAORDINRY, EXCEPTION and CRITICAL/EXIGENT circumstances brought to its attention by Newsome.*

*Adams v. U.S. ex rel. McCann*, 63 S.Ct. 236 (1942) - Unless appropriately confined by Congress, a federal court may avail itself of all auxiliary writs as aids in performance of its duties, when the use of such historic aids is calculated in its sound judgment to achieve the ends of justice entrusted to it.

See APPENDIX “33”“attached hereto . . .”

*Ex parte Milwaukee R. Co.*, 72 U.S. 188 (1866) - Where a case is properly in the Supreme Court . . ., the Supreme Court has a right under

Judiciary Act § 14, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651, to issue any writ which may be necessary to render their . . . jurisdiction effectual.

See **APPENDIX “34”**“attached hereto . . .”

*Platt v. Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co.*, 84 S.Ct. 769 (1964) - Extraordinary writs are reserved for really extraordinary causes, and then only to confine an inferior court to a lawful exercise of its prescribed jurisdiction or to compel it to exercise its authority when it is its duty to do so. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651(a).

See **APPENDIX “28”**“attached hereto . . .”

### **C. REASONS FOR GRANTING PETITION:**

For preservation purposes and WITHOUT waiving defenses set forth in her October 9, 2010 “EM/ORS,” Newsome herein incorporates the issues/arguments and relief sought in said pleading for purposes as to “reasons for granting the “OW-WOC, ET AL” out of which this instant action arises. In further support thereof, Newsome states:

- a. Ohio Supreme Court has entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another state supreme court on the same important matter; has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with a decision by a state court of last resort; or has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of the U.S. Supreme Court’s supervisory power;
- b. Ohio Supreme Court has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals;

- c. Ohio Supreme Court has decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court; or has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of this Court;
- d. Newsome hereby incorporates herein by reference “ISSUES” set forth in her October 9, 2010 “*EM/ORS*” which list the following:
1. Affidavit of Disqualification;
  2. **Supremacist/Terrorist/Ku Klux Klan Act;**
  3. **Irreparable Injury/Harm;**
  4. Threats to Counsel/ Appointment of Counsel;
  5. Unfit for Office;
  6. Finding of Fact/Conclusion of Law;
  7. **Due Process of Fourteenth Amendment to U.S. Constitution;**
  8. **Equal Protection of Fourteenth Amendment to U.S. Constitution;**
  9. **U.S. Office of President/ Executive Office; United States Department of Justice/ Department of Labor Role In Conspiracy;**
  10. Selective Prosecution;
  11. “Serial Litigator” Issue;
  12. Congressional Investigation(s);
  13. Prohibition/Mandamus Action(s);
  14. **Pattern-of-Practice;** and
  15. Relief Sought.
- e. **PREREQUISITES:** (i) Writ(s) Will Be In Aid Of The Court’s Original and/or Appellate Jurisdiction; (ii) Exceptional Circumstances Warrant the Exercise of the Court’s Discretionary Powers; (iii) Adequate Relief Cannot Be Obtained In Any Other Form or

From Any Other Court; and (iv) for Other Reasons Known to this Court.

Newsome believes her OW-WOC, ET AL support that there are extraordinary and exceptional circumstances which exist and meet the prerequisites required to support granting of relief sought herein - Vol. 23 Moore's Federal Practice, § 520.02 *Considerations Governing Issuance Of Extraordinary Writ*: [1] PREREQUISITES TO GRANTING EXTRAORDINARY WRIT: Supreme Court Rule 20 specifies that the issuance of an extraordinary writ "*is not a matter of right*, but of *discretion sparingly exercised*.<sup>12</sup>

The Rule then sets forth four prerequisites to the granting of extraordinary writ. It *must* be shown:

- (5) the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction:

Newsome believes that Extraordinary Writ(s) sought will be in aid of the U.S. Supreme Court's original and/or appellate jurisdiction – 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) provides that the "Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress *may issue all writs necessary or appropriate* in aid of their *respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law*." The statute *does not* purport to restrict this Court to issuing writs solely in the

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<sup>12</sup> See *Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc. v. Federal Election Comm'n.*, 542 U.S. 1305, 125 S.Ct. 2, 159 L.Ed. 2d 805, 807 (2004) (Rehnquist, C.J., in chambers) (Supreme Court will issue extraordinary writ only in most critical and exigent circumstances, only when necessary or appropriate in aid of Court's jurisdiction, and only when legal rights at issue are indisputably clear); *Brown v. Gilmore*, 533 U.S. 1301, 122 S.Ct. 1, 2-3, 150 L.Ed. 2d 782 (2001) (Rehnquist, C.J., in chambers) (under All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, injunction against implementation of presumptively valid state statute pending Court's disposition of certiorari petition is appropriate only if legal rights at issue are indisputably clear).

aid of its appellate jurisdiction. This Court has chosen to limit the application of its Rule 20 to situations in which the writs are in aid to the Court's appellate jurisdiction, and thereby **has left the matter of the extraordinary writs in aid of the Court's original jurisdiction unregulated** so far as this Court's Rules are concerned. *Thus, the U.S. Supreme Court has a continuing power to issue extraordinary writs in aid of either its original jurisdiction<sup>13</sup> including as a part of jurisdiction(s) the exercise of general supervisory control over the court system – state or federal.*<sup>14</sup>

- (6) exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers:

Newsome believes that "exceptional circumstances" as set forth herein as well as in the "EM/ORS," subsequent pleadings submitted and

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<sup>13</sup> See *Ex parte Hung Hang*, 108 U.S. 552, 553, 2 S.Ct. 863, 27 L.Ed. 811 (1883) (Court has authority to issue writ); *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling Belmont Bridge Co.*, 59 U.S. 421, 431, 15 L.Ed. 435 (1885) ("act of congress cannot have the effect and operation to annul the decision of the court already rendered); *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371, 374, 25 L.Ed. 717 (1879) ("Having this general power to issue the writ, the court may issue it in the exercise of original jurisdiction where it has original jurisdiction. . ."); see also Wagner, *Original Jurisdiction of National Supreme Courts*, 33 St. John's L. Rev. 217 (1959); cf. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 147, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803) ("The term 'appellate jurisdiction' is to be taken in its larger sense, and implies in its nature the right of superintending the inferior tribunals.").

<sup>14</sup> See e.g., *Connor v. Coleman*, 440 U.S. 612, 624, 99 S.Ct. 1523, 59 L.Ed. 2d 619 (1979) ("When a lower. . . court refuses to give effect to, or misconstrues our mandate, its actions are controlled by this Court. . ."); *McCullough v. Cosgrave*, 309 U.S. 634, 635, 60 S.Ct. 703, 84 L.Ed. 992 (1940) (Court directed . . . Court judge to vacate order and retry cases expediently); *Ex parte United States*, 242 U.S. 27, 52, 37 S.Ct. 72, 61 L.Ed. 129 (1916) (mandamus proper remedy for enforcing . . . when. . . Court that passed it has defeated its execution). - - Vol. 23 Moore's Federal Practice, § 520.02[2] (Matthew Bender 3d ed.).

lower court records, warrant the exercise of the U.S. Supreme Court's discretionary powers." While there need not be a laundry list of "exceptional circumstances," this Court has repeatedly asserted that the peremptory writs are drastic and extraordinary remedies that must be reserved for only truly extraordinary cases.<sup>15</sup> *In this instant action, the "ORIGINAL" jurisdiction of this Court is also sought because of the MULTIPLE parties involved and the MULTIPLE jurisdictions – i.e. DIVERSITY of parties and states involved.*

- (7) adequate relief cannot be had in any other form; and

Newsome believes that the record evidence as well as the Extraordinary Writ(s) she seeks to bring before this Court will support: PATTERN-OF-PRACTICE, PATTERN-OF-ABUSE, PATTERN-OF-OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, PATTERN-OF-DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS, PATTERN-OF-CORRUPTION, and many more unlawful/illegal PATTERN-OF-INJUSTICES leveled against Newsome will support that she has in GOOD FAITH sought relief through the appropriate administrative and/or judicial remedies prior to bringing this matter before this Court. Because of the EXCEPTIONAL circumstances set

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<sup>15</sup> See *Bagley v. Byrd*, 534 U.S. 1301, 122 S.Ct. 419, 419-420, 151 L.Ed. 2d 370 (2001) (Stevens, J., in chambers) (Court will deny applications for stay of lower-court proceedings pending Court's disposition of . . . petition unless application demonstrates that denial of stay will either cause irreparable harm or affect Supreme Court's jurisdiction to act on . . . petition); *In re Michael Sindram*, 498 U.S. 177, 179, 111 S.Ct. 596, 112 L.Ed. 2d 599 (1991) (petitioner "identifies no 'drastic' circumstances to justify extraordinary relief" as required by Sup. Ct. R. 20.1); *Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90, 95, 88 S.Ct. 269, 19 L.Ed. 305 (1967) ("only exceptional circumstances amounting to a judicial 'usurpation of power' will justify the invocation of this extraordinary remedy"); *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 260, 67 S.Ct. 1558, 91 L.Ed. 2041 (1947) ("These remedies should be resorted to only where appeal is a clearly inadequate remedy.").

forth herein as well as in “*EM/ORS*,” *subsequent pleadings submitted for filing* and lower court records which supports the action, Newsome seeks to bring, the writ(s) sought in that it is permissible and warranted as a matter of law - *Ex parte Harding*, 219 U.S. 363, 374; 31 S.Ct. 324, 55 L.Ed. 252 (1911) (writ only applicable to exceptional cases) – and is sustained by facts, evidence and legal conclusions.

- (8) adequate relief cannot be had in any other court below:

Newsome believes that the record evidence will support that without this Court’s intervention through Extraordinary Writ(s) sought, that “adequate relief cannot be had from any other court.” Moreover, the record evidence supports efforts by lower courts to “CLOSE DOORS OF COURT(S) to Newsome.” Newsome further believes that the “EM/ORS” will sustain the legal avenues EXHAUSTED prior to bringing this instant “OW-WOC, ET AL.” Further supporting that because of the PATTERN of criminal/civil wrongs as well as CONSPIRACIES leveled against Newsome; adequate relief cannot be had in any other Court and requires the intervention of the U.S. Supreme Court’s original jurisdiction for the resolution. Thus, warranting and supporting the relief Newsome seeks through bringing these Extraordinary Writ(s). [*Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 165, 28 S.Ct. 441, 52 L.Ed. 714 (1908) (remedies at law not inadequate). Furthermore, *the “ORIGINAL” jurisdiction of this Court is also sought because of the MULTIPLE parties involved and the MULTIPLE jurisdictions – i.e. DIVERSITY of parties and states involved – sustaining that this matter CANNOT be had in any single court below because said single court would LACK jurisdiction over parties/litigants because of the DIVERSITY of jurisdictions involved;* wherein the “ORIGINAL” jurisdiction of this Court encompasses and allow for its JURISDICTION over multiple parties/litigants

who reside in different states. Therefore requiring this Court's jurisdiction and exercise of supervisory powers and any/all powers governing said Writ(s) sought.

- f. Newsome believes it is of PUBLIC/ WORLDWIDE interest that Extraordinary Writ(s) sought be granted.
- g. Newsome believes there are questions of public importance involved. Furthermore, questions are of such a nature that it is peculiarly appropriate that such action by the U.S. Supreme Court should be taken.
- h. As a matter of statutes/laws governing "OW-WOC, ET AL," Newsome is entitled to the following Writs and any/all Writ(s) in accordance with the statutes/laws governing said matters – i.e. For purposes of mitigating costs/damages and the expedition of this matter, Newsome incorporates herein by reference the facts, evidence and legal conclusions set forth in her previous pleadings submitted for filing with this Court:

**April 22, 2011 pleading:**

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/042211-ct-filing-exhibits-proof-of-mailing](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/042211-ct-filing-exhibits-proof-of-mailing)

**May 3, 2011 pleading:**

[www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/050311-ltr-justicerobertssuterfinal](http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/050311-ltr-justicerobertssuterfinal)

**June 12, 2012 pleading:**

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/061212-response-to050414supremecourtletterfinal-13315727>

**August 25 pleading:**

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/082512-united-states-supreme-court-response>

- (1) **Original Writ** - A writ commencing an action and directing the defendant to appear and answer.

*Thus, the U.S. Supreme Court has a continuing power to issue extraordinary writs in aid of either its original jurisdiction<sup>16</sup> including as a part of jurisdiction(s) the exercise of general supervisory control over the court system – state or federal.<sup>17</sup>*

- (2) **Writ of Conspiracy**<sup>18</sup> - A writ against one who conspired to injure the plaintiff. . .

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<sup>16</sup> See *Ex parte Hung Hang*, 108 U.S. 552, 553, 2 S.Ct. 863, 27 L.Ed. 811 (1883) (Court has authority to issue writ); *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling Belmont Bridge Co.*, 59 U.S. 421, 431, 15 L.Ed. 435 (1885) (“act of congress cannot have the effect and operation to annul the decision of the court already rendered); *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371, 374, 25 L.Ed. 717 (1879) (“Having this general power to issue the writ, the court may issue it in the exercise of **original jurisdiction** where it has original jurisdiction. . . .”); see also Wagner, *Original Jurisdiction of National Supreme Courts*, 33 St. John’s L. Rev. 217 (1959); cf. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 147, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803) (“The term ‘appellate jurisdiction’ is to be taken in its larger sense, and implies in its nature the right of superintending the inferior tribunals.”).

<sup>17</sup> See e.g., *Connor v. Coleman*, 440 U.S. 612, 624, 99 S.Ct. 1523, 59 L.Ed. 2d 619 (1979) (“When a lower. . . court refuses to give effect to, or misconstrues our mandate, its actions are controlled by this Court. . . .”); *McCullough v. Cosgrave*, 309 U.S. 634, 635, 60 S.Ct. 703, 84 L.Ed. 992 (1940) (Court directed . . . Court judge to vacate order and retry cases **expediently**); *Ex parte United States*, 242 U.S. 27, 52, 37 S.Ct. 72, 61 L.Ed. 129 (1916) (mandamus proper remedy for enforcing . . . when. . . Court that passed it has defeated its execution). - - Vol. 23 Moore’s Federal Practice, § 520.02[2] (Matthew Bender 3d ed.).

<sup>18</sup> Respondent (conspirator) becomes the agent of the other conspirator (s), and **any act done by one of the combination is regarded under the law as the act of both or all**. In other words, what one does, if there is this combination, **becomes the act of both or all of them, no matter which individual may have done it**. This is true as to **each**

*Salinas v. U.S.*, 118 S.Ct. 469 (1997) - Conspiracy may exist and be punished whether or not substantive crime ensues, for conspiracy is *distinct evil, dangerous to public*, and so punishable in itself.

*It is possible for person to conspire for commission of crime by third person.*

See APPENDIX “35”“attached hereto . . .”

*U.S. v. Schaffer*, 586 F.3d 414 (C.A.6.Ohio,2009) - Because the illegality of an agreement to commit an unlawful act, as the basis of a conspiracy charge, does not depend upon the achievement of its ends, it is irrelevant that it may be objectively impossible for the conspirators to commit the substantive offense; indeed, *it is the mutual understanding or agreement itself that is criminal, and whether the object of the scheme actually is, as the parties believe it to be, unlawful is irrelevant.*

- (3) ***Writ of Course*** - A writ issued as a matter of course or granted as a matter of right.

*Gormley v. Clark*, 10 S.Ct. 554 (1890) - A court of equity has power to issue writs of assistance

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**member of the conspiracy, *even those whose involvement was limited to a minor role in the unlawful transaction, and it makes no difference whether or not such individual shared in the profits of the actions.*** (Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms, Conspiracy § 9).

or possession for the purpose of enforcing its orders and decrees.

See APPENDIX “36”“attached hereto . . .”

*In re Chicago, R.I. & P. Ry. Co.*, 41 S.Ct. 288 (U.S.Ohio,1921) - Prohibition will issue if the lower court is clearly without jurisdiction over petitioner, who, at the outset, objected to the jurisdiction, had preserved his rights by appropriate procedure, and had no other remedy. .

See APPENDIX “37”“attached hereto . . .”

- (4) ***Writ of Detinue*** - A common law action to recover personal property wrongfully taken by another.

“A claim in detinue lies at the suit of a person who has an immediate right to possession of the goods against the person who is in actual possession of them, and who, upon proper demand, fails or refuses to deliver them, and who, upon proper demand, fails or refuses to deliver them up ***WITHOUT lawful excuse***. Detinue at the present day has two main uses. In the **FIRST** place, the plaintiff may desire the **SPECIFIC** restitution of his chattels and **NOT** damages for their conversion. He will then sue in detinue, NOT in trover. In the **SECOND** place, the plaintiff will have to sue in detinue if the defendant sets up no claim of ownership and has not been guilty of trespass. . .

*Poindexter v. Greenhow*, 5 S.Ct. 903 (1885) - In cases of detinue the action is purely defensive on the part of the plaintiff. Its object is merely to resist an attempted wrong and to restore the status in quo as it was when the right to be vindicated was invaded. . .

See APPENDIX “38”“attached hereto . . .”

*Ford Motor Credit Co. v. Howell Bros. Truck & Auto Repair Inc.*, 325 So.2d 562 (1975) - Where defendant's possession of property is wrongful, a demand is not necessary to recover damages for detention.

- (5) ***Writ of Entry*** - A writ that allows a person **WRONGFULLY** disposed of real property **to enter and RETAKE the property.**
- (6) ***Writ of Exigi Facias*** - That you cause to be demanded. ***Exigent:*** Requiring **IMMEDIATE** action or aid; **URGENT.**

Black's Law Dictionary - ***Scire Facias:*** A writ requiring the person against whom it is issued to appear and show cause why some matter of record should not be annulled or vacated, or why a dormant judgment against that person should not be revived.

*Wayman v. Southard*, 23 U.S. 1 (U.S.Ky.,1825) - Under Judiciary Act . . . providing that court shall have power to issue writs of scire facias . . . and all other writs not specially provided by statute which may be necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction, the

general term “writs” is **NOT** restrained to original process or to process anterior to judgment.

*Walden's Lessee v. Craig's Heirs*, 39 U.S. 147 (U.S.Ky.,1840) - Demurrers to writs of scire facias raise only questions of law on facts stated in writ.

- (7) ***Writ of Formedon*** - A writ of right for claiming entailed property held by another. A writ of formedon was the highest remedy available to a tenant.

*Monagas v. Vidal*, 170 F.2d 99 (1948) - An action of “revendication” is an action by which a man demands a thing of which he claims to be the owner, and action relates to immovables as well as movables, and to corporeal or incorporeal things.

*Public Service Co. of New Hampshire v. Voudoumas*, 151 A. 81 (1930) - Writ of entry is essentially possessory in character.

- (8) ***Writ of Injunction*** - A court order commanding or preventing an action. - - To get an injunction, the complainant **MUST** show that there is no plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law and that an **IRREPARABLE injury will result unless the relief is granted.**

*U.S. v. Oregon State Medical Soc.*, 72 S.Ct. 690 (1952) - Notwithstanding that injunctive relief is **MANDATORY** in form, such relief is to undo existing

conditions, because otherwise they are likely to continue.

*Porter v. Lee*, 66 S.Ct. 1096 (U.S.Ky.,1946) - Where a defendant with notice in an injunction proceeding contemplates the acts sought to be enjoined, the court may by **MANATORY** injunction restore the status quo.

See **APPENDIX “39”**“attached hereto . . .”

- (9) ***Writ of Mandamus:*** A writ issued by a superior court to COMPEL a lower court or a government officer to PERFORM MANDATORY and purely MINISTERIAL duties CORRECTLY.

**“Alternative Mandamus:** A mandamus issued upon the FIRST application of relief, **commanding** the defendant either to PERFORM the act DEMANDED or to APPEAR before the court at a specified time to SHOW CAUSE for not performing it.”

**“Peremptory Mandamus:** An ABSOLUTE and UNQUALIFIED **command** to the defendant to DO the act in question.”

*Heckler v. Ringer*, 104 S.Ct. 2013 (1984) - Common-law writ of mandamus is intended to provide a remedy for a plaintiff only if he has exhausted all of the avenues of relief and only if the defendant owes him a clear nondiscretionary duty. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1361.

See **APPENDIX “40”**“attached hereto . . .”

*U.S. ex rel. McLennan v. Wilbur*,  
51 S.Ct. 502 (1931) - Writ of  
mandamus will issue only where  
duty to be performed is ministerial  
and obligation to act peremptory  
and plainly defined.

See **APPENDIX “41”**“attached hereto . . .”

*Supervisors v. U.S.*, 85 U.S. 71  
(1873) - The office of a writ of  
mandamus is not to create duties  
but to compel the discharge of  
those already existing.

*Reeside v. Walker*, 52 U.S. 272  
(1850) - A mandamus is only to  
compel performance of some  
ministerial, as well as legal duty.

- (10) ***Writ of Possession:*** A writ issued to  
**RECOVER** the possession of land.

*Lacassagne v. Chapuis*, 12 S.Ct.  
659 (1892) - Injunction, being  
merely a preventive remedy, will  
not lie for the purpose of restoring  
to possession one who claims to  
have been wrongfully evicted from  
lands under a **writ of possession**  
issued in a suit to which he was  
not a party.

- (11) ***Writ of Praecipe:*** At common law, a writ  
**ORDERING** a defendant to **DO** some act  
or **EXPLAIN** why inaction is appropriate.

***“Pracipe Quod Reddat*** – A writ  
directing the defendant to  
RETURN certain property – was  
the proper writ when the  
plaintiff’s action was for a  
SPECIFIC thing; as for the

RECOVERY of a debt certain, or for the RESTORATION of such a chattel, or for giving up such a house, or so much land . . .”

- (12) ***Writ of Prohibition:*** (1) A law or order that **FORBIDS** a certain action. (2) An extraordinary writ issued by an appellate court to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction or to prevent a nonjudicial officer or entity from exercising a power.

“Prohibition is a kind of common-law injunction to prevent an unlawful assumption of jurisdiction . . . It is a common-law injunction against governmental usurpation, as where one is called *coram non judice* (before a judge unauthorized to take cognizance of the affair), to answer in a tribunal that has no legal cognizance of the cause. It arrests the proceedings of any tribunal, board, or person exercising judicial functions in a manner or by means not within its jurisdiction or discretion. *Benjamin J. Shipman, Handbook of Common-Law Pleading* § 341, at 542 (Henry Winthrop Ballantine ed., 3d ed. 1923).”

*U.S. v. Hoffman*, 71 U.S. 158 (1866) - The “writ of prohibition” is one which commands person to whom it is directed not to do something which by relator’s suggestion, court is informed he is about to do; and if thing be already done, writ of prohibition could not undo it, for such would require affirmative act; and only effect of writ of prohibition is to suspend

all action, and to prevent any further proceeding in prohibited direction.

See APPENDIX “42”“attached hereto . . .”

- (13) ***Writ of Protection*** - A writ to **PROTECT** a witness in a judicial proceeding *who is threatened with arrest.*

*Levy v. Wallis*, 4 U.S. 167 (1799) - The lien of a levy on personal property is not lost, though the goods are left in the hands of the defendant; unless there be fraud.

See APPENDIX “43”“attached hereto . . .”

- (14) ***Writ of Recaption*** - A writ allowing a plaintiff to **RECOVER** goods and damages from a defendant who makes a second distress while a replevin action for a previous distress is pending.

***Replevin*** – A writ **OBTAINED** from a court **AUTHORIZING** the **RETAKING** of personal property wrongfully taken or detained. - -

The action of replevin lies, where specific **PERSONAL** property has been **WRONGFULLY** taken and is **WRONGFULLY** detained, to **RECOVER** possession of the property, **TOGETHER with DAMAGES for its detention.** To support the action it is **NECESSARY:** (a) That the property shall be personal. (b) That the Plaintiff ***at the time of suit,*** shall be entitled to the **IMMEDIATE** possession. (c) That (at common law) the defendant shall have **WRONGFULLY** taken the property (replevin in the

cepit). But, by statute in most states, the action will now also lie where the property was **WRONGFULLY** detained, though it was lawfully obtained in the first instance (replevin in the detinet). (d) That the property shall be WRONGFULLY detained by the defendant at the time of suit. *Benjamin J. Shipman, Handbook of Common-Law Pleading* § 49, at 120 (Henry Winthrop Ballantine ed., 3d ed. 1923).”

- (15) ***Writ of Review*** - A general form of process issuing from an appellate court to **BRING UP FOR REVIEW** *the RECORD of the proceedings in the court below.*

*Zuber v. Allen*, 90 S.Ct. 314 (1969)  
- When action is taken on a record administrative department cannot then present testimony in court to remedy the gaps in the record, any more than arguments of counsel on review can substitute for an agency's failure to make findings or give reasons.

*La Buy v. Howes Leather Company*, 77 S.Ct. 309 (U.S.,1957)  
- Where subject concerns enforcement of rules which by law it is duty of Supreme Court to formulate and put in force, mandamus should issue to prevent such action thereunder as is so palpably improper as to place it beyond the scope of the rule invoked.

See **APPENDIX “44”**“attached hereto . . .”

- (16) *Writ of Supersedeas* - A writ that SUSPENDS a judgment creditor's power to levy execution, usu. pending appeal.
- (17) *Writ of SUPERVISORY CONTROL:* A writ issued to CORRECT an ERRONEOUS ruling made by a lower court EITHER when there is NO appeal or when an appeal CANNOT provide adequate relief and the ruling WILL RESULT in GROSS INJUSTICE.

*Fisher v. District Court of Sixteenth Judicial Dist. of Montana, in and for Rosebud County*, 96 S.Ct. 943 (1976) - **Writ of supervisory control** is available only in original proceeding in . . . Supreme Court and, although it may issue in broad range of circumstances, it **is not** equivalent to an appeal. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1257(3).

See **APPENDIX "45"** attached and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

*U.S. v. Comstock*, 130 S.Ct. 1949 (U.S.,2010) - At common law, one who takes charge of a third person is under a duty to exercise reasonable care to control that person to prevent him from causing reasonably foreseeable bodily harm to others.

- (18) *Writ of Securitate Pacis:* A writ for someone FEARING bodily harm from another. as when the person has been THREATENED with VIOLENCE.

- (19) *Extraterritorial Writs:* Beyond the geographic limits of a particular jurisdiction.

Corporation created by a state is citizen of that state within meaning of Constitution and United States statute investing Supreme Court with original jurisdiction of controversies between state and citizens of other states. *Wisconsin v. Pelican Ins. Co.*, 127 US 265, 32 L Ed 239, 8 S Ct. 1370 (1888) (ovrld in part on other grounds by *Milwaukee County v M.E. White Co.* (1935) 296 US 268, 80 L Ed 220, 56 S. Ct. 229)).

## **X. CONCLUSION and RELIEF SOUGHT**

For the above foregoing reasons and those set forth in Newsome's October 9, 2010 "EM/ORS" the subsequent pleadings submitted for filing, this instant Petition(s) for: **ORIGINAL WRIT – WRIT OF CONSPIRACY – WRIT OF COURSE – WRIT OF DETINUE – WRIT OF ENTRY - WRIT OF EXIGI FACIAS - WRIT OF FORMEDON - WRIT OF INJUNCTION - WRIT OF MANDAMUS - WRIT OF POSSESSION - WRIT OF PRAECIPE - WRIT OF PROTECTION - WRIT OF RECAPTION - WRIT OF PROHIBITION - WRIT OF REVIEW - WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS - WRIT OF SUPERVISORY CONTROL - WRIT OF SECURITATE PACIS - EXTRATERRITORIAL WRITS** should be GRANTED. For preservation of issues and relief sought Newsome hereby incorporates the relief sought in her October 9, 2010 "EM/ORS" - See at Footnote 3 above.

Respectfully submitted this \_\_ day of **October, 2012**.

Vogel Denise Newsome, Petitioner – Pro Se  
Post Office Box 14731  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45250  
Phone: (513) 680-2922 or (601) 885-9536

## **XI. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the forgoing pleading was MAILED via U.S. Mail first-class to:

**Honorable John Andrew West** – *Judge (and)*  
**Tracy Winkler** – *Clerk of Court*  
Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas  
1000 Main Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

**David Meranus, Esq.**  
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**Michael E. Lively, Esq.**  
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Post Office Box 6491  
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**Solicitor General** of the United States<sup>19</sup>  
United States Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. – Room 5614  
Washington, D.C. 20530

**Barack H. Obama** – U.S. President<sup>20</sup>  
Executive Office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500-0005

Dated this 30<sup>th</sup> day of **October, 2012.**

Vogel Denise Newsome

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<sup>19</sup> USPS Delivery Confirmation No. 03110240000100550497

<sup>20</sup> USPS Delivery Confirmation No. 23051590000163833263