

**18-8396**

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**ORIGINAL**

Supreme Court, U.S.  
FILED

**MAR 08 2019**

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

**IN THE**  
**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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**MARY JO WEIDRICK, PETITIONER**

**v.**

**PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP et al, RESPONDENTS**

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**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS***

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**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE COMPLAINT;  
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI BEFORE  
JUDGMENT TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

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**Mary Jo Weidrick, Petitioner  
1300 Rhodes Avenue  
Sarasota, FL 34239  
Ph.: 941-316-0273**

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 1.) Whether Petitioner's Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to counsel are "attached" or otherwise violated during this "adversarial" 29+ years of terrorism by Respondents, euphemistically called "investigation" by Respondents, who illegally and unconstitutionally engage in other unnamed acts of terrorism against Petitioner by daily forging pro-terrorism, pro-violent materials making it appear they originated from Petitioner, then threatening to arrest Petitioner's attorney, Mark J. Geragos, if he confers with her for purposes of stopping all planks of this terrorism.
- 2.) Whether Respondents can be made to cease and desist from all planks of this terrorism temporarily whether enumerated herein or not until Petitioner is allowed to confer with Mr. Geragos who will file the appropriate pleadings to prove and stop all planks of terrorism against her.
- 3.) Whether POTUS, Congress et al are acting in their personal capacities in preventing Mr. Geragos from conferring with her and forging pro-terrorism materials, not in legitimate executive or legislative activities thus are not immune from prosecution and civil actions while in office.
- 4.) Whether the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia erred in its reasons for not hearing this case and in requesting Petitioner file an additional pleading justifying why they should hear this case based on time.
- 5.) Whether the District Court erred in dismissing Plaintiff's case.

6.) Whether Petitioner can include costs and damages solely for Respondents' illegal and unconstitutional acts which prevent her from conferring with her attorney; Mr. Geragos will, once allowed to confer, file appropriate pleadings for full financial costs and damages for all planks of this terrorism against Petitioner (such as raping Petitioner with mind-reading equipment 24/7, etc.)

## **PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS**

- A. Petitioner, who is not an attorney: Mary Jo Weidrick  
1300 S. Rhodes Avenue  
Sarasota, FL 34239  
941-316-0273
- B. Respondent: President Donald J. Trump  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500  
and the United States Congress.

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- Appendix H.** Petitioner's Motion for Extension of Time, if Necessary received by District Court on December 17, 2018.
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**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI  
BEFORE JUDGMENT**

Petitioner respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari before judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

None known.

**JURISDICTION**

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1) and 28 U.S.C. 2101(e).

**RELEVANT CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Art. I, Sec. 2. Speaker Impeachment.** The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment....P.14

**Art. I, Sec. 3.** The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to remove from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.P.14

**Art. I, Sec. 8. Necessary and Proper Clause.** To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.....P.14

**Art. I, Sec. 9.** No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.....P.14

**Art. II, Sec. 1.** “[In case of Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then set as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.].....P.14

**Art. II, Sec. 1. Oath of Office.** “...Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation – “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” .....P.14

**Art. II, Sec. 3. (President) Take care clause.** He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; **he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed**, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.....P.14

**Art. II, Sec. 4. Impeachment.** The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.....P.14

**Art. VI. Supreme Law of the Land.** “...This Constitution and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.” .....P.14

**Art. VI. Oath to Support Constitution.** “The Senators and Representatives mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution...” .....P.14

**Amendment IV.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath



or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.....P.13, 14

**Amendment V.** No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.....P.iii, 13, 14

**Amendment VI.** In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.....P.iii, 13

**Amendment IX.** The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.....P.13, 14

## RELEVANT STATUTES

**18 U.S.C., Sec. 371. Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States.....P. 14**

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

**18 U.S.C., Sec. 373(a).** Whoever, with intent that another person engage in conduct constituting a felony that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against property or against the person of another in violation of the laws of the United States, and under circumstances strongly corroborative of that intent, solicits, commands, induces, or otherwise endeavors to persuade such other person to engage in such conduct, shall be imprisoned not more than one-half the maximum term of imprisonment or (notwithstanding section 3571) fined not more than one-half of the maximum fine prescribed for the punishment of the crime solicited, or both; or if the crime solicited is punishable by life imprisonment or death, shall be imprisoned for not more than twenty years.....P.14

**18 U.S.C., Sec. 1031. (a)** “Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, any scheme or artifice with the intent---.....**P.14**

**(1)** To defraud the United States; or...”

**(c)** The maximum fine imposed upon a defendant for a prosecution including a prosecution with multiple counts under this section shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

**(d)** Nothing in this section shall preclude a court from imposing any other sentences available under this title, including without limitation a fine up to twice the amount of the gross loss or gross gain involved in the offense pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 3571(d).

**(e)** In determining the amount of the fine, the court shall consider the factors set forth in 18 U.A.C. Sections 3553 and 3572, and the factors set forth in the guidelines and policy statements of the United States Sentencing Commission, including---

1. the need to reflect the seriousness of the offense, including the Harm or loss to the victim and the gain to the defendant;
2. whether the defendant previously has been fined for a similar offense; and
3. any other pertinent equitable considerations...”

**18 U.S.C., Sec. 1503(a)(b) – Influencing or injuring officer or juror generally. ....Pages 14.**

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States magistrate judge or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or injures any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or injures any such officer, magistrate judge, or other committing magistrate in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b). If the offense under this section occurs in connection with a trial of a criminal case, and the act in violation of this section involves the threat of physical force or physical force, the maximum term of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense shall be the higher of that otherwise provided by law or the maximum term that could have been imposed for any offense charge in such case.

**(b) The punishment for an offense under this section is \_\_\_\_**

(2) In the case of an attempted killing, or a case in which the offense was committed against a petit juror and in which a class A or B felony was charged, imprisonment for not more than 20 years, a fine under this title, or both; and

(3) In any other case, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, a fine under this title, or both.

**18 U.S.C. Sec. 1505 – Obstruction of proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees. ....Pages 14.**

Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the

law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress---

Shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years or, if the offense involves international or domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331), imprisoned not more than 8 years, or both.

**18 U.S.C. Sec. 1509 – Obstruction of court orders.. ....Pages 147**

Whoever, by threats or force, willfully prevents, obstructs, impedes, or interferes with or willfully attempts to prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with, the due exercise of rights or the performance of duties under any order, judgment, or decree of a court of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

No injunctive or other civil relief against the conduct made criminal by this section shall be denied on the ground that such conduct is a crime.

**18 U.S.C. Sec. 1510(a) – Obstruction of criminal investigations.**

- (a) Whoever willfully endeavors by means of bribery to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States by any person to a criminal investigator shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. ....Pages 147,

**18 U.S.C. Sec. 1512(2); (3)(B)(ii); (C) – Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant. ....Pages 147,**

(a)

(2) Whoever uses physical force or the threat of physical force against any person, or attempts to do so, with intent to--

(A) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;

(B) cause or induce any person to--

(i) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;

(ii) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the integrity or availability of the object for use in an Official proceeding; or

(iii) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, In an official proceeding; or

(C) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforce-

ment officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be punished as provided in paragraph (3).

(3)(B)(ii); (C). The punishment for an offense under this subsection is---

(B) in the case of---

(ii) the use or attempted use of physical force against any Person; imprisonment for not more than 30 years; and

(C) in the case of the threat of use of physical force against any Person, imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to---

(1) Influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding;

(2) Cause or induce any person to---

(A) Withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding;

(B) Alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding;

(C) Evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or

(D) Be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or

(3) Hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

18 U.S.C. Sec. 1519 – Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in Federal investigations and bankruptcy. ....Pages 15

Whoever knowingly alters, destroys, mutilates, conceals, covers up, falsifies, or makes a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation or proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States or any case filed under title 11, or in relation to or contemplation of any such matter or case, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

18 U.S.C. Sec. 1621 - Perjury generally. ....Pages 15,

Whoever ---

- (1) Having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or
- (2) In any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United State Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true;

Is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.

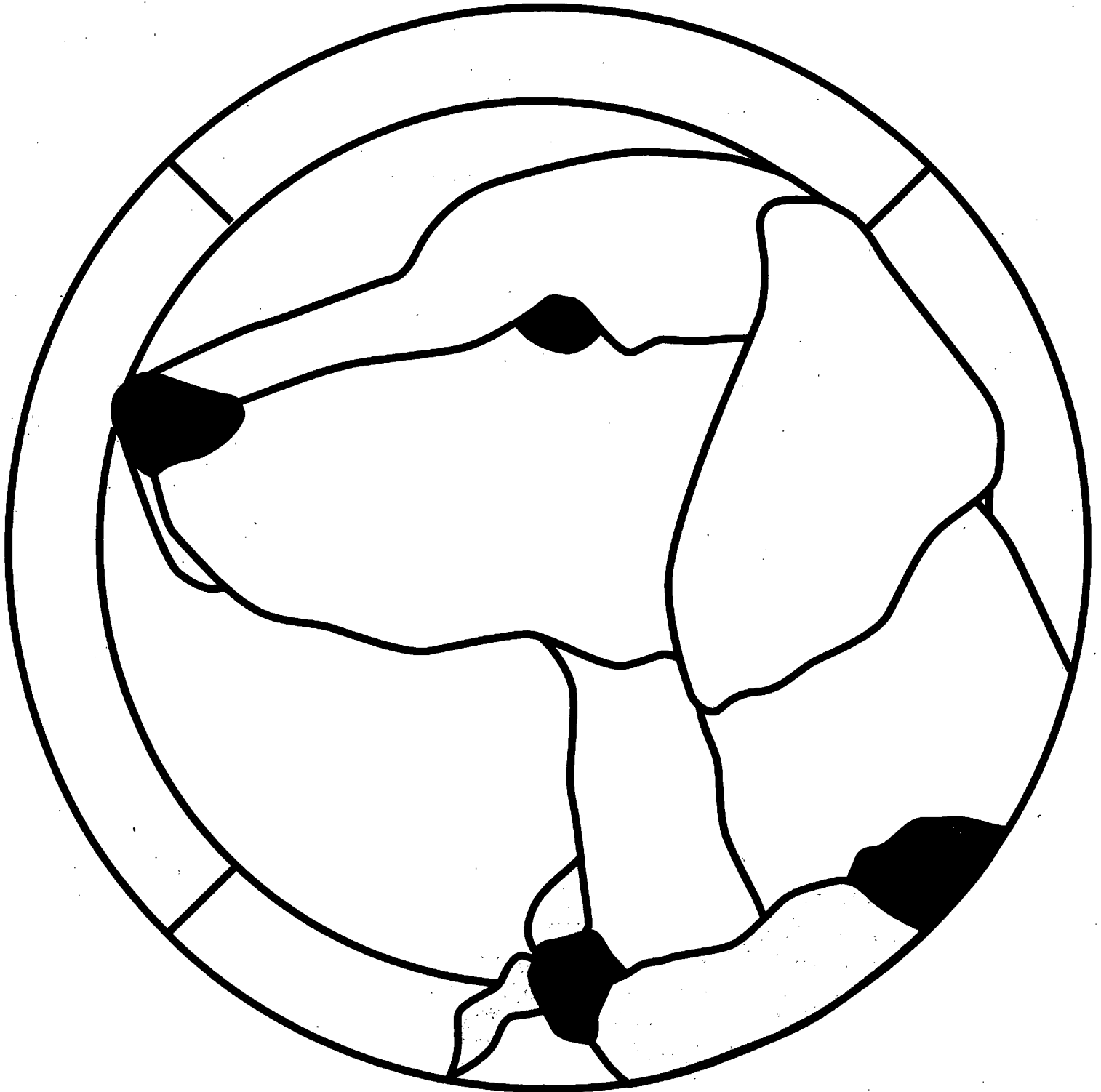
18 U.S.C. Sec. 1623 -False declarations before Grand Jury or Court.

(Pet. App. I).....Pages 15,

# Labrador Retriever

A native of Newfoundland, the lab was brought to England in the 1800's. This is an outstanding retriever in water and marshes due to its excellent sense of smell and the ability to work in perfect synchronization with its master. A lively and lovable dog, the labrador makes a gentle and faithful pet.

Colors: Always solid colors, either black, yellow or liver.



**18 U.S.C. Sec. 3332. Powers and duties (of Grand Jury).....Page i**

- (a) It shall be the duty of each such grand jury impaneled within any judicial district to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district. Such alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence. Any such attorney receiving information concerning such an alleged offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation.
- (b) Whenever the district court determines that the volume of business of the special grand jury exceeds the capacity of the grand jury to discharge its obligations, the district court may order an additional special grand jury for that district to be impaneled.

**28 C.F.R., Sec. 0.85. Terrorism.** Terrorism is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

.....Pages i/3/4

**42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983. Civil Action for deprivation of rights...Page 18**

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

**42 U.S.C. Sec. 1985. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights...Page 18**

(Pet. App. I)

**Sec. 802, Patriot Act:** Defines domestic terrorism as "...an attempt to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping.." Pg. i



## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

- 1.) Respondents are deliberately illegally and unconstitutionally preventing  
Petitioner's counsel, Mark J. Geragos, from conferring with her for purposes  
of stopping Respondents' illegal and unconstitutional activities against  
Petitioner.
- 2.) Mr. Geragos has evidence of Respondents' unconstitutional and illegal acts  
against Petitioner such as raping her with mind reading equipment and has  
tried to stop Respondents' by bringing the case daily to SCOTUS, the Special  
Grand Jury already convened or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court  
(hereinafter "FISC") where Mr. Geragos is overwhelmingly victorious.
- 3.) Hence to keep these illegal and unconstitutional activities against Petitioner  
alive for their personal entertainment; to avoid prison and being  
substantially sued, President Trump et al daily illegally, unconstitutionally  
forge pro-terrorism, pro-violent, crazy, sexual materials making it appear  
they originate from Petitioner; then POTUS illegally and unconstitutionally  
issues Executive Orders daily prohibiting Mr. Geragos from conferring with  
Petitioner to get Petitioner into court to testify against Respondents.  
President Trump, the U. S. Attorney General et al then illegally,  
unconstitutionally threaten to arrest Mr. Geragos if he does confer with  
Petitioner.
- 4.) The vicious cycle outlined continues daily.

5.) President Trump et al falsely, unconstitutionally, illegally claim there is an "investigation" of Petitioner for over 29 years which is merely a euphemism for this terrorism. Petitioner has never engaged in suspicious activity nor any pro-terrorism, pro-violent, crazy conversation or activity. This is a false narrative to support the falsified pro-terrorism materials and their other illegal, unconstitutional activities.

6.) POTUS, Congress are acting in personal capacities by unconstitutionally, illegally preventing Petitioner's attorney from conferring with her; not in legitimate executive and legislative activities therefore are not immune from prosecution and civil actions while in office.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. Two out of three branches of the United States Government are involved in this terrorism leaving only the Judiciary to ensure Petitioner and her attorney can confer immediately for purposes of stopping all planks of this terrorism.

a.) As the lower courts have usually dismiss Petitioner's case(s) as "frivolous", "not plausibly asserting facts..." etc. SCOTUS is the only remaining unbiased court. (Pet. App. "B").

b.) The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has had Petitioner's Request for Appeal since September 17, 2018; her Brief since September 24, 2018. Said court then issued an Order on November 28, 2018 requiring Petitioner show cause by December 28, 2018 why Petitioner's appeal should not be dismissed as untimely. (Pet. App. "F").

A.) Petitioner responded by filing her explanation and request for extension of time which was received by said Appeals Court on December 17, 2018. It appears said Appeals Court may have misplaced her initial pleadings. (Pet. Ex. "H").

B.) Petitioner has called D.C. Court of Appeals several times since December 17, 2018 to ensure they have it and it is on the docket. Petitioner is told the Request for Extension of Time If Necessary is on the docket but there is no timeline for hearing same; it appears her Brief, etc. have not been located.

C.) Petitioner believes the United States District Court of the District of Columbia erred in dismissing her case. The Court held that Petitioner did not properly implicate POTUS; nor that she is denied her right to counsel.

Petitioner believes the facts of this case will prove otherwise.

**2. Petitioner's constitutional and legal rights are being violated:**

a.) Petitioner's Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to counsel, Mark J. Geragos; hence her rights to the "evidence" against her; to confront her accusers; to an unbiased court and jury; to attorney-client privilege; to a speedy "trial" (although Petitioner has not been charged with a crime) are deliberately violated by Respondents' illegal and unconstitutional activities. In *Escobedo v. State of IL, 378 U.S. 478 (1964)*, SCOTUS established the right to counsel begins when the investigation is no longer a general inquiry but focuses on one particular suspect. The adversarial process begins and the suspect should be allowed to hire legal counsel. SCOTUS found there is no interruption of a legitimate investigation when Plaintiff exercises right to counsel.

b.) Respondents' acts of forging pro-terrorism materials making it appear they originate from Petitioner, violates, at minimum, Petitioner's Fourth, Fifth, Ninth Amendment rights and terrorism laws under 28 C.F.R., Sec. 0.85.

**3. Petitioner's attorney's constitutional and legal rights are violated by Respondents:**

a.) As stated above, POTUS et al daily forge pro-terrorism, pro-violent, crazy, sexual materials to make it appear they originate from Petitioner; then issue unconstitutional and illegal Executive Orders claiming this is an "investigation" of Petitioner; then orders federal law enforcement to threaten to arrest Mark Geragos if he does confer with Petitioner for purposes of stopping all planks of this terrorism in violation, at minimum, of Mr. Geragos' Fourth, Fifth, Ninth Amendment rights.

**4. POTUS; Congress et al have violated their constitutional and legal duties:**

a.) POTUS has deliberately with criminal intent violated his constitutional duties, at minimum, under Art. II, Sec. 1 (Oath of Office); Art. II, Sec. 3 ("...shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed...").

b.) Congress has deliberately with criminal intent violated their constitutional duties, at minimum, under Art. I, Sec. 2; Art. I, Sec. 3; Art. I, Sec. 6; Art. I, Sec. 8; Art. I, Sec. 9; Art. II, Secs. 1 and 4; Art. VI (Oath to Support Constitution).

c.) POTUS and Congress have deliberately with criminal intent violated, at minimum, the statutory laws of terrorism under 28 C.F.R., Sec. 0.85; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 371; 18 U.S.C. Sec.373(a); fraud against the United States under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1031; obstruction laws under 18 U.S.C. Secs 1503(a)(b); and 1505; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1509; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1510(a); tampering with a witness,

victim or an informant under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1512(2); (3)(B)(ii); (C);  
destruction, alteration or falsification of records in Federal investigations  
and bankruptcy under 18 U.S.C., Sec. 1519; perjury under 18 U.S.C., Sec.  
1621; and False declarations before Grand Jury or court under 18 U.S.C.,  
Sec. 1623.

**5.) Petitioner will have no other known avenue to stop Respondents' terrorism of Petitioner:**

a.) Congress are participants in this terrorism thus will not institute their constitutional duty of Presidential impeachment or removing terrorist Congresspersons from office nor speak with Petitioner to help get her into court for purposes of stopping this terrorism.

b.) All national U.S. TV media, the national print media are participants in this terrorism therefor will not inform the American public who would presumably oust and arrest POTUS, Congress, TV media et al.

c.) Seemingly all federal law enforcement are involved in this terrorism thus Respondents are not arrested; same with state and local law enforcement where Petitioner resides.

**6.) POTUS, Congress are acting in personal capacities not in legitimate executive and legislative activities therefore are not immune from prosecution and civil actions while in office.**

Although Petitioner believes this case is unprecedented, several cases may apply in part:

a. In *Jones v. Clinton*, 72 F.3d 1354 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir.), the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled in favor of Jones finding "...the President, like all other government officials, is subject to the same laws that apply to all other members of our society" and further stated a civil court case "appears to us highly unlikely to occupy any substantial amount of (the President's) time."

b. In *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681 (1997), this Court found a sitting President wasn't immunized from civil litigation in federal court arising out of acts he took before assuming office. This Court unanimously affirmed the Court of Appeals decision (*id.*) and further ruled that separation of powers does not mandate that federal courts delay all private civil lawsuits against the President until the end of his term of office. Justice Breyer concurred stating that presidential immunity would apply only if POTUS could show that a private civil lawsuit would somehow interfere with POTUS' constitutionally assigned duties.

c. The U. S. District Court Judge granted summary judgment in *Jones v. Clinton*, 990F Supp. 657, (E.D. Ark 1998). This case led to the District Court's hearing of *Jones v. Clinton (id.)*, which led to the Lewinsky scandal when President Clinton was asked under oath about other workplace relationships which led to charges of perjury and obstruction of justice and the impeachment proceedings against President Clinton.

d. In *Zervos v. Trump, Sup. Ct. of State of NY; Part 57; Index No. 1505522/17 (Judge's order signed 3/20/18)*, the Judge ruled "No one is above the

law. It is settled that the President of the United States has no immunity and is “subject to the laws” for purely private acts (*Clinton, 520 U.S. at 696*).”

e. In *United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683 (1974)*, this court held that a claim of Executive Privilege as to materials subpoenaed for use in a criminal trial cannot override the needs of the judicial process if that claim is based, not on the grounds that military or diplomatic secrets are implicated, but merely on the ground of a generalized interest in confidentiality.

Solely to obstruct justice in Petitioner’s case, POTUS et al may be falsely claiming “national security” for refusing to turn over materials.

**7.) Because Respondents actions in keeping this terrorism alive, indigent Petitioner’s attorney(s) have worked on this case for a long time and have not been properly paid by the government made retroactive to the date each attorney began work on this case.**

a. Under *Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963)*, this Court unanimously found indigents had right to counsel in criminal cases and be paid by the government. In Petitioner’s current case, Petitioner has not been charged with a crime but cannot work, date, marry, have friends, play tennis, read a book for content and retention, etc. solely because of Respondents’ phony “investigation” of her.

b. Under *Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984)* and *U.S. v. Gonzalez-Lopez, 548 U.S. 140 (2006)*, Petitioner has a Sixth Amendment right to effective counsel which in this unique case would require attorney(s) have evidence of this terrorism which very few



attorneys do; Mr. Geragos being the exception and counsel of Petitioner's choice.

**f. Petitioner has been forced to live near the poverty line by Respondents actions and would move to sue Respondents as a part of this Court action.**

a.) Petitioner should be successful in suing each, at minimum, under 42 U.S.C. Secs. 1983 and 1985 and under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)*. Therein this Court ruled that an implied cause of action existed for an individual whose Fourth Amendment freedom from unreasonable search and seizure had been violated by Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The existence of a remedy for the violation was implied from the importance of the right violated.

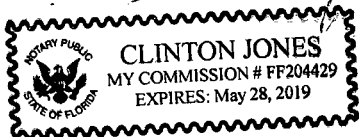
b.) Petitioner respectfully requests any other relief available to her.

### CONCLUSION

There is an urgent need for prompt resolution of the matters herein thus expedited consideration is warranted and respectfully requested as Petitioner will continue to be the recipient of Respondents' terrorism on a 24/7 basis unless she, first of all, is able to confer with her attorney, Mark J. Geragos, and amended pleadings, etc. be allowed.

March 8, 2019

Notary: 



Respectfully submitted,

  
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FLDL W 362-540-56821-0