

No. 18 - A - _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

LINDA SCULLY

Plaintiff - Appellant Linda Scully

MARK SCULLY

Plaintiff - Appellant Mark Scully

HAROLD SCULLY

Plaintiff - Appellant Harold Scully

v.

NATHAN GOLDENSON, in his individual and official
capacity

Defendant - Appellee

JAMES BURTON, in his individual and official
capacity

Defendant - Appellee

RICHARD GASIK, in his individual and official
capacity

Defendant - Appellee

HANNY PEI, in her individual and official capacity
Defendant - Appellee

ALEX RAINES

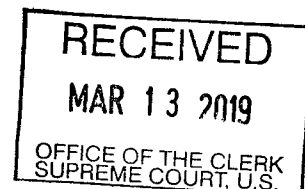
Defendant - Appellee, et al.

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO
FILE A PETITION FOR A WRITE OF CERTIORARI

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MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE WRIT OF CERTORARI

A. Disclosure Statement

None of the parties are corporations. All parties are individuals.

TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATE AND CIRCUIT JUSTICES FOR THE 7TH CIRCUIT

A. Statement of Jurisdiction

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 13.5, 22 and 30, Petitioners respectfully request a 30 day extension of time, up to and including May 7, 2019 to file a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to review a 7th Circuit Court of Appeals Decision in the Case of Linda Scully, et al. v. Nathan Goldenson, et al., 7th Circuit Case No. 17-2486 which issued on October 1, 2018. A timely Petition for Rehearing was filed and a decision issued on that Petition for Rehearing on 12/7/18, making a Writ of Certorari due at the US Supreme Court on Mar. 7, 2019. Jurisdiction for filing a Writ of Cert is invoked under 28 USC § 1254(1)

B. Statement of Importance of District Court Case

The Scully case (pro se Petitioners Linda Scully, Harold Scully and Mark Scully) is of extreme importance inasmuch as it concerns a highly abuse Chicago, Illinois guardianship case wherein their Mother was ripped from them by a Hospital (St.

Francis), and after that, none of the children ever saw their mother again. The Office of Public Guardian, through Nathan Goldenson, took her from her home on Lunt Avenue in Chicago, an apartment building she owned (which was in a land trust where Children Linda and Mark Scully were Beneficiaries of the Mother's Land Trust), and she was then drugged into a stupor and transferred to a series of nursing homes, and eventually, within one year from the granny napping, she was put into hospice and narcotized to death, with food and water being withheld.

A copy of the Petition for Rehearing at the 7th circuit explains better the exceptional nature of this case.

This case is of extreme importance because there are literally hundreds of thousands of elderly and disabled persons in guardianship, with perhaps just as many complaints against the Guardianship system and Public Guardians where the elderly are summarily guardianized, their cases sealed, they are isolated from all their friends and family, they are placed in locked down nursing homes where their family cannot see them, or they may be seen for only a few hours per week.

This is what happened to Mary Teichert. Even the district court admitted the case "was a nightmare" for Mary Teichert and her family, yet they chose to dismiss it, with a wide variety of excuses which were all not true at all or based in any facts or law; 1) None of the Scully children were her legal Guardian; 2) only the legal Guardian could sue for the abuse; 3) the Rooker Felman, and Younger Doctrines applied to the case so nothing could be done; and 4) the probate exception applies.

None of this is true, as shown in the enclosed Petition for rehearing which explains why and how these doctrines do not apply to the Scully case. Nathan

Goldenson and the OPG (Office of Public Guardian), seized all of Mary's assets and also many of the Children's own property. They clearly exceed their authority. They also conspired to have Linda Scully arrested at least 8 times in an attempt to constructively evict her from the premises. They had a heating company come to the Family Residence to cut a heating pipe so the building froze during the winter and water poured all over the building ruining it so it could be bought up by a tied in buyer, Tom Lefko, who is holding it to flip the property. When the Realtor for this transaction was contacted by an agent for Linda, the Realtor just laughed about the property being a "special deal" and she could not give details on the transaction.

Currently in the US, 1.3 million adults are placed under guardianship and there is nearly zero oversight. When abuse by Guardians or the OPG is reported to the courts in Cook County, it is routinely ignored, and reports of abuse are generally handed right back to the abusers, the Guardians, OPG and lawyers involved.

As a result scores of seniors have been routinely abused, drugged and secreted away to have their estates drained and then in the end they are murdered or narcotized to death.

For some reason, the District Court Judge Korcas, the appellate judges for the 7th circuit, Rovner, Brennan and St. Eve have brushed aside all of the civil and human rights for seniors in Cook County, Illinois and are ignoring their desperate please for help.

This case should be reviewed and overturned to send a strong message back to the states that guardianship abuse will not be tolerated by the U.S. Supreme Court. Judges must stop routinely ignoring guardianship abuse and lawyers and judges that

look the other way while it is happening. Everyone has a mother they love dearly, including the honorable Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Scully Children have a classic case of guardianship abuse and these cases have never been brought to the attention of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The story is not uncommon and numerous popular blogs attest to the fact guardianship abuse and lack of oversight is indeed serious. www.marygsykes.com, www.justice4every1.com, www.aaapg.net, NASGA or National Association to Stop Guardian Abuse and numerous articles on AARP.com attest to the fact guardianship abuse is a serious and life threatening problem for the elderly in the US.

We already have laws to protect the elderly, but they are not being used. Instead, both federal court judges routinely use the Rooker Feldman and Younger doctrines and the Probate Exception to ignore the problems and hope that they just go away. In the state courts, the "absolute immunity" doctrine is routinely used by everyone involved, from judges sitting on the bench, to probate lawyers, to GALs (Guardian ad Litem) to State and Local Guardians and even "professional guardians" to hope that the problems just "go away." That is obviously not going to happen unless someone takes a stance. A very serious stance on the human and civil rights of the elderly and protection under the Geneva Convention against torture and mistreatment of citizens.

This is a very serious problem that must and should be addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court. Someday, all of us will grow old, and when the state and federal courts ignore basic human and civil rights of the elderly and disabled, and put them in positions of abject abuse, terror, isolation, stripping of all assets to give to court room

vendors and tied in attorneys, this honorable court can and should step in. Not only does this problem violate basic human and civil rights, but it also violates the Geneva Convention against torture through isolation and drugging and forced lock up placement by innocent vulnerable citizens who have committed no crimes.

B. Reasons for the Extension of Time

Plaintiff Linda Scully ("Linda") is elderly (age 64) and is disabled and indigent. She has problems seeing and is currently under going a series of eye surgeries to help her see better.

Plaintiff Linda is asking for the Extension of Time because when she went into state court on October 25, 2018 at approximately 11 am on a Motion for Sanctions against opposing counsel Joseph Pieper he body slammed her while trying to grab a court order she had drafted from her hands. She fell hard on her right foot, causing her pain and damage to the foot. She has pins in her feet. When she fell hard on her right foot, it strained ligaments and soft tissues and it started to swell, throb and become painful. While the foot was likely fractured, the doctors cannot tell until the swelling goes down which may take several weeks. Medical records have been recently submitted. Plaintiff Linda is still in pain. She only recently had the cast removed from her foot this past week.

Plaintiff Linda's orthopedic surgeon still advises Linda to stay off her foot, but she still has to go to the law library to write her pleadings and this is very, very difficult.

Plaintiff Linda is currently working with a Chicago Police detective on her assault and battery case caused by attorney Joesph Pieper.

Plaintiff Linda is also working with the CPD to find all of her arrest records, and

some appear to be missing. The CPD records department is researching the issue and will be providing her with a correct report in the next few days.

Plaintiff Linda is indigent, cannot afford an attorney to help her draft the Petition for Rehearing and she has to wait for pro bono legal help to review her pleadings and fix them up. She has not been able to do this when she was told by her doctor to stay off the foot until her doctor clears her foot for walking again. The Court of Appeals previously ruled she might grant her pro bono assistance if she can show her efforts that she has made in looking for pro bono attorneys. She has done that and will be refiling her Motion for pro bono legal assistance with the court of appeals. She has called all the Chicago agencies, made about 20 phone calls on a regular basis, and no one will do these cases pro bono. She knows other probate victims too and they have called these same 20 agencies and no one will provide any pro bono legal assistance to probate court victims in and around Chicago.

Moreover, the guardianship file which is the basis for the claims against the defendants was unsealed in Sept. 2016, then again in July, 2017, but the computer file is still encoded that most documents cannot be viewed, and the paper file has been cleansed. Plaintiff Linda Scully continues to complain about this to the judges' clerks, and the probate court offices, but they have not corrected these errors yet. Evidence of this has already been provided in the last Motion for an Extension of time.

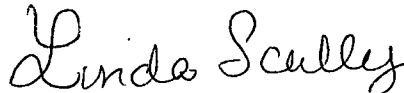
In addition, the Court's Order and Decision of Oct. 1, 2018 is lengthy, the Plaintiffs are all indigent, elderly (over age 62) and disabled and do not have funds for an attorney. It takes them time to wait to get help on their pleadings. In addition, Plaintiff Linda Scully is asking the US Supreme Court to assign her pro bono counsel.


In the past, she has called the 20 or so attorneys on lists that the court always gives her, but none would help her. There are a number of issues in the Court's decision that Plaintiffs desire to respond to and that will take time given their age and disabilities

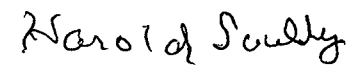
Wherefore, for all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs Linda Scully, Harold Scully and Mark Scully respectfully move this Honorable Court for a additional 60 days to file their Writ of Certorairi.

A Declaration in Support of this Motion is being filed herewith.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,


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Mark Scully, pro se


Harold Scully, pro se

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