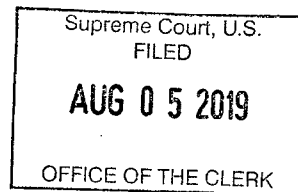


No. 19-5520

ORIGINAL



IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

TERRY G. WATSON — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

NATHAN B. STEWART, ET.AL., — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

TERRY G. WATSON

(Your Name)

NORTHEAST CORRECTIONAL CENTER, 13698 AIRPORT ROAD  
, BOWLING GREEN, MO 63334

(Address)

(City, State, Zip Code)

(Phone Number)

**QUESTION(S) PRESENTED**

1. Did the USCA8, err, by not addressing the fundamental issues of civil rights under 42 USC § 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986; Bivens or the Federal Torts Claim Act?
2. Does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 1-22 apply to the United States?
3. Are the State's of the United States, allowed under the aforementioned laws, to hold political prisoner's without due process of law, based upon their ethnic origins and religious conscience?

**LIST OF PARTIES**

[ ] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

☒ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

See Appendix A pages 3-4 for the listed parties and addresses of those parties.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☒ reported at Watson v. Stewart, No. 19-1066; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix C to the petition and is

☒ reported at Watson v. Stewart, et.al., 2:18-cv-0690-NCC  
☒ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

viii  
**JURISDICTION**

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 07/15/2019.

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

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

NOTE: The case in the Eighth Circuit was summarily dismissed under or summarily affirmed under Rule 47A, local rules.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

United States Constitutional Amendments 1, 4,5, 6,8,9, 10 and 14.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Articles 1-22.

42 USC § 1981,1982,1983,1985,1986.

Bivens Claims and/or the Federal Tort Claims Act.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner has maintained his innocence throughout all proceedings. He has timely filed all Direct appeal and post-collateral proceedings. Currently a Petition for COA is pending before the USCA8, No. 19-1698, Watson v. Bowersox, et.al., Represented by Attorney Kevin L. Schiener, Bar no. 35490, from a denial of the writ of habeas corpus in Watson v. Bowersox, 4:15-cv-01864-ACL, by Magistrate Judge Abbie Crites-Leoni.

Petitioner concerned with the statute of limitations due to the egregiously long process of post-collateral attack, filed the petition in Watson v. Stewart, et.al., 2:18-cv-90-NCC on 10/12/2018. The USCA8, dismissed the appeal under local Rule 47A on 07/15/2019, therefore this petition follows. Pages 4-10 of Appendix A, contain the Statement of the Case, for the purposes of this writ.

Petitioner is in the process of preparing a writ of certiorari, from the USCA8 from an expected denial of COA by the Court in Watson v. Bowersox, et.al., No. 19-1698, on actual-innocence.

Petitioner's actual-innocence claim is predicated upon inability to committ the crime as testified to at trial due to disability. Where Petitioner is a 100% permanent and totally disabled veteran with need of house bound status under Title 38 of the Federal Code. He has presented significant evidence of inability and subornation of perjury, through medical records created before the allegation period. Petitioner has been deemed disabled by the Department of Veterans' Affairs since 1994.

### PETITIONER'S SPOUSES' CASE

In State v. Gina Watson No. 10JE-CR03224-01, a trial was conducted where a hung jury resulted in continued prosecution by the Jeffer-

son County, Missouri, prosecutor's office. Petitioner was then taken to trial next and found guilty in 10JE-CR03225-01, State v. Terry G. Watson. The prosecutor then threatened Petitioner's spouse, that if she did not capitulate and plead guilty, that the Prosecutor would continue to conduct trials until a guilty verdict was reached. The cost of the proceedings for Representation by Attorney Mark Hammer was \$50,000.00 per trial. The prosecutor knew that we would eventually be out of litigation money. Therefore we had no choice, but to cut our losses, and hope for a good plea at this point in the proceedings. Gina M. Watson has maintained her innocence until, she was forced to plea to child endangerment charges for allowing Petitioner to <sup>allegedly</sup> physically abuse the alleged victims, all of which is untrue, but that not relevant in U.S. Courts. Only the States' version of events matters.

The alleged victim, has been imancipated for all intents and purposes since age 15, when she entered into university studies. She completed the B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Missouri St.louis, in May 2010, a few months after the argument and subsequent robbery of Petitioner's home. She was independent, dated who she liked had free access to the internet, was friends with the Jefferson County Sheriff's Patrol, had her own car, motorcycle, bank accounts and was employed by the Federal Government at the John Cochran VAMC on South Grand, in St.Louis, MO. She filed a threat against a VA employee, Petitioner filed a counter threat with the Office of Homeland Security. An investigation left Petitioner in his position and she was let go, along with her then boyfriend, now husband, Craig Casey. Petitioner had to resign his position from the VA, from prison.

The prosecution was informed of these facts, and stated, "they didn't tell me." and continued the prosecute.

The alleged victim was converted to white nationalist views by her now husband Craig Casey. This was a primary catalyst for the confrontations between Petitioner and Craig Casey. The other vigilante involved was Michael Stempf, who had been removed from Petitioner's in circa 2006, for his white nationalist views and opposition to Petitioner's work on indigenous rights and other political issues. The issue came to finalization when after Petitioner expressing his views against the criminal justice systems' unethical behaviors, Stempf used the perjorative that Petitioner was a "radical prairy nigger". This led to a demand that the Stempf's leave Petitioner's home. Subsequently, Stephanie Stempf began a series of machinations to undermine Petitioner's marriage to her half sister, placing enormous pressure on her to divorce Petitioner. Petitioner and spouse are still happily married after 31 years. Michael Stempf, is a connected person in the world of law enforcement in St. Louis, along with his spouse, who has a degree in criminal justice and many friends in the field. They were able to orchestrate many non-traditional pressures on the Jefferson County <sup>legal</sup> Community, through these contacts and destroy or withhold a plethora of exculpatory evidence.

Joseph Watson, was removed from the home of Petitioner in 2003 when it was discovered the illicit sexual affair between the siblings had been ongoing for sometime without Petitioner's knowledge. He was threatened by prosecution with significant prison time if he did not provide the testimony at trial against Petitioner and spouse.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1. The Rule of Law, should matter in the United States, inalienable rights, in the Bill of Rights, either are inalienable or they are not. The governments of the State's and the Federal government, either must be held accountable in a court of law, or this country has abandoned the Bill of Rights, and its judges abdicated their duties under the Constitution. This Court is either going to be a cure or be part of the problem. There is much more at stake in this case than money or just equality under the law. The sickness that has invaded the criminal justice system, is in fact systemic. This Court knows well the state of the Union. Petitioner relies upon the arguments of the original complaint. Appendix A p.1-50.

Petitioner has means and education to pursue his claims, but most persons in the criminal justice do not have this luxury. A country's greatness, is not judged upon its GDP, but upon how it treats the lowest citizen among its ranks. Petitioner and spouse have lost faith, in this country's will to enforce the rule of law, and guarantee inalienable rights. As a result, a request for asylum with the U.N. under UDHR Article 14 has been rendered and Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee Lindsey Graham has been notified and a copy of the original Section 2254 sent to him.

There is no difference between the unsubstantiated claims made against Justice Brett Kavanaugh at his Senate confirmation hearing, and this case. No real investigation was made by the Jefferson County, Missouri officials. And in the face of overwhelming evidence of untruthfulness by State's witnesses, a prosecution was conducted. The largest difference between the Justice Kavan-

ough debacle, is social position and a ruthless alcoholic prosecutor. Think of how many persons, have been railroaded into State prisons in the same manner, in a country that claims to be the beacon of liberty, under the Rule of Law to the world. This Court should hold those accountable, that have egregiously violated the Rule of Law, And reverse for further proceedings.

The district court, states in its decision that the complaint contains extraneous information. This information happens to be the basis of the Bill of Rights, and what the Founders meant in writing these Numerations. The USCA8, refused to answer on those issues. It is very telling when a court is presented with the facts of how and why a certain function of the Rule of Law was formed, yet refuses to comprehend or address the issue.

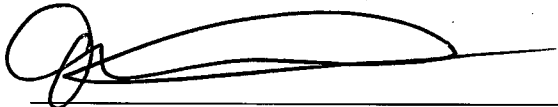
As it pertains to the mandamus from the United States Court of appeals for Veterans' Claims, Watson v. Shulkin, M.D. No. 16-4219(Vet.App. 2017), originally in circa 2013, Petitioner filed a FOIA request for the claims folder in the Department of Veterans' Affairs Regional Office in St.Louis, Missouri which was ignored. Multiple attempts to have the Secretary follow the law were made by administrative process. Finally, a mandamus was petitioned in the Court, for an order against the Secretary to follow the law and turn over the evidence. A mandamus only issues if the government official refuses to follow the Court's order and make the petitioner whole. However, this vital information of actual-innocence was withheld by the Secretary for years, resulting in harm to petitioner.

### CONCLUSION

This Court should reverse the lower courts decision and reverse for further proceedings, based upon the complaint.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Terry G. Watson

Date: 08/03/19