

No. 24-6019

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re Anthony Norman, and the citizens of Texas  
demanding honest government

- PETITIONER

Supreme Court, U.S.  
FILED

OCT 21 2024

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

VS.

Texas

- RESPONDENT(S)

PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT -

WRIT OF PROHIBITION; and/or  
WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Anthony Norman  
(Pro Se)  
3695 FM 3514  
Beaumont, TX 77705

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Should the U.S. Supreme Court intervene in protection of its appellate jurisdiction by issuing a permanent injunction against the highest courts of appeals in Texas, said courts having erected an ABSOLUTE BAR, for petitioners seeking review in the U.S. Supreme Court via 28 USCS §1257, or 28 USCS §1254, said petitioner(s) having the right to utilize the statute, and having no other avenue to enforce their right to seek U.S. Supreme Court review. That bar created, and made effective through the fraudulent report, or publication of a purported "Notice of Action," which is not representative of a RENDERED ORDER delivered by a legally cognizable body of the respective court?

2. If it Ok, for elected state court officials to defraud, or manipulate the federal courts into abstaining from the review of claimed violations of federal, and state Constitutional Rights, in either civil or criminal cases, through a contrived scheme, wherein state actors communicate an alleged decision has been reached, all without the court having RENDERED AN ORDER, the court's Clerk further being UNABLE TO PROVIDE A CERTIFIED COPY OF ANY ORDER(S) PROVING FINAL STATE ACTION?

## LIST OF PARTIES

[✓] 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 follows:

In re Anthony Norman, and the citizens of Texas --  
demanding honest government;

-- Plaintiff(s),

Texas Court of Criminal Appeals; Presiding Justice (position 1);  
(position 2); (position 3); (position 4); (position 5); (position 6);  
(position 7); (position 8); (position 9); Clerk;

Texas Supreme Court; Chief Justice; (position 2); (position 3);  
(position 4); (position 5); (position 6); (position 7); (position 8);  
(position 9), Clerk;

-- Respondent(s)

## RELATED CASES

1. Norman v. United States A.G., no. 23-50360, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment entered January 5, 2024. Request for Petition of Certiorari filed May 2024;
2. In re Norman, 21-0551, Texas Supreme Court. "Notice of Action" alleges August 27, 2021. { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };
3. Norman v. Williamson, No. 03-19-00297-CV, Texas Third Court of Appeals. Judgment entered Feburary 21, 2021. { Pending PDR 21-0551, but Mandate has issued } [42 USCS § 1983];
4. In re Norman, 20-0276, Texas Supreme Court. "Notice of Action" alleges August 21, 2020. { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };
5. In re Norman, 14-20-00039-CR, Fourteenth Court of Appeals of Texas. Judgment entered January 30, 2020, Recall / Reissued March 12, 2021. { Pending PDR 20-0276, but Mandate has issued };
6. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76,389-12, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges January 31, 2018. { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };
7. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76,389-10, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges November 16, 2016. { NO RENDERED ORDER, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };
8. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76,389-08, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges August 19, 2015. { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };
9. In re Norman, No. PD-1488-12, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges Feburary 13, 2013 { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY };

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	<u>1</u>
JURISDICTION	<u>2</u>
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS	<u>4</u>
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	<u>4</u>
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	<u>6</u>
REQUEST FOR RELIEF/PRAYER	<u>25</u>
APPENDIX	<u>A</u>

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977)	<u>7,20</u>
Bullitt County v. Washer, 130 U.S. 142 (1889)	<u>5,20</u>
Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 78 (1935)	<u>20</u>
Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)	<u>20</u>
Cannon v. District of Columbia, 717 F.3d 200 (D.C. Cir. 2013)	<u>13</u>
Christoffel v. United States, 338 U.S. 84 (1949)	<u>1</u>
Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004)	<u>20</u>
Collins v. Ison - Newsome, 73 S.W.3d 178 (Tex. 2001)	<u>8</u>
Day v. Gallup, 69 U.S. 97 (1865)	<u>19</u>
Ex parte Dawson, 509 S.W.3d 294 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016)	<u>9,22,23</u>
Ex parte Torres, 942 S.W.2d 469 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997)	<u>21</u>
Faretta v. California, 95 S.Ct. 2525 (1975)	<u>      </u>
Griffin v. California, 380 U.S. 609 (1965)	<u>20</u>
Griffin v. Illinois, 351 U.S. 12 (1956)	<u>      </u>
Haley v. Lewis, 604 S.W.2d 194 (Tex. Crim. App. 1980)	<u>8</u>
Hartfield v. Quartermann, 603 F. Supp. 2d 943 (S.D. Tex. 2009)	<u>8</u>
In re Coronado, 508 S.W.3d 261 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016)	<u>9</u>
In re Oliver, 68 S.Ct. 499 (1948)	<u>18</u>
Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961)	<u>20</u>
McCoy v. Louisiana, 138 S.Ct. 1500 (2018)	<u>20</u>
Moore v. Dretke, 369 F.3d 844 (5th Cir. Tex. 2004)	<u>16</u>
Norman v. United States A. G., 2024 U.S. App. LEXIS 382 (5th Cir. Tex. 2024)	<u>3</u>

Powell v. Alabama, 53 S. Ct. 55 (1932)	<u>20</u>
Pulliam v. Allen, 466 U.S. 522 (1984)	<u>18</u>
Ruiz v. Quartermann, 504 F.3d 523 (5th Cir. Tex 2007)	<u>8</u>
Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984)	<u>20</u>
Swindol v. Aurora Flight Scis. Corp., 805 F.3d 516 (5th Cir. 2015)	<u>13</u>
United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez, 126 S.Ct. 2557 (2006)	<u>20</u>

#### STATUTES AND RULES

28 USCS § 1254 Courts of Appeal; certiorari; certified question	<u>5, 15, 19</u>
28 USCS § 1257 State courts; certiorari.	<u>5, 6, 19</u>
28 USCS § 1651 Writs	<u>3</u>
28 USCS § 2254 State custody; remedies in Federal courts	<u>15, 16, 22</u>
42 USCS § 1983 Civil Rights	<u>15</u>
Fed. R. Evid. Rule 801	<u>13</u>

#### OTHER

USCA Amend VI Clause 2.	<u>10</u>
Texas Constitution Article (s)	
I §1 Freedom and Sovereignty of State	<u>4, 10</u>
I §12 Habeas Corpus	<u>4, 22</u>
I §19 Deprivation of Life, Liberty, Property, etc. by Due Course of Law	<u>4, 22</u>
I §27 Right of Assembly; Petition for Redress of Grievances.	<u>4, 22</u>
I §28 Suspension of Law	<u>4</u>
I §29 Bill of Rights Excepted from Powers of Government and inviolate.	<u>4</u>
V §2 Supreme Court; Justices	<u>4</u>
V §4 Court of Criminal Appeals; Judges.	<u>4, 22, 23</u>

V §11 Disqualification of Judges; Exchange of Districts;  
Holding Court for Other Judges

V §31 Court administration and rule-making authority

4

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article(s)  
4.04 Court of Criminal Appeals

11

Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure Rule(s)

56.5 Return of Documents to Court of Appeals.

5,11

69.4 Clerk's Duties

5,11

76 Submission En Banc

5,8

77.1 Opinions: Generally

5

78.1 Judgments in the Court of Criminal Appeals

5

Texas Government Code

§ 22.106 Commissioners of the Court of Criminal Appeals Cases.

—

§ 22.108 Rules of Appellate Procedure in Criminal Cases.

5

## Citations of Official Reports

Petitioner request that the U.S. Supreme Court take judicial notice of www.txcourts.gov, wherein the current state of each cause allegedly denied/dismissed/refused without written order. No other official record exist, as there are NO RENDERED ORDERS, NO ORDERS ATTESTING TO THE PRESENCE OR CONCURRENCE OF OPINION BY 5 or more Justices of the respective court. See:

Swindol v. Aurora Flight Scis. Corp., 805 F.3d 516, 519 (5th Cir. 2015).

Please take judicial notice via txcourts.gov of:

Texas Supreme Court: "21-0551"; "20-0276";

Texas Court of Criminal Appeals: "PD-1488-12"; "WR-76,389-08";  
"WR-76,389-10"; "WR-76,389-12";

Texas Third Court of Appeals: "03-19-00297-CV";

Texas Fourteenth Court of Appeals: "14-11-00433-CR".

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Petitioner respectfully prays that an EXTRAORDINARY WRIT, issue to enforce the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the cases below, and any other.

OPINIONS BELOW

i. In re Norman, 21-0551, Texas Supreme Court;

ii. In re Norman, 20-0276, Texas Supreme Court;

iii. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76, 389-12,  
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals;

iv. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76, 389-10,  
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals;

v. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, WR-76, 389-08,  
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals;

vi. In re Norman, No. PD-1488-12, Texas Court of

Criminal Appeals;

## JURISDICTION

No RENDERED ORDER has been filed with the Clerk of the respective Court regarding the subject cases. Some cases have been pending ~~for~~ 12+ years. The issues disclosed here have not been addressable in the U.S. District Courts of Texas despite multiple attempts. The respondent(s) are absolutely blocking appellate review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Texas Constitution provides a solution to the instant impasse via the Governor's appointment of new justices for the resolution of cases when the current justices are certified as being disqualified, (Tex. Const. Art. V § 11). Each judge of both courts have been sued in their official, and or individual

capacities continuously by petitioner Norman since November,

2022 for injunctive relief, and or the presentation by the

U.S. A.G. of alleged criminal acts to a special federal grand jury.

See: Norman v. U.S. A.G., 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 232748. Disqualif-

ication is obviously necessary and apparent. The Governor has

refused to respond, or take action.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 USC § 1651(a).

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

### U. S. Constitution

#### Article V

Amend. 1

Amend. 5

Amend. 6

Amend. 7

Amend. 14

#### Article VI

clause 2

10

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The controversy in this case focuses squarely on the unavailability of STATE ACTION, by Texas' top two courts of Appeals. These courts openly ignore the Texas Constitution's enabling jurisdiction, and mandatory requirements of the courts in deciding cases. (Tex. Const. Art. I §1, §12, §19, §27, §28, §29, §31, Art. V §2, §4). The courts openly defy Texas statutory directives mandating the delivery of a

written order (Tex. Gov. Code § 22.108; TRAP Rule(s)

56.5, 69.4, 76, 77.1, 78.1), and U.S. Supreme Court

precedent as found in Bullitt County v. Washer, 130 U.S. 142,

149 (1889) -- which directs that a court of record, must RENDER

AN ORDER, reducible to writing, certifiable by the Clerk

of ~~the~~ the court in order to memorialize STATE ACTION.

Petitioner brings this issue to the U.S. Supreme Court's

attention, as the matters are U.S. CONSTITUTIONALLY

SIGNIFICANT.

The state court's failure, or refusal to RENDER AN ORDER

establishes an ABSOLUTE BAR, foreclosing 28 USCS § 1257,

and 28 USCS § 1254 appellate review by the U.S. Supreme

Court. This problem affects thousands of Texas cases

annually, and it is cumulative. Petitioner, submits the

U.S. Supreme Court, should re-establish ITS AUTHORITY over Texas courts, and restore access to those whom are denied their rights to FINALITY IN STATE PROCEEDINGS, while restoring the possibility of U.S. Supreme Court Appellate Review.

#### REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

##### i. 28 USCS § 1257- ABSOLUTELY BLOCKED

Both, the Texas Supreme Court, and Court of Criminal Appeals, have implemented a perverse judicial anomaly, alleging decisions, which are not RENDERED, or filed with the court's Clerk (Restat 2d of Judgments, §1), leaving NO EVIDENCE OF ANY STATE ACTION. This inability to prove state action, has left thousands of ORPHAN CASES. Cases, without a final state decision, and NO MEANS to proceed to a higher court. The courts' activities,

or lack thereof violate long standing precedent established in

supra Bullitt County, 130 U.S. 149; Christoffel v. United States, 338

U.S. 84, 87 (1949) -- deciding a quorum is necessary to conduct official

state business; and Griffin v. Illinois, 351 U.S. 12, 19 (1956) --

deciding once a State creates avenues of appellate review, it may

not interfere with that right.

Uniquely, the action of alleging a judgment, not certifiable by the

Clerk of the highest appellate state court, which has not actually

occurred CUTS OFF ANY petitioner from FURTHER REVIEW in the

U.S. Supreme Court.

Fundamentally, there is no decision of the state's highest court

of appeals, the lower court's judgment is thus NEVER FINALIZED-

creating an INFIRMITY IN STATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifth Circuit, has for one reason or another failed to

reign in the Texas Courts. Fifth Circuit Courts, have previously recognized the complained of practices, as in; *Ruiz v. Quarterman*, 504 F.3d 523, 527 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Tex. 2007)-- deciding a concurrence of five or more judges is required by the state Constitution for an en banc decision, and *Hartfield v. Quarterman*, 603 F. Supp. 2d 943, 951 (S.D. Tex. 2009)-- deciding a court must render an order, and others. The courts have failed to warn, or do anything to halt the activity. Here, the petitioner's cause are all governed by TRAP Rule 76, requiring an en banc court.

These same Texas courts have firmly rebuked lower state court's for the same activities, which they themselves regularly commit. see: *Collins v. Ison-Newsome*, 73 S.W.3d 178, 183 (Tex. 2001)-- deciding a concurrence of the majority of a panel is required for a decision; *Haley v. Lewis*, 604 S.W.2d 194, 196 (Tex.

(Crim. App. 1980) -- deciding a decision must be rendered

into the minutes of the court.

Texas highest courts, operate as if they are not subject

to the law, or review. There can be no better source attesting

to the shenanigans of Texas Appellate Courts, than an account

from one of the court's own Justices, EXPOSING what has been

going on as in: In re Coronado, 508 S.W.3d 261, 266-67 (Tex.

(Crim. App. 2016) -- citing the "My Cousin Vinny" nature of the

court's operation; supra Dawson, 509 S.W.3d 294-298. It

would be entertaining, if the stakes were not so far reaching.

Unfortunately, the INFIRMITIES created through non-final

state appellate proceedings are mistakenly carried into the

U.S. Courts as infirmities in state proceedings.

As cited, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, has openly

declared the court's FREEDOM from the state constitution's

dictates, and declared that its actions are lawful. see:

Ex parte Dawson, 509 S.W.3d 294, 296 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016).

Yet, the Court cites no statute, or Constitutional provision,

which would make that decision Constitutional, or lawful. By

declaring independence, the court announces its freedom from

the Supremacy Clause expressed by Tex. Const. Art. I §1, which

expresses allegiance to the U.S. Const. Article VI Clause 2

Supreme Law. Adherence to Tex. Const. Art. I §1, was a

specific requirement for re-admission to the United States of

America -- post civil war.

In Texas, appellate review, is uniformly available via

the state constitution, or statute, when requested in either

civil, or criminal case. A request triggers a MANDATORY

ACTION from Texas' courts of appeals. By refusing to RENDER

a legally cognizable order, as in the case of a Petition for

Discretionary Review, the case NEVER becomes FINAL (Tex. R.

App. Proc. Rule (3) 56.5, 69.4), and Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art.

4.04 §2.

a. Petitioner Norman, has (6) cases which have been

pending variably for the last 12+ years:

1. In re Norman, 21-0551, Texas Supreme Court. "Notice

of Action" alleges: August 27, 2021. { NO RENDERED ORDER,

clerk will not certify 3;

2. In re Norman, 20-0276, Texas Supreme Court. "Notice

of Action" alleges: August 21, 2020. { NO RENDERED ORDER,

clerk will not certify 3;

3. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76, 389-12", Texas

Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges: January 31,

2018. { NO RENDERED ORDER, clerk will not certify?;

4. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76, 389-10", Texas

Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges: November

16, 2016. { NO RENDERED ORDER, clerk will not certify?;

5. Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76, 389-08", Texas

Court of Criminal Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges

August 19, 2015. { NO ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT

CERTIFY?;

6. In re Norman, No. "PD-1488-12", Texas Court of Criminal

Appeals. "Notice of Action" alleges February 13, 2013 { NO

ORDER RENDERED, CLERK WILL NOT CERTIFY?.

\*

\* WR-76, 389-08, WR-76, 389-10, WR-76, 389-12 recite identical grounds, which have never been decided.

Petitioner makes Motion to the U. S. Supreme Court to take judicial notice of www.txcourts.gov, wherein each case in the relevant court is available thereon. See: *Swindol v.*

*Aurora Flight Scis. Corp.*, 805 F.3d 516, 519 (5th Cir 2015);

*Cannon v. District of Columbia*, 717 F.3d 200 n.2 (D.C Cir.

2013). On that same website, the petitioner, would request

that the court take judicial notice of the Third Court of

Appeals cause no. 03-19-00297-CV, specifically referring to:

A. District Clerk's Record pgs. 247-249 (Exhibit 9), and

B. Reporter's Record pgs. 42-44.

Therein, the State of Texas has admitted customarily "No

Order is rendered", when a case is allegedly denied without

written order. This is a clear party opponent admission, plain

on its face Fed. R. Evid. Rule 801(c)(2). The State Law

has even produced (Exhibit 9 - above) asserting that no order(s)

have ever been RENDERED in any of the complained of causes.

Texas Courts, however wrong have taken the position of being

the BIGGEST BULLY ON THE BLOCK, BEING CAPABLE OF

VIOLATING ANY RIGHTS, OR LAW AT WILL WITHOUT

CONSEQUENCE, OR CORRECTION.

In addition, petitioner request the court take judicial

notice of the 14<sup>th</sup> Court of Appeals ORDER of August 6, 2020

in cause no. 14-11-00433-CR, available on [txcourts.gov](http://txcourts.gov).

The 14<sup>th</sup> COA admitted that NO ORDER was RENDERED to it

from the CLERK of the TCCA, and that its clerk was essentially,

tricked into issuing the Mandate.

\* THE PETITIONER SEEKS A JUDGMENT IN EACH

UNDECIDED CASE. \* (ITED ABOVE. \*

ii. 28 USCS § 1254 - ABSOLUTELY BLOCKED

The U.S. Supreme Court, should also recognize that ~~any~~ any path of appellate review via 28 USCS § 1254, following a petition filed under 28 USCS § 2254, or 42 USCS § 1983 - regarding a Texas State Court decision is ABSOLUTLEY BLOCKED. In the case of review "denied without written order", or "pronounced without Order" - not in an open court, and without a court reporter leaves no record of state action. Without being able to show state action - review is illusory. No error in state action can be shown, not in a District Court, Court of Appeals, or the U.S. Supreme Court. The defect is obvious, because their is no provable state action in violation of a constitutional right. No actual state review on the record has occurred.

The Respondent, has created a convient paradox, and

circuitous fiction, unreachable under ordinary circumstances.

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, identifies its inability to actually review alleged Constitutional claims based on alleged unprovable state action as: infirmities in state proceedings.

In re Gentras, 666 F.3d 910, 911 (5th Cir. 2012); Moore v. Dretke,

369 F.3d 844, 846 (5th Cir. 2004)) -- complaining of infirmities

in state proceedings, but doing nothing to protect the petitioner's Constitutional Rights.

The Federal Courts are aware of the specific problem addressed as the core complaint here, but are acquiescent, or even sympathetic to the fraudulent presentments of the Respondent.

Together, the Courts, and Respondent exploit the ignorance of would be petitioner(s) to maintain the fraud, proceeding to judgment as if everything was normal. 28 U.S.C.S § 2254(g)

requires certified records, outside of a death case the U.S. District

Court has refused, or failed to require the Respondent to follow the law. The U.S. District Courts of the Fifth Circuit have conveniently ignored this fundamental requirement, exacerbating, and creating a sizeable problem that exist almost entirely in the realm of the Fifth Circuit. Simply search: "denied without written order", and contemplate how a court could show state action without a court reporter, or the Clerk filing an order into the minutes of a court of record.

If a conspiracy was not planned to isolate these so-called decisions by Texas courts from Federal Review, this would certainly be an effective way of doing so. The problem is in plain sight, but unaddressable in either State Courts, or Federal Courts - up to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. A Fox would hardly stop himself from stealing chickens - that is the 5th Court of Appeals.

### iii. EQUAL PROTECTION and STAR CHAMBER

The Star Chamber behavior, as applied to the petitioner by Texas' courts, is just a means to prevent official acknowledgement or challenge to the litany of underlying violations of decided U.S. Supreme Court precedent, demonstrative of Constitutional violations by state actors. The U.S. Supreme Court, last addressed this type of "SECRET ACTION" in In re Oliver, 68 S.Ct. 499, 504-05, 507 (1948). Fundamentally, is it now permissible, or acceptable for the establishment of a new STAR CHAMBER in the United States, operating singularly in Texas?

The U.S. Constitution, has established, and the U.S. Supreme Court has definitively asserted interpretations of law preventing judges from violating a person's Constitutional Rights. Pulliam

v. Allen, 466 U.S. 522, 536-38 (1984). Here state actors committing mail and or wire fraud intimate the illusion of state action, to completely evade, and block a person's Constitutional and statutory right to review in ~~both~~ state and Federal courts.

The State of Texas, has made review by the U.S. Supreme Court illusionary and non-existent via 28 USCS § 1254, and 28 USCS § 1257.

Texas highest courts of appellate review capitalize, and take advantage of the U.S. Supreme Court's previous announcement 'that it will not review errors not ruled on by a state's Supreme Court.' Day v. Gallup, 69 U.S. 97, 106 (1865). Here state officials, individually, and or collectively are acting under color of state law, abusing state power. They gamify, and weaponize their positions of trust, relying on

the public's perception of good faith, and regularity to absolutely

BAR review of questionable, unconstitutional practices in the  
State of Texas.

The courts avoid application of the rights, and interpretations  
of the U.S. Supreme Court. The cases involved in the Plaintiff's  
petition have been long established, interpreted, and established  
throughout the other 49 States as in:

- a. Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 832 (1977);
- b. Bullitt County v. Washer, 130 U.S. 142, 149 (1889);
- c. Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935);
- d. Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963);
- e. Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36, 42-43 (2004);
- f. Griffin v. California, 380 U.S. 609, 613-14 (1965);
- g. Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 647 (1961);
- h. McLoy v. Louisiana, 138 S.Ct. 1500, 1509 (2018);
- i. Powell v. Alabama, 53 S.Ct. 55, 68 (1932);
- j. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 685 (1984);
- k. United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez, 126 S.Ct. 2557, 2563-65 (2006).

There should be equal treatment, and protection amongst the states

for all, utilizing the same rights, not two disparate versions of law - one for the United States, and another for Texas.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, appears to be of split in congruent minds. On the one hand, it opines that cases should be afforded a decision on each, and every claim raised.

Ex parte Torres, 942 S.W.2d 469, 474 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997). On

the other hand, the court fails to disclose why a case would pass through the court without action on each, or any claim, but provides the remedy of endlessly refiling a case, until the court on some future date ultimately decides to rule on the merits of any claimed issue. *supra Ex parte Torres*,

942 S.W.2d 474. That approach has not worked in the Petitioner's case for the past 12 + years.

However, in *Ex parte Dawson*, 509 S.W.3d 294 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016), the court takes another tact, and opines effectively, that some undisclosed (secret) internal policy overrides statutory and constitutional provisions. This so-called internal policy as explained by the court is the sole arbiter, mandating whether any particular case is actually reviewed by any judge, let alone a quorum. *supra*. *Ex parte Dawson*, 509 S.W.3d at 295-96. Yet, the Texas Constitution establishes an absolute RIGHT OF REVIEW per Tex. Const. Art. V § 4, and Art. I § 12, § 13, § 19, § 27. There can be only one truth.

None of the causes which are the basis of this request have been measured against standing U.S. Supreme Court precedent, despite multiple diligent request for review as in 28 U.S.C.S § 2254.

Subject of the scheme disclosed previously, in many cases, a challenged felony conviction expires without appellate review ever being completed. This situation creates the unintended consequence of pseudo-convictions, not attributable to anyone. There are over 7,100 cases in Texas annually where just the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals fails to render an order. see: *Ex parte Dawson*, 509 S.W.3d at 307.

The issue presented here is manufactured. It is not caused by a lack of resources, as Tex. Gov. Code § 22.106, and Tex. Const. Art. VI § 4(b) -- allocate all available resources, and lawful authority. This is a problem created by choice. This problem is thrust upon the general public by the elected judges of the respective courts. Why should so many be deprived of their civil rights, just because 18 judges have figured out

a clever way to disguise not showing up for work?

Clever as the scheme may be within the state's borders, where the judges are truly unaccountable, it requires actual violations of Federal Criminal Law, the passive acquiescence, and silence of actual reviewing Federal judges to make it work. How could the Respondent ~~eff~~ argue otherwise. They have taken property, the intangible benefit of a judgment, without authority, or compensation while at the same time damaging the delicate balance of power, including checks between branches of government -- the fundamental building blocks of our Federal Republic Government.

Justice delayed is justice denied -- William Gladstone

Petitioner, seeks an injunction compelling the Respondent to RENDER a Legally Cognizable final decision, finally deciding each of the forementioned cases, and an end to the unlawful practice of alleging judgments which cannot be shown to have been entered of record by a legally cognizable body of judges of the court and said order being CERTIFIABLE by the Clerk of the Court

Request for Relief / Prayer

Petitioner request a PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT be granted in protection, and restoration of U.S. Supreme Court Appellate Jurisdiction over the Petitioners' cases. The writ should issue against each Judge positions [1-9], and Clerk's of the Texas Supreme Court, and Texas Courts of

Criminal Appeals, prohibiting them from delaying the review of cause numbers (s) "21-0551", "20-0276", "PD-1488-12", "WR-76, 389-08", "WR-76, 389-10", "WR-76, 389-12", or failing to adjudicate the cited cases in the manner prescribed by law within 90 days post issuance of the Writ of Prohibition in each of the respective courts as applicable. Said petitions filed, and existing as either a Writ of Right (Tex. Const. Art. I § 12), or Due Process of Law (Tex. Const. Art. I § 19, § 21), having been filed years ago, and still pending adjudication verifiable with a certified record of state action from the Clerk of Court.

Petitioner requests a Writ of Prohibition prohibiting the Texas Supreme Court, and Texas Court of Criminal Appeals

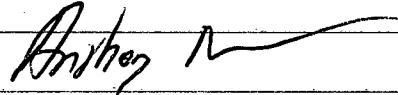
from providing via the Clerk of the Texas Supreme Court or Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, or other the report of the resolution of any case which has not been decided and RENDERED into the MINUTES of the respective court by the majority of actual judges or Constitutionally enabled judges /commissioner(s) ( Tex. Const. Art. V §2, §4), whom can be shown of record to have participated in the delivery of a concurring opinion in the majority required by law, deciding each ground presented on the merits, in panel, or en banc as required by the Texas Constitution, other State Rule, or Law.

Petitioner request

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS, should issue against both the Texas Supreme Court, its Clerk, and Judges, and the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, its Clerk, and Judges in enforcement of the U.S. Supreme Court's jurisdiction under 28 USCS §1254; 28 USCS §1257 in cause number(s) "21-0551"; "20-0276" in the Texas Supreme Court, and "PD-1488-12"; "WR-76,389-08", "WR-76,389-10", "WR-76,389-12" in the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, requiring the Court and its relevant members to consider, and adjudicate each claim raised on its merits by a properly seated court acting in accordance with the state constitution, state law, state rule, ~~or~~ common law, to effect a legally cognizable decision reducible to writing in an order rendered into the minutes of the court, certifiable by the court's

clerk.

Respectfully submitted,



9/11/2024

Anthony Norman

3695 FM 3514

01718789/ LeBlanc

Beaumont, TX 77705

## APPENDIX A

There are "No Certified Records" available which could PROVE state-action in any of the complained of cases. The closest facsimile to EVIDENCE available in this case are government records located on Texas' court of appeals website. Petitioner, request Judicial Notice of [www.txcourts.gov](http://www.txcourts.gov). Please select the appropriate tab, and enter the cause number:

### Texas Supreme Court:

In re Anthony Norman, "21-0551";

In re Anthony Whitney Norman, "20-0276".

### Texas Court of Criminal Appeals

In re Anthony Whitney Norman, "PD-1488-12";

Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76,389-08";

Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76,389-10";

Ex parte Anthony Whitney Norman, "WR-76,389-12".