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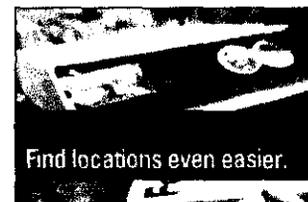
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Destination Raleigh, NC
Service type Home Delivery-Indirect
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Oct 11, 2007	1:44 PM Delivered	Raleigh, NC	Delivered to recipient at FedEx facility
Oct 10, 2007	9:09 AM Held at FedEx location for recipient pickup	RALEIGH, NC	Package available for pickup
	3:05 PM Delivery exception	RALEIGH, NC	Refused by recipient
	7:30 AM On FedEx vehicle for delivery	RALEIGH, NC	
Oct 9, 2007	6:30 AM At local FedEx facility	RALEIGH, NC	
	3:09 AM Departed FedEx location	CHARLOTTE, NC	
	10:24 PM Arrived at FedEx location	CHARLOTTE, NC	
Oct 8, 2007	7:43 AM Departed FedEx location	KEASBEY, NJ	
	5:28 AM Arrived at FedEx location	KEASBEY, NJ	
	11:20 PM Left origin	WALLINGFORD, CT	
	6:36 PM Arrived at FedEx location	WALLINGFORD, CT	
	3:07 PM Picked up	WALLINGFORD, CT	
	4:11 AM Package data transmitted to FedEx	Waterbury, CT	



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Los Angeles Times
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From the Los Angeles Times

FCC cleared by own inquiry

It says the agency didn't suppress studies that contradicted its former leader's philosophy. Sen. Boxer is skeptical.

By Jim Puzangher

Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

October 6, 2007

WASHINGTON — Results of a Federal Communications Commission investigation released Friday dismissed allegations made last fall that agency officials had suppressed two media ownership studies because they disliked the results.

But the findings by the FCC's inspector general, which included an e-mail from a former senior agency official that appeared to call for squelching one of the draft studies, didn't put to rest the concerns raised by the allegations.

Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), who requested the investigation last fall along with two other senators after she was sent copies of the studies, disagreed with the inspector general's conclusions and might ask congressional investigators to look into the matter, spokesman Natalie Ravitz said.

FCC Commissioner Michael J. Copps also criticized the findings.

"The nagging feeling remains that we don't yet have the entire story," said Copps, a Democrat.

The inspector general's report concluded that the evidence did not support allegations from Boxer and a former FCC attorney, Adam Candoub, that senior officials suppressed the studies. The purported reason for hushing them up, that their findings conflicted with the agenda of then-FCC Chairman Michael Powell to loosen regulations on ownership of TV and radio stations, allowing further concentration of media in fewer hands.

One of the studies, done in 2004, showed that locally owned TV stations broadcast more local news than stations not locally owned. The other study, from 2003, was a periodic look at the effects of deregulation on the radio industry, finding that the number of radio station owners declined even as the number of stations rose.

The yearlong investigation, which the inspector general's office said was the largest it ever conducted, also found no evidence of a pattern by commissioners or senior officials to suppress studies because they did not agree with their conclusions.

But the investigators noted they were not able to speak with Candoub, the former FCC attorney who is now an assistant law professor at Michigan State University. He said Friday that he did not participate because he feared a whitewash. And the 34-page report cited some questionable activity, including a December 2003 e-mail written by then-FCC Media Bureau Chief W. Kenneth Ferree that he was "not inclined" to release the draft of the radio industry study because "this is not the time to be stirring the 'radio consolidation' pot."

"If we can change the focus and make it more positive . . . then perhaps we can do something like this again," Ferree wrote, referring to the periodic radio report.

Powell had pushed for controversial rule changes earlier that year to make it easier for companies to own multiple radio and TV stations. The changes were being challenged in court at the time and Congress was considering legislation to reverse one of them.

The inspector general's report said Ferree's reasons for not releasing the study "appear to be legitimate and based on valid agency considerations," and there was no evidence Ferree tried to "twist or conceal facts."

"We absolutely dispute that conclusion," Boxer spokeswoman Ravitz said. "This is information that should have been made public, and Mr. Ferree made a political decision to put it in a drawer."

One Media Bureau staffer recalled being told that Ferree directed employees to respond to any requests for the radio study by saying the bureau did not have time to do one that year, according to the report. The investigators found it troubling that there may have been "an attempt to conceal the existence" of the study, and if Ferree were still working for the FCC "we suspect . . . we would have to refer the matter to the chairman" for possible disciplinary action.

Powell did not respond to messages seeking comment. Ferree declined to comment, saying he had not read the entire report.

"The report bends over backward to give the benefit of the doubt to the commission management," said Andrew Jay Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that filed the suit that halted the FCC's 2003 media ownership rule changes.

jim.puzangher@latimes.com

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PARTNERS:



October 18, 2007

Plan Would Ease Limits on Media Owners

By STEPHEN LABATON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The head of the Federal Communications Commission has circulated an ambitious plan to relax the decades-old media ownership rules, including repealing a rule that forbids a company to own both a newspaper and a television or radio station in the same city.

Kevin J. Martin, chairman of the commission, wants to repeal the rule in the next two months — a plan that, if successful, would be a big victory for some executives of media conglomerates.

Among them are Samuel Zell, the Chicago investor who is seeking to complete a buyout of the Tribune Company, and Rupert Murdoch, who has lobbied against the rule for years so that he can continue controlling both The New York Post and a Fox television station in New York.

The proposal appears to have the support of a majority of the five commission members, agency officials said, although it is not clear that Mr. Martin would proceed with a sweeping deregulatory approach on a vote of 3 to 2 — something his predecessor tried without success. In interviews on Wednesday, the agency's two Democratic members raised questions about Mr. Martin's approach.

Mr. Martin said he was striving to reach a consensus with his fellow commissioners, both on the schedule and on the underlying rule changes, although he would not say whether he would move the measures forward if he were able to muster only three votes.

"We've had six hearings around the country already; we've done numerous studies; we've been collecting data for the last 18 months; and the issues have been pending for years," Mr. Martin said in an interview. "I think it is an appropriate time to begin a discussion to complete this rule-making and complete these media ownership issues."

Officials said the commission would consider loosening the restrictions on the number of radio and television stations a company could own in the same city.

Currently, a company can own two television stations in the larger markets only if at least one is not among the four largest stations and if there are at least eight local stations. The rules also limit the number of radio stations that a company can own to no more than eight in each of the largest markets.

The deregulatory proposal is likely to put the agency once again at the center of a debate between the media companies, which view the restrictions as anachronistic, and civil rights, labor, religious and other groups that maintain the government has let media conglomerates grow too large.

As advertising increasingly migrates from newspapers to the Internet, the newspaper industry has undergone

a wave of upheaval and consolidation. That has put new pressure on regulators to loosen ownership rules. But deregulation in the media is difficult politically, because many Republican and Democratic lawmakers are concerned about news outlets in their districts being too tightly controlled by too few companies.

In recent months, industry executives had all but abandoned the hope that regulators would try to modify the ownership rules in the waning days of the Bush administration.

“This is a big deal because we have way too much concentration of media ownership in the United States,” Senator Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, said at a hearing on Wednesday called to examine the digital transition of the television industry.

“If the chairman intends to do something by the end of the year,” Mr. Dorgan added, his voice rising, “then there will be a firestorm of protest and I’m going to be carrying the wood.”

Supporters of the changes say that the rules are outdated and that there is ample empirical evidence to support their repeal. A small number of media companies, including The New York Times Company, are able to own both a newspaper and a radio station in the same city because the cross-ownership restrictions, which went into effect in 1974, were not applied retroactively.

Mr. Martin faces obstacles within the agency to overhauling the rules. One Democrat on the commission, Michael J. Capps, is adamantly opposed to loosening the rules. The other, Jonathan S. Adelstein, has said that the agency first needs to address other media issues, including encouraging improved coverage of local events and greater ownership of stations by companies controlled by women and minorities.

Advisers to Mr. Martin said he hoped to gain the support of at least one of the Democrats, probably Mr. Adelstein, but Mr. Adelstein said in an interview on Wednesday that Mr. Martin’s proposed timetable was “awfully aggressive.”

Three years ago, the commission lost a major court challenge to its last effort, led by Michael K. Powell, its chairman at the time, to relax the media ownership rules. The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in Philadelphia, concluded that the commission had failed to adequately justify the new rules. Mr. Martin’s proposal would presumably include new evidence aimed at fending off similar legal challenges.

Mr. Powell’s effort, which had been supported by lobbyists for broadcasters, newspapers and major media conglomerates, provoked a wave of criticism from a broad coalition of opponents. Among them were the National Organization for Women, the National Rifle Association, the Parents Television Council and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The agency was flooded with nearly three million comments against changing the rules, the most it has ever received in a rule-making process.

Since the appeals court struck down the deregulatory changes, the commission has continued to study the issues at a leisurely pace, and it held a series of hearings around the nation. It had not made any new proposals, and industry executives had not expected the agency to move again so soon.

But in recent days, Mr. Martin has proposed to expedite the rule-making and hold a final vote in December. In part, he has told commission officials, he was reacting to criticism by Mr. Copps about temporary waivers that have allowed companies to own newspapers and stations in the same market.

Mr. Zell has said he wants to complete his \$8.2 billion buyout of Tribune Company by the end of the year. Tribune had been granted what were supposed to be temporary waivers to the rule to allow it to control newspapers and television stations in five cities: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Hartford and the Miami-Fort Lauderdale area.

Mr. Copps, who for years has waged a campaign against media consolidation, said that it would be hard for the commission to proceed during an election year because media consolidation has provoked deep public skepticism in the past.

He said Mr. Martin's proposal to complete a relaxation of the rules in December would require procedural shortcuts, giving the public too little time to comment on the proposals and industry experts too little time to weigh their impact on news operations.

"We shouldn't be doing anything without having a credible process and nothing should be done to get in the way of Congressional oversight and more importantly, public oversight," Mr. Copps said in a telephone interview from London. "We've got to have that public scrutiny. That was one of the big mistakes that Mr. Powell made, and he was taken to the woodshed by the Third Circuit. I fear it is déjà vu all over again."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Attachment
A-25

New owner sparks dismay at The Los Angeles Times

By Laura M. Holson and Sharon Waxman

Tuesday, April 3, 2007

LOS ANGELES: The Los Angeles Times was nothing but trouble for the Tribune Co., and it may prove even more of a challenge for its new owner, Samuel Zell.

Ever since Tribune bought the Times Mirror Co. in 2006 - and, with it The Los Angeles Times - there has been a culture clash between the Chicago-based owners at Tribune and its marquee California newspaper. The schism seems to have helped fuel things like the public criticism that the paper is out of touch and the recent battles in the newsroom that have led to high-profile resignations.

The tension has been particularly pronounced throughout the deal-making process, which pitted Zell, a Chicago resident, against a pair of Los Angeles businessmen, Ronald Burkle and Eli Broad. Also in the running was a Hollywood mogul, David Geffen, who on Monday reaffirmed his interest in either acquiring The Los Angeles Times outright or buying a stake in it and running it.

But the backdrop of wounded civic pride was only one factor that provoked cries of dismay from the newsroom and the community Monday at the news that Zell had prevailed. There was also the fact that Zell has stated that he has no interest in newspapers, and that he is taking the corporate reins at a critical time of declining circulation.

"It's scary," said Nick Goldberg, editor of the paper's op-ed page. "The problem is, as of right now we know nothing about the guy."

"He hasn't expressed any real philosophy about the company, to my knowledge, or any indication of what he plans to do. We're just sitting here waiting to hear."

At the newspaper's headquarters on Spring Street, the newsroom ground to a halt Monday as several hundred members of the staff attended a videoconference by the Tribune chairman, Dennis FitzSimons, who has been the focus of much of the tension between Los Angeles and Chicago.

FitzSimons explained details of the deal with Zell, which involves a complex component of employee ownership, and fielded questions. But he did not have an answer to a question about Zell's vision for the company, and Zell did not speak at the event.

At the meeting, David Hiller, the publisher of The Los Angeles Times, depicted the change in ownership as a positive step, suggesting that the company, which will become privately owned, would be under less pressure to produce short-term profits.

"You can plan for the next five years, rather than the next five months," Hiller said at the meeting, according to people who were there. But he also said that the newspaper was going ahead with planned staff reductions, which are expected to cut \$7.5 million in costs, but have served as a flash point for controversy in the newsroom.

Like most major U.S. newspapers, The Los Angeles Times has been losing circulation. The last figures by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, in late October, showed that The Times had lost 8 percent of its daily circulation - down to 776,000 subscribers - and 6 percent on Sunday, down to 1.17 million subscribers. The decreases were higher than the national average of 2.8 percent.

The paper's editor, James O'Shea, said in an interview Monday that he believed the drop had flattened by the end of 2006. He added that the paper's online readership was growing rapidly, though he could not cite specific figures.

O'Shea put a positive gloss on the news, saying that he believed Zell would allow the paper to continue to function as before, and that he did not put much stock in the speculation that Zell might immediately turn around and sell The Times to Geffen or another suitor.

"I can't sit here and tell you that Sam Zell has called to say 'Don't worry about a thing,' but I don't see that it would make much sense to sell the L.A. Times," O'Shea said. "From what I understand, the way Mr. Zell thinks about the future of newspapers and the Internet, this would be a key element of his ownership."

Media analysts said that the way Zell's deal is structured, it would make little sense financially to sell The Times soon, because the tax bill would eat up about 40 percent of the sale price. They said a proposal by Geffen, the entertainment executive, to pay \$2 billion for the paper would probably be insufficient for that reason.

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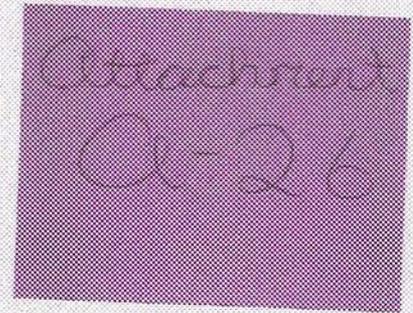
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July 20, 2007



Office of Disciplinary Counsel
The Supreme Court of Ohio
Attn: Jonathan E. Coughlan, Disciplinary Counsel
250 Civic Center Dr., Suite 325
Columbus, Ohio 43215-7411

Dear Mr. Coughlan:

The four judges I have a grievance against are:

- 1.) Judge Alice M. Batchelder
- 2.) Judge Julia Smith Gibbons
- 3.) Judge Ronald Lee Gilman
&
- 4.) Judge Michael T. Hall

There is also a large cloud of suspicion of involvement from the entire Ohio Supreme Court.

After having to endure both the blatant disregard and complete refusal to acknowledge the irrefutable evidence that was provided to all four judges for their review that established within my submitted documentation, attachments, digital pictures, and DVD that my mother was brutally murdered and it was a large scale cover up that reaches very deeply within the Bush administration and now has evolved into a wide ranging conspiracy. I have no confidence in either the Grievance Committee of The Dayton, Ohio Bar Association, who I previously filed a grievance with on Tuesday March 2nd of 2006; nor the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, whom I am now filing this current grievance with. It is because of my lack of faith in both the Grievance Committee and the Office of Disciplinary Counsel that simultaneously to contacting you; I have also contacted the following seven (7) individuals and entities:

- 1.) Congressmen John Conyers
- 2.) Congressmen Dennis J. Kucinich
- 3.) Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi

- 4.) Senator Patrick Leahy
- 5.) Cathy Catterson, Clerk of Courts of Appeals for the 9th Circuit
- 6.) Melanie Sloan, the Director of Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington
- 7.) The McClatchy Newspaper Company

For some time now, I have recognized just how powerful and sinister the “criminal element” I have identified within my submitted documents are that is responsible for my plight; as well as just how far they are willing to go to carry out their two primary objectives:

- 1.) They are above the law

&

- 2.) They are never to be held accountable for their illegal, malicious, and heinous actions.

The “criminal element” is able to carry out and fulfill these two objectives because they have very strategically placed judges on the bench (on all levels of the Judiciary) around the country (all the way up to the Supreme Court) that will exonerate them of any wrong doing regardless of what the evidence against them states. The fortunate thing about this strategic tactic is the judges’ unjust rulings can’t undergo the slightest bit of scrutiny, for the majority of the time, there are never any reasons or explanations given for their rulings. **WELL GOD WILLING SCRUTINY WILL SOON BE APPLIED AROUND THE COUNTRY TO PAST RULINGS JUDGES HAVE MADE; JUDGES THAT HAVE MADE UNJUST RULINGS WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE, INCLUDING THE SUPREME COURT!!!!**

I cite the following two examples:

- 1.) **A prime example is Judge John D. Bates, who is a President Bush appointee in Washington D.C. He was appointed by Chief Justice Roberts to the FISA court last February. The reasoning for placing Judge Bates on the FISA court was to ensure if they had to go to the FISA court Judge Bates would make sure everything was given a green light regardless whether it was legal or not. Judge Bates enabled Vice-President Cheney to keep his energy meetings secret, and just dismissed the Valerie Plame lawsuit; both times he provided no sound reasoning to back his ruling.**
- 2.) **Another example is how both of the new Supreme Court Judges said what they would do during their confirmation hearings, and have done the exact opposite once on the bench.**

Even with the individuals and entities I have simultaneously contacted being aware of this

grievance, there are no guarantees that the right outcome will come about. I have learned throughout this situation it is a process and little by little, day by day; courage and strength accumulate to take a stand for what is “right & just” especially when there is a guiding force establishing a pathway to follow.

Please consider a “puzzle” that comprises of a number of individual puzzle pieces. Individually each puzzle piece has its own relevance, but it isn’t until the individual puzzle pieces are put together that the puzzle is complete; in the case of a criminal act being committed, the complete picture of what was done and who was behind it, is illuminate for all to see. This grievance is no more than a major puzzle piece.

I won’t reiterate what I have already touched upon in my submitted package, which identifies Judge Michael T. Hall’s malfeasance and participation within my mother’s murder conspiracy; it is all self-explanatory. What I will do however, is give three synopsis of the following enclosed three articles (labeled attachment A-1 thru A-3):

- 1.) “Court rejects domestic wiretapping suit”
- 2.) “Appeals Court Rejects Lawsuit on Surveillance”
- 3.) “Appeals court vacates wiretapping ruling”

Which identifies Judge Alice Moore Batchelder, Judge Julia Smith Gibbons, and Judge Ronald Lee Gilman malfeasance and participation within my mother’s murder conspiracy.

The relevant excerpts of the article “Court rejects domestic wiretapping suit” are:

In the 2nd paragraph the judges **did not rule on the legality of the surveillance program**, but vacated a 2006 order by a lower court in Detroit that found the post September 11th program to be unconstitutional.

-This was done to provide the façade of straddling the ethical line of what is “just & right”, when in actuality the participating judges are as criminal as the “criminal element” I have identified in my submitted package.

In the 3rd & 4th paragraph it is revealed that Judge Batchelder was appointed to the bench by President Bush’s father, while Judge Gibbons was appointed to the bench by President Bush.

-This is a very important connection because both President Bush and his father are responsible for Judge Batchelder & Judge Gibbons being judges. It is highly probable that that point has been repeatedly reiterated to both Judge Batchelder & Judge Gibbons.

While the 5th paragraph is only a sentence, it may be the most important excerpt of the entire

article.

-While the Office of the Circuit Executive for the 6th Circuit Appellate Court disconnected their fax machine after my 1st segment of a 3 segmented fax communication I attempted to fax into the 6th Circuit Appellate Court; the 1st fax segment (which I can verify was received through an enclosed fax confirmation sheet) establishes how I was subjected to surveillance.

In the 6th paragraph it is revealed that Judge Gilman was appointed to the bench by former President Bill Clinton. Judge Gilman cast the dissenting vote and stated the plaintiffs were within their rights to sue & it was clear to him the program violated the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) of 1978.

-Judge Gilman ignored what I had submitted to the court. While the outer appearance to the public is that Judge Gilman is opposed to Judges Batchelder & Gibbons, in reality he is just as criminal as Judge Batchelder & Judge Gibbons.

In the 8th & 9th paragraph Senator Patrick J. Leahy, who has been aware of both my plight and who is responsible for it, for quite some time.

-Senator Leahy and the other publicly elected officials who are aware of my plight are in a very troublesome position, for they have known of my plight for some time now and have done nothing about it. There is no middle ground for doing the right thing. Regardless of a publicly elected official's personal views, opinions, or fears for the safety of them or their families, they are obligated to address wrong doing as soon as they are aware of it, and unfortunately rather than do what they are obligated to do, they have elected to be complicit with the "criminal element" and give the false guise of attempting to hold the criminal element accountable for their actions. There is a great deal of concern of all of the publicly elected officials of the "general public" being enlightened as to their complicity with the "criminal element", **for they like the previously mentioned judges that are the object of this grievance, can be removed from office for improprieties. THE CRISIS THAT HAS NOW EVOLVED IS THAT SO MANY SENIOR FEDERAL PUBLICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE NOW ARE COMPLICIT WITH THE "CRIMINAL ELEMENT" THAT SHOULD THEY AND THE "CRIMINAL ELEMENT" BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS, IT WOULD COMPLETELY SHUT DOWN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.** As over the top as this seems, it is actually in the country's best interest, so the "culture of corruption" and "political partisanship influence" can end, and an environment of doing what is ethical and lawful can be created, as well as doing what is in the general public's best interests, rather than corporation's best interest; which usually goes against the general public's best interest. _____

The relevant excerpts of the article "Appeals Court Rejects Lawsuit on Surveillance" are:

In the 3rd paragraph the true objective of the “criminal element” is revealed.

-Their goal was simply to insulate their illegal wiretapping program from judicial scrutiny in ordinary federal courts.

In the 4th paragraph Judge Batchelder does what she can to try and provide herself cover by citing this case provoked “a cascade of serious questions”. Then actually got behind both Judge Gilman and even Judge Anna Diggs Taylor, however the distinction is that Judge Batchelder merely questions whether the illegal wiretapping program violated the

FISA Act along with the Constitution’s First & Fourth Amendments, while Judge Gilman definitively states the FISA Act was violated; and Judge Taylor definitively states the FISA Act, as well as the Constitution’s 1st & 4th amendment were violated.

In the 5th paragraph considering Judge Taylor’s ruling, Judge Batchelder shows what she is truly about, and had to criticize Judge Taylor.

-The only thing that can be gathered from Judge Batchelder’s ruling is that she questioned, who did Judge Taylor think she was, to rule against the son of the man that put her on the bench and forced her to get involved in this situation and jeopardize both her lively hood and freedom. When you factor in Judge Taylor is a black woman, it can only be perceived that there is a rather large racial component within Judge Batchelder’s being that influenced her ruling probably accompanied by a great deal of pressure from both President Bush and his father.

In the 6th & 7th paragraphs it is established that Judge Gibbons is a lot less risk tolerant than Judge Batchelder. Judge Gibbons simply elected to tow the standard line the Bush administration has consistently argued from the onset of the lawsuit.

-It is clearly distinguishable who appointed each judge. In a very strict and coordinated fashion both Judge Batchelder & Judge Gibbons addressed different points to give the false guise of being independent of each other, however in actuality they are working as a team.

In the 8th & 9th paragraphs the true consequence of Judge Batchelder’s, Judge Gibbons’, and Judge Gilman’s unethical and illegal actions are exposed. With other challenges to the Bush administration’s illegal wire tapping program looming by the 9th Circuit Appellate Court in California next month, it is evident that the Bush administration has elected to take “a one hurdle at a time” approach in eliminating the challenges to their illegal program. It is also very clear in influencing the “unsound & unfounded power forced” dismal of the lawsuit within the 6th Circuit Appellate Court where irrefutable evidence that was provided was not acknowledged that there was neither “strategic planning” nor sound “logical foresight” in the realization that the 9th Circuit Appellate Court is going to of course review the 6th Circuit Appellate Court’s ruling. Based on how the 9th Circuit Appellate Court is structured versus how the 6th Circuit Appellate Court is structured, it is very probable that there won’t be the depth of influence within the 9th Circuit that exists within the 6th Circuit.

-The challenges the Bush administration must undergo with 9th Circuit Appellate Court next month is going to contain a number of different characteristics and nuances that they didn't have to contend with concerning the 6th Circuit Appellate Court. The brief summary of the up-coming court case illustrates that the cover that both Judge Batchelder & Judge Gibbons sought to provide themselves of presenting the illusions of both being independent of each other and ruling justly, is already being taken apart and exploited in a manner that can't be covered-up. **Once the 9th Circuit Appellate Court becomes aware of the this grievance (I have requested that Ms. Catterson provide my submission to all judges presiding over lawsuits that identify any aspect of the Bush administrations' illegal warrant less wire tapping program); and there is a board and encompassing understanding of both what Judge Batchelder, Judge Gibbons, Judge Gilman, and Judge Hall are accused of and what the potential consequences are of their illegal and criminal actions; self-preservation will be in effect and all rulings will mirror the law, regardless of what the implications are.**

In the 10th thru 15th paragraphs Judge Gilman straddles the line of giving the illusion of taking a stand for the right thing, which is a microcosm of what is currently wrong with the majority of individuals in power right now. He touches on several legitimate non-confrontational points that have previously been argued by the plaintiffs, knowing his opinion is meaningless and nothing will come of it, he is merely attempting to provide what he hopes will be cover for him, in standing for the right thing. **The most interesting paragraph of the 10th thru 15th paragraphs is the 14th paragraph. Judge Gilman shows what he is really about, cowardice is not a crime, but he establishes he has no heart!!!! After he runs from Judge Taylor, he then lifts his spineless body up to agree with her!!!!** The 15th paragraph is complete folly, it is actually pretty humorous that Judge Gilman tries to retrieve his manhood, when just the paragraph before he shows the world he has none.

In the 18th paragraph Mr. Steven R. Shapiro, the American Civil Liberties Union's (ACLU) legal director, is also a participant within this charade, the ACLU is also fully aware of my plight and have elected for what ever reason to also be complicit.

-The ACLU, publicly elected officials, and a number of entities are now hand cuffed because since they didn't address the situation when they were first were enlightened of my plight, they now have concerns of being held accountable for not doing anything about it.

The relevant excerpts of the article "Appeals court vacates wiretapping ruling" are:

In the 6th paragraph Mr. Shapiro adopts the convenient and easy practice of passing the buck and rather than step up himself, put his hopes and aspirations on Congress to provide oversight. Mr. Jim Dempsey, the Director for the Center for Democracy and Technology Policy, to my knowledge is legitimately in the dark and has no clue about my plight.

In the 9th paragraph, it is very disappointing that Senator Leahy actually feels the judicial branch

of government is closed to him and the rest of Congress by stating, “the appeals court decision was a disappointing one that was not made on the merits of the case, yet closed the courthouse doors to resolving it”. He is actually prepared to give-up and take the ruling handed down by the 6th Circuit Appellate Court that ignored the evidence it was provided of my plight. What is even more disturbing is that it is established that the identified “criminal element” are will to kill who ever they feel they have to, to keep their criminal operations going, yet he wants to work with them as though they have an interest in doing the right thing; that is all that can be gathered by his following statement:

“He urged the administration to hand over the requested papers “so that those of us who represent the American people can get to the bottom of what happened and why”.

-What needs to be realized is that in dealing with the Bush administration you are dealing with ruthless cut-throat killers, and before anyone ever holds them accountable for their actions they will kill who ever they need to kill, even if it is a group of people!!!!

In reviewing the Code of Judicial Conduct **Judge Batchelder, Judge Gibbons, Judge Gilman, and Judge Hall** are in violation of both **CANON 1 & CANON 2.**

CANON 1

A Judge Shall Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should participate in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing high standards of conduct, and personally shall observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved. The provisions of this Code are to be construed and applied to further that objective.

-In this situation, the fact all four judges ignored irrefutable evidence that was provided to them to review, justice was not upheld. None of the judges upheld either the **Integrity** nor the **Independence** their position requires them to exercise.

CANON 2

A Judge Shall Respect and Comply with the Law and Shall Act at all Times in a Manner that Promotes Public Confidence in the Integrity and Impartiality of the Judiciary.

-**None of the judges listed complied with the Law,** nor can their actions (in any way) promote public confidence in the **Integrity** and **Impartiality** of the Judiciary.

With everything that has transpired thus far the only logical conclusion that can be ascertained, is that the “criminal element” that is responsible for my plight, will simply just broaden the cover-

up they have devised. What I now would like to do is introduce what just may prove to be the catalyst that brings about “**a sweeping tidal wave of over all accountability**” that the “criminal element” has neither influence nor control over which is “the Professional Sports realm.” Thus far there has been a conscious effort to intentionally withhold any type of accountability to protect both the “criminal element” and a vast number of “publicly elected officials” and “judges”(on all levels of the Judiciary) that have been knowledge of my plight and have elected to be complicit with the “criminal element” and do nothing to address it. As you will see within my submitted documents, I have thrived within “the Professional Sports realm” while the “criminal element” has not done too well on functioning in a unique capacity in a foreign environment they are not accustomed to, they are struggling to maintain the “status quo” and keep everything functioning as it currently is, even though the current climate is detrimental to the professional athletes now playing. The “criminal element” now finds themselves in a very tough position where they are powerless and are over all non-factors; even though they are in control of the current power structure. The concern from their standpoint is that they fully recognize the “power of the position” they must contend with.

One of the major things I have learned in dealing with my plight for well over five (5) years now is that a great deal goes on below the radar of the general public’s consciousness; very rarely are real reasons give for why things actually happen, usually a general reason is presented to pacify the general public. However, those in the “know” fully realize the actual reasoning. Keeping with that theme, please now refer to the two enclosed short news articles (labeled attachment A-4 & A-5):

“Dan Patrick leaving ESPN after 18 years with network”, Sports Illustrated, dated Monday July 9th of this year (2007)

&

“Patrick to leave ESPN; next career move unknown”, USA Today, dated Tuesday July 10th of this year (2007).

While both short news articles somewhat overlap listed below are the relevant excerpts that are very telling:

From the article “Dan Patrick leaving ESPN after 18 years with network”:

Dan Patrick is leaving ESPN after 18 years, **insisting there is no acrimony** but saying he was beginning to take his job for granted.

-Understanding ably Mr. Patrick has no interest in burning any bridges or generating any waves. He knows his simple departure says it all, for he is the face of ESPN.

Patrick said ESPN executives tried to talk him out of his decision. He originally planned to make

the announcement last week, but they asked him to reconsider.

From the article "Patrick to leave ESPN; next career move unknown":

Patrick has already told friends there will be no second-guessing.

"(Keith) Olbermann said he would be my Dr. Phil (McGraw) if I wake up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat and need to call him and say 'What exactly have I done?'"

But Patrick told the MSNBC host, a daily contributor to his radio show, there will be no panic calls.

"I said, 'I won't look back,' "Patrick said. "I'm doing it for the right reasons."

-The important connection that must be made is between Dan Patrick and Keith Olbermann, who were both sports anchor men at ESPN's inception and are responsible for making ESPN what it is today, in the process they both became star anchor men. Interestingly enough Dan Patrick grew-up just outside of Dayton, Ohio.

As you go through my submitted documents and view the enclosed DVD attachment, the relevancy of these excerpts will be illuminated.

The "criminal element" hasn't just sat on its hands, and simply hoped they would not be exposed. They have actively taken steps to silence me, fortunately for me however God has other plans for me and their attempt was not only unsuccessful, but it back fired. Please now review the enclosed article (labeled attachment A-6), "Bush Anoints Himself as the Insurer of Constitutional Government in Emergency" and (labeled attachment A-7) the National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD 51 & Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD 20. These directives give President Bush authoritative sweeping power over the other two branches of government. The relevance of these directives is the date they went into effect which is Tuesday May 9th of this year (2007). Now please review the enclosed "criminal mischief" complaint filed with Indiana State Police (case # 21-11794) (labeled attachment A-8) that interestingly enough also took place on Tuesday May 9th of this year (2007). Detective Kaczmarek explained to me that the complaint and all supporting documents I have submitted has to stay on file for five (5) years. As you will find out when you go through the documents I have submitted, a number of nations around the world are aware of my plight. During this time Vice-President Cheney was visiting a number of countries that I had contacted around the world to thank them for their support for the War in Iraq, and **strictly in my opinion** informed them that I was being silenced. I am sure numerous "publicly elected officials", "judges", as well as private U.S. citizens that are aware of my plight have informed the "criminal element" that should something happen to me, they would release what they know to the public, so the "criminal element" had to position themselves to have overall power. I have no idea when they realized their heinous scheme had backfired, with the ability that Judge Batchelder, Judge Gibbons, and Judge Gilman granted the Bush administration to continue their illegal wiretapping program, I am sure (through my cell phone)

they had realized that afternoon it had not went well, but it wasn't until the next day Wednesday May 10th of this year (2007) (when I hand delivered my package to Detective Kaczmarek) that they probably realized their evil scheme had backfired.

Behind the attachments listed in this document I have submitted a communication (with attachments) that I was initially going to forward to an attorney to solicit assistance in addressing my plight through civil litigation (labeled attachment A-9). I then have submitted a copy of a communication (with both the tracking confirmation sheets & attachments) to Mr. Bill Hambrecht (labeled attachment A-10), in reference to the United Football League (UFL), a new professional football league Mr. Hambrecht is interested in creating. Going reading through everything, reviewing the attachments, and viewing the DVD attachment will enable you to learn my entire situation. **Please keep in mind that the National Football League (NFL) opens its first training camp on Tuesday July 24th of this year (2007) and the last training camp opens Monday July 30th of this year (2007), also factor in that Mr. Hambrecht is interested with starting the UFL by August of next year (2008).**

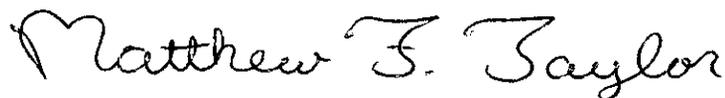
IT IS CRITICAL THAT YOU ADDRESS THIS SITUATION IMMEDIATELY, BEFORE THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION BOMBS IRAN AND INITIATES A NUCLEAR WAR!!!! THEY HAVE A VERY SIMPLE PHILOSOPHY, WHICH IS:

“IF WE GO DOWN, EVERYONE GOES DOWN”

On numerous occasions I have forced the “criminal element” to do a number of things they really did not want to do because “the general public” would be conscious of it, but felt they had to do. The Bush administration likes to do everything in secret out of sight, so you don't find out about anything until it happens. In the process they were exposed for who they really were, and thankfully because of that, **it is not too difficult to establish that the Bush administration does not respect nor follow the rule of law.**

Thank you for taking the time to go through my grievance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Matthew F. Taylor". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Matthew F. Taylor

Enclosures

From Please print and press hard. Sender's FedEx Account Number
 Date 8/8/07

Sender's Name Ryan Freeman Phone 859647-2729

Company _____
 Address 2902 Houston Rd. Dept./Floor/Suite/Room _____

City Florence State KY ZIP 41042

Your Internal Billing Reference
 First 24 characters will appear on invoice.

To Jonathan E. Caughlan
 Recipient's Name Phone 614-461-0256

Company _____

Recipient's Address 250 Civic Center Dr. Ste 325
 We cannot deliver to P.O. boxes or P.O. ZIP codes. Dept./Floor/Suite/Room _____

Address _____
 To request a package be held at a specific FedEx location, print FedEx address here.
 City Columbus State OH ZIP 43215-7411

4a Express Package Service Packages up to 150 lbs.
 FedEx Priority Overnight Next business morning. * Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
 FedEx Standard Overnight Next business afternoon. * Saturday Delivery NOT available.
 FedEx First Overnight Earliest next business morning delivery to select locations. * Saturday Delivery NOT available.
 FedEx 2Day Second business day. * Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
 FedEx Express Saver Third business day. * Saturday Delivery NOT available.
 * To most locations.

4b Express Freight Service Packages over 150 lbs.
 FedEx 1Day Freight* Next business day. ** Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
 FedEx 2Day Freight Second business day. * Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.
 FedEx 3Day Freight Third business day. * Saturday Delivery NOT available.
 * Call for Confirmation. ** To most locations.

5 Packaging
 FedEx Envelope*
 FedEx Pak* Includes FedEx Small Pak, FedEx Large Pak, and FedEx Sturdy Pak.
 FedEx Box
 FedEx Tube
 Other
 * Declared value limit \$500.

6 Special Handling Include FedEx address in Section 3.
 SATURDAY Delivery NOT Available for FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx First Overnight, FedEx Express Saver, or FedEx 2Day Freight.
 HOLD Weekday at FedEx Location NOT Available for FedEx First Overnight.
 HOLD Saturday at FedEx Location Available ONLY for FedEx Priority Overnight and FedEx 2Day to select locations.
 Does this shipment contain dangerous goods? One box must be checked.
 No
 Yes As per attached Shipper's Declaration.
 Yes Shipper's Declaration not required.
 Dry Ice Dry Ice, 9, UN 1845 x _____ kg
 Dangerous goods (including dry ice) cannot be shipped in FedEx packaging. Cargo Aircraft Only

7 Payment Bill to: Enter FedEx Acct. No. or Credit Card No. below.
 Sender Acct. No. in Section 1 will be billed.
 Recipient
 Third Party
 Credit Card
 Cash/Check
 FedEx Acct. No. Credit Card No. Exp. Date _____

Total Packages	Total Weight	Total Declared Value ¹
1	.55	\$ — .00 18.81

¹Our liability is limited to \$100 unless you declare a higher value. See back for details. By using this Airbill you agree to the service conditions on the back of this Airbill and in the current FedEx Service Guide, including terms that limit our liability. FedEx Use Only

8 NEW Residential Delivery Signature Options If you require a signature, check Direct or Indirect.
 No Signature Required Package may be left without obtaining a signature for delivery.
 Direct Signature Anyone at recipient's address may sign for delivery. Fee applies.
 Indirect Signature If no one is available at recipient's address, anyone at a neighboring address may sign for delivery. Fee applies.
520
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Tracking number 860291125600
Signed for by H.SMIH
Ship date Aug 8, 2007
Delivery date Aug 9, 2007 1:05 PM
Status Delivered
Signature image available Yes

Delivered to Receptionist/Front Desk
Service type Standard Pak
Weight 1.0 lbs.

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Date/Time	Activity	Location	Details
Aug 9, 2007	1:05 PM Delivered		
	8:38 AM On FedEx vehicle for delivery	COLUMBUS, OH	
	7:41 AM At local FedEx facility	COLUMBUS, OH	
	12:46 AM Arrived at FedEx location	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	
Aug 8, 2007	10:04 PM Left origin	HEBRON, KY	
	11:09 AM Picked up	FLORENCE, KY	

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E-mail address	Language	Exception updates	Delivery updates
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<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Add personal message:

Not available for Wireless or non-English characters.

1 From Please print and press hard.
Date 8/8/07 Sender's FedEx Account Number _____
Sender's Name Ryan Freeman Phone 859 647-2729
Company _____
Address 2902 Houston Rd. Dept./Floor/Suite/Room _____
City Florence State KY ZIP 41042

2 Your Internal Billing Reference
First 24 characters will appear on invoice.

3 To
Recipient's Name Cathy Patterson Phone 419 355-9000
Company _____
Recipient's Address 95 Seventh St. Dept./Floor/Suite/Room _____
Address _____
To request a package be held at a specific FedEx location, print FedEx address here.
City San Francisco State CA ZIP 94103

4a Express Package Service

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FedEx Priority Overnight <small>Next business morning.* Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx Standard Overnight <small>Next business afternoon.* Saturday Delivery NOT available.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx First Overnight <small>Earliest next business morning delivery to select locations.* Saturday Delivery NOT available.</small>
<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx 2Day <small>Second business day.** Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected. FedEx Envelope rate not available. Minimum charge, One-pound rate.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx Express Saver <small>Third business day.* Saturday Delivery NOT available.</small>	

* To most locations.

4b Express Freight Service

<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx 1Day Freight* <small>Next business day.** Friday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx 2Day Freight <small>Second business day.** Thursday shipments will be delivered on Monday unless SATURDAY Delivery is selected.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Package over 150 lbs. <small>FedEx 3Day Freight Third business day.** Saturday Delivery NOT available.</small>
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* Call for Confirmation. ** To most locations.

5 Packaging

<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx Envelope*	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx Pak* <small>Includes FedEx Small Pak, FedEx Large Pak, and FedEx Sturdy Pak.</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FedEx Box	<input type="checkbox"/> FedEx Tube	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
--	--	---	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

* Declared value limit \$500.

6 Special Handling Include FedEx address in Section 3.

<input type="checkbox"/> SATURDAY Delivery <small>NOT Available for FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx First Overnight, FedEx Express Saver, or FedEx 3Day Freight.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> HOLD Weekday at FedEx Location <small>NOT Available for FedEx First Overnight.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> HOLD Saturday at FedEx Location <small>Available ONLY for FedEx Priority Overnight and FedEx 2Day to select locations.</small>
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Does this shipment contain dangerous goods?
One box must be checked.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <small>As per attached Shipper's Declaration.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <small>Shipper's Declaration not required.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry Ice <small>Dry Ice, 9, UN 1845</small> x _____ kg
--	---	--	---

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7 Payment Bill to: Enter FedEx Acct. No. or Credit Card No. below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Sender Acct. No. in Section 1 will be billed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Recipient	<input type="checkbox"/> Third Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash/Check
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FedEx Acct. No. _____ Exp. Date _____
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<u>1</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>\$ _____ .00</u>

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8 NEW Residential Delivery Signature Options If you require a signature, check Direct or Indirect.

<input type="checkbox"/> No Signature Required <small>Package may be left without obtaining a signature for delivery.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Signature <small>Anyone at recipient's address may sign for delivery. Fee applies.</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Indirect Signature <small>If no one is available at recipient's address, anyone at a neighboring address may sign for delivery. Fee applies.</small>
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Tracking number 860291126787
Signed for by Y.YU
Ship date Aug 8, 2007
Delivery date Aug 9, 2007 9:39 AM

Status Delivered

Signature image available Yes

Delivered to
Service type Priority Box
Weight 1.0 lbs.

Wrong Address?
 Reduce future mistakes by using FedEx Address Checker.

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 Go to shipper login

Date/Time	Activity	Location	Details
Aug 9, 2007	9:39 AM	Delivered	
	6:52 AM	At local FedEx facility	SAN FRANCISCO, CA
	5:54 AM	At dest sort facility	SAN FRANCISCO, CA
	3:37 AM	Departed FedEx location	MEMPHIS, TN
Aug 8, 2007	11:30 PM	Arrived at FedEx location	MEMPHIS, TN
	10:04 PM	Left origin	HEBRON, KY
	11:09 AM	Picked up	FLORENCE, KY

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<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Attachment List Order For Disciplinary Counsel

- 1.) "Court rejects domestic wiretapping suit" - Listed Attachments - A-1
- 2.) "Appeals court rejects lawsuit on surveillance" - Listed Attachments A-2
- 3.) "Appeals court vacates wiretapping ruling" - Listed Attachments A-3
- 4.) "Dan Patrick leaving ESPN after 18 years with network" - Listed Attachments A-4
- 5.) "Patrick to leave ESPN; next career move unknown" - Listed Attachments A-5
- 6.) "Bush anoints himself as the insurer of constitutional government in emergency"
- Listed Attachments A-6
- 7.) National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD 51 & Homeland Security Presidential
Directive/HSPD-20 - Listed Attachments A-7
- 8.) "Criminal Mischief" complaint" - Listed Attachments A-8
- 9.) Attorney letter w/ attachments - Listed Attachments A-9
- 10.) Bill Hambrecht's letter/package - Listed Attachments A-10

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Article published Jul 6, 2007

Court rejects domestic wiretapping suit

July 6, 2007

By Jerry Seper - A federal appeals court panel in Cincinnati today dismissed a lawsuit challenging President Bush's domestic terrorist surveillance program, ruling that those who brought the suit — led by the American Civil Liberties Union — did not have the legal authority to do so.

In a 2-1 decision, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit panel did not rule on the legality of the surveillance program but vacated a 2006 order by a lower court in Detroit that found the post-September 11 program to be unconstitutional, violating rights to privacy and free speech and the separation of powers.

The majority opinion was written by Appeals Court Judge Alice Moore Batchelder, who recently was considered by Mr. Bush as a potential nominee for a U.S. Supreme Court seat that ultimately went to Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr. She was named to the bench by the first President Bush in June 1991.

Judge Batchelder was joined by Appeals Court Judge Julie Smith Gibbons, named to the bench in 2002 by Mr. Bush.

Both said the plaintiffs had failed to show that they were subject to the surveillance.

The dissenting vote was cast by Appeals Court Judge Ronald Lee Gilman, nominated to the bench in 1997 by President Clinton, who said the plaintiffs were within their rights to sue and it was clear to him the program violated the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

The case will be sent back to U.S. District Judge Anna Diggs Taylor in Detroit for dismissal.

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont Democrat and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, called the ruling "disappointing."

"There is a dark cloud over the White House's warrantless wiretapping program, and a full response to the outstanding subpoena from the Senate Judiciary Committee by this administration would be a good start to clearing the air and moving forward in ways that allow us to better protect against terrorists while honoring the rule of law and the liberties of law-abiding Americans," Mr. Leahy said.

In August, U.S. District Judge Anna Diggs Taylor in Detroit ruled the president's domestic terrorist surveillance program unconstitutional, agreeing with a challenge from the ACLU and a group of lawyers, academics and journalists.

"The irreparable injury necessary to warrant injunctive relief is clear, as the First and Fourth Amendment rights of plaintiffs are violated" by the surveillance program, the judge said. "The irreparable injury conversely sustained by defendants under this injunction may be rectified by compliance with our Constitution.

"The public interest is clear in this matter," said the judge, who was appointed in 1979 by President