U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT ARKANSAS
FILED
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CHRIS R. JOHNSON, CLERK
BY
DEPUTY CLERK

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Curtis J Neeley Jr. **Plaintiff**

CASE NO. 5:13mc66

Federal Communications Commissioners,
US Representatives; John Boehner, *et al*,
US Senators; Joe Biden, *et al*,
US Attorney General, Eric Holder Esq,
Microsoft Corporation,
Google Inc. **Defendants**

BRIEF SUPPORTING MISCELLANEOUS ACTION MOTION SEEKING LEAVE TO FILE ATTACHED *PRO SE* COMPLAINT

The prospective Plaintiff, Curtis J. Neeley Jr., brings a brief supporting the motion needing judicial consideration before allowing the attached complaint, see Exhibit A, to be filed against named Defendants in the interest of justice and preventing harassing *pro se* complaints from being filed. Malicious complaints should not be allowed regardless of motivation and this is not seeking to be an exception. The complaint is not malicious and is not made in violation of the honorable existing injunction or Federal Rule of C.P. Rule #11 as is explained more fully and concisely herein. The confused *pro se* complainant sought representation nationally and was unable to find counselors willing to act herein without motivation primarily to money. The prospective Plaintiff, Curtis J. Neeley Jr., will hereinafter explain why this action must be allowed to be entered and proceed to a jury The rational for allowance of the attached complaint follows with each anticipated objection to this filing addressed point by point presented as might be argued rather than a simple answer to the complaint.

I. *Res Judicata* WILL BE ARGUED BUT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED IN SERVICE OF A PUBLIC INTERESTED IN JUSTICE

1. Wikipedia.com lists the following fundamental issues regarding *res judicata:* 1) thing at suit; 2) the cause at suit; 3) the parties to the action; 4) the parties involved; 5) whether the judgment was final; and 6) whether the parties were given full and fair opportunity to be heard on the issue.

2. Where applied, *res judicata* allows equitable estoppel to ensure justice, prevent abuse of process, and fulfill the societal interest of finalizing litigation. This court retains discretion, if not a duty, to refuse to apply the principle of *res judicata* in special circumstances where rigid applications of *res judicata* will only frustrate justice: generally from *Arnold v. National Westminster Bank Plc.,* [1991] 2 A.C. 93 (H.L.) at 109-111 though modified Canadian Supreme Court ruling.

3. There are two applications of res judicata: 1) cause of action estoppel; and 2) issue estoppel. Both applications operate when the court has adjudicated a cause of action between parties and one of them seeks to re-litigate on the same facts. Michael Henry Page Esq, for Google Inc, previously claimed this applies and certainly will again. This type *res judicata* has not occurred because the rights sought enforced have never been protected and have never been recognized by Congress to even exist. This fact precludes full and fair litigation even when the **EXACT SAME FACTS** were determined to lie outside United States Copy[rite] regime. The prior attempt(s) to protect the "moral" human right to control questionable art "for a time" was despite not yet being protected by the US Copy[rite] regime. Cause of action estoppel prevents re-litigation of any matter that was raised or *should have been raised* in the prior proceeding. This estoppel protects NameMedia Inc for ceasing member filtration of tagged, questionable images without notice. This Court should note this estoppel recognized and accepted herein. Where the causes of action in the two proceedings are different, issue estoppel operates to prevent re-litigation of any issue determined already in the prior proceedings if the parties were given full and fair opportunity to be heard on the issue.

4. Justice Stewart once explained the need for the *res judicata* legal precept as follows:

> "Federal courts have traditionally adhered to the related doctrines of res judicata (claim preclusion) and collateral estoppel (issue preclusion). Under RJ, a final judgment on the merits of an action precludes the parties . . . from re-litigating issues that were or could have been raised in that action. Under collateral estoppel, once a court has decided an issue of fact or law necessary to its judgment, that decision may preclude re-litigation of the issue in a suit on a different cause of action involving a party to the first cause. As this court and other courts have often recognized, res judicata and collateral estoppel relieve parties of the costs and vexation of multiple lawsuits, conserve judicial resources, and by preventing inconsistent decisions, encourage reliance on a judication." from *Allen v. McCurry*, 449 U.S. 90, 94, 101 S.Ct. 411 (1980).

This type judicial power will be sought by each Corporate Defendants despite the judicial power this requires applied only promotes continued liability free pornography distribution by the corporate criminal Defendants now sought served with the attached complaint. See Exhibit A.

5. The prior usage of *Neeley I, Neeley II, Neeley III,* etc in filings were how Google Inc counselors encouraged application of *res judicata* or collateral estoppel. These are sure to again follow service of the desired complaint and are herein addressed in an attempt to mitigate expenses for Google Inc. The human right and the associated responsibility to protect children from exposure to morally questionable, though legal, original art creations has never existed within the US copy[rite] regime. These human rights were tacked into this regime in 1990 but were wholly invalidated in the prior action counter to the concurrent *Golan v Holder* ruling. Criminal interception of private communications was never considered though THESE EXACT SAME FACTS are continue today. Google Inc counselor, Michael Henry Page Esq is sure to tell this court again that the prospective Plaintiff placed morally questionable images [sic]"online" or placed questionable images on the [sic] "internet" and seek to deceive this District Court again.

6. The prospective Plaintiff will never accept these slang words used as nouns for a location or medium and certifies ONLY having placed questionable images with companies for display and sales of these tagged images to authenticated adult subscribers after making certain these would not be broadcast to the unauthenticated that included prospective Plaintiff's children while at school.

7. This court may now excuse the prior claims but application of *res judicata* will only promote continued liability-free pornography distribution by the prospective corporate Defendants and allowance of anonymous consumption of this crime by the FCC because these EXACT facts caused the violations of the prospective Plaintiff's natural and Ninth Amendment human rights to repent and exclusively control original questionable art; "for a time". This type judicial decision supports criminal abuses of pornography by each prospective corporate Defendant and will promote the scourge of pornography.

8. The human rights to accept responsibility for creating morally questionable images were treated as American legal rites or rituals for lawyers but never as the clear natural human rights these are. These were neither **fully** considered nor *fairly* considered although these were approximated and justice was not served and was not quite considered or was, in fact, not considered the least bit at all because of the manner the United States Congress tried to tack these natural human rights into the US Copy[rite] regime with 17 U.S.C. §106A without allowing the backward US Copy[rite] regime to cover [sic] "online"..

9. The doctrine of *res judicata* is a fundamental concept based on public policy and private interest. It is conceived in the larger public interest, which requires that every litigation to come to an end. *Res judicata* requires justice to not simply be approximated and thereby DENIED and *res judicata* applies to civil suits, execution proceedings, arbitration proceedings, taxation matters, writ petitions, administrative orders, interim orders, criminal proceedings, etc. to prevent injustice unless the court "bases its ruling on an erroneous view of the law or a clearly erroneous assessment of the evidence.": *Monarch Fire Prot. Dist. of St. Louis Cnty., Mo. v. Freedom Consulting & Auditing Servs., Inc.*, 644 F.3d 633, 639 (8th Cir. 2011).

10. The Eighth Circuit recently ruled as follow:s: "(1) the judgment is valid; (2) the judgment is final; (3) the parties are the same; (4) the cause or causes of action asserted in the second suit existed at the time of final judgment in the first litigation; and (5) the cause or causes of action asserted in the second suit arose out of the transaction or occurrence that was the subject matter of the first litigation" in *Burguieres v. Pollingue*, 843 So. 2d 1049, 1053 (La. 2003). The first and last portion of these five are questions that warrant a jury decision and only a jury should be allowed to decide matters this weighty. The prospective Plaintiff argues the prior judgments were not wholly valid to deceptions pliede and only approximated validity and did not follow the concurrent ruling of *Golan v Holder* requiring "unstinting" Berne Convention compliance.

11. Res judicata means that "a thing or matter has been definitely and finally settled and determined on its merits by the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction." *Hunt v. Perry*, 355 Ark. 303, 138 S.W.3d 656 (2003). Res judicata consists of two facets, one being issue preclusion and the other claim preclusion. *Carwell Elevator Co. v. Leathers*, 352 Ark. 381, 388, 101 S.W.3d 211, 216 (2003). NOTHING was settled in the least in prior rulings and only pushed the unconstitutional US Copy[rite] regime further along.

12. The claim-preclusion aspect of res judicata bars re-litigation of a subsequent suit when: (1) the first suit resulted in a final judgment on the merits; (2) the first suit was based on proper jurisdiction; (3) the first suit was fully contested in good faith; (4) both suits involve the same claim or cause of action; and (5) both suits involve the same parties or their privies. *Beebe*, 365 Ark. at 545, 231 S.W.3d at 635. Here again we see the words **fully contested** as was never done. "It is well-established that res judicata bars relitigation of a claim if: (1) the first suit resulted in a judgment on the merits; (2) the first suit was based on proper jurisdiction; (3) the first suit was fully contested in good faith: (4) both suits involve the same claim or cause of action; and (5) both suits involve the same parties or their privies. *Jayel Corp. v. Cochran*, 366 Ark. 175, 178, 234 S.W.3d 278, 281 (2006).

13. Here again we see "*fully contested in good faith*" and these individual human rights were never considered and crimes are NEVER done in "good faith" as a jury should be allowed to decide. However, "res judicata . . . [is] only applicable when the party against whom the earlier decision is being asserted had a fair and full opportunity to litigate the question in issue." *Cater v. Cater*, 311 Ark. 627, 632 (1993). Underlining was added for two terms whose definitions follow.

> Definition of FULL
> **1:** containing as much or as many as is possible or normal <a bin full of corn>; **2a:** complete especially in detail, number, or duration <a full report> <gone a full hour> <my full share>; **2b:** lacking restraint, check, or qualification <full retreat> <full support>; **2c:** having all distinguishing characteristics: enjoying all authorized rights and privileges <full member> <full professor>; **2d:** not lacking in any essential : perfect <in full control of your senses>; **2e(1):** completely occupied by runners <came to bat with the bases full> ; **2e(2)**: having three balls and two strikes <a full count>; **3a:** being at the highest or greatest degree : maximum <full speed> <full strength>; **3b:** being at the height of development <full bloom>; **3c:** being a full moon : completely illuminated <the moon is full tonight>; **4:** rounded in outline <a full figure>; **5a:** possessing or containing a great number or amount —used with of <a room full of pictures> <full of hope>; **5b:** having an abundance of material especially in the form of gathered, pleated, or flared parts <a full skirt>; **5c:** rich in experience <a full life>; **6a:** satisfied especially with food or drink **6b:** large enough to satisfy <a full meal>; **7archaic**: completely weary; **8:** having both parents in common <full sisters>; **9:** having volume or depth of sound <full tones>; **10:** completely occupied especially with a thought or plan <full of his own concerns>; **11:** possessing a rich or pronounced quality <a food of full flavor> [1]

> Full Definition of FAIR
> 1: pleasing to the eye or mind especially because of fresh, charming, or flawless quality; 2: superficially pleasing : specious <she trusted his fair promises>; 3a: clean, pure <fair sparkling water>; 3b: clear, legible; 4: not stormy or foul : fine <fair weather>; 5: ample <a fair estate>; 6a: marked by impartiality and honesty: free from self-interest, prejudice, or favoritism <a very fair person to do business with> ; 6b(1): conforming with the established rules : allowed ; 6b(2): consonant with merit or importance: due <a fair share>; 6c: open to legitimate pursuit, attack, or ridicule <fair game>; 7a: promising, likely <in a fair way to win>; 7b: favorable to a ship's course <a fair wind>; 8archaic: free of obstacles; 9: not dark <fair skin>; 10a: sufficient but not ample : adequate <a fair understanding of the work>; 10b: moderately numerous, large, or significant <takes a fair amount of time>; 11: being such to the utmost : utter <a fair treat to watch him — New Republic>[2]

14. The prospective Plaintiff has a vague memory due to severe traumatic brain injury of being told that words used in Western District filings are important.

1"Full." Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/full>.

2"Fair." Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fair>.

II. VIOLATION OF FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE RULE 11 MIGHT BE ARGUED BUT ARE UNSUPPORTED

1. This complaint is sought allowed in order to end "indulgences" being allowed to be sold to anonymous children by each prospective criminal Defendant or allowed due to the Supreme Court failing to recognize the usage of wires as the medium to broadcast EMF[3] like once required the radio medium despite the clear fact that a jar half-full of radio waves and topped off with [sic] "Internet" wires is completely empty.

2. This is because these important SLANG words are only figures of speech used to aide lexicographers explain forces felt at a distance[4] without ANY MEDIUM like imaginary [sic] "airwaves"[5] used in *Pacifica* of 1978 and like gravity operates at a distance without any medium.

3. "*Not used technically*" is seen in the footnote and is simply another way for Noah Webster's progeny to ,mean, "*figure of speech invented exactly like the nonexistent medium of [sic] "Internet" was 'coined' in the Reno v ACLU (96-511) mistake and just like the compound word made from copy and rite was created and misspelled in order to fool an entire country into believing a human right was protected by the rite that was copied and made law while ignoring the 1734/5 Engraver's Act*".

4. This claim will easily be dismissed again by SCOTUS judicial personnel like Ruth Jones Esq advised would continue in order to protecting continued use of anonymous [sic] "Internet" pornography and be dismissed per *res judicata* or other rational despite this Miscellaneous Action being brought in order to prevent costs that would be incurred with malicious and vexatious repetition of these issues. This extraordinary claim is pursued by this well-meaning prospective Plaintiff and wont be attempted again this decade regardless including not allowing the complaint to be entered.

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3 emf abbreviation for electromotive force. "Emf." Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/emf>.

4 elec·tro·mo·tive force noun \i-lek-trō-mō-tiv-, -tr-\: something that moves or tends to move electricity; especially : the apparent force that drives a current around an electrical circuit and that is equivalent to the potential difference between the terminals of the circuit |
"Electromotive Force." *Merriam-Webster.com*. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/electromotive%20Aforce>.

5 Full Definition of AIRWAVES: the medium of radio and television transmission —not used technically.
"Airwaves." Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/airwaves>.

5. This is pursuit of an extraordinary claim and is in the public interest and the clear public need to require moral assertions of age for consumption of images of questionable legality for radio broadcasting or the crime ring never pursued though based on these SAME EXACT FACTS due to clear legal incompetence and improper tenor during prior actions that are hoped corrected herein.

6. These crimes continue today against other parties still self-tagging naked images for private communications. These crimes result in illegal images now being BROADCAST by Wi-Fi radio waves when authentication is not required. This crime was never before any court but these exact facts were. This could trigger *res judicata* or collateral estoppel and thereby protect pornography distribution but would not serve the public interests.

7. This crime is the most profitable crime in all of history but is otherwise known as the wholly new word of "googling"[6] like often done for free porn without respect to legality or privacy.

8. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule #11 can now be used to subvert public interests in moral justice or can protect the organized criminal enterprise Google Inc and Microsoft Corporation each do or the crime racket not prosecuted by the FCC and not pursued by Congress due rapid cultural changes allowing human desires to "*indulge*" in criminal pornography broadcasting by wire requiring only deletion of browser or device histories to hide from most local authorities.

9. This miscellaneous action seeking leave to file the attached complaint, see Exhibit A, is done in good faith in order to prevent vexatious and malicious litigation. Regardless; The prospective Plaintiff will continue perpetual service of this complaint in the interests of elucidating the public by wire medium broadcasting from <TheEndofPornbyWire.org> and venues besides *America's* Courts til October 31, 2023

IV. WAIVER OF RIGHTS OR WAIVER OF CLAIMS MAY BE ARGUED BUT AREN'T SUPPORTABLE

1. Google Inc and Microsoft Corporation are certain to claim a waiver of the claim of "intercepting private communications" is implied or understood to exist for all uses of the mysterious nonexistent medium of [sic] "Internet" due to common knowledge or the regular common assumption that anything placed [sic]"online" will result in being found by search engine "googling".

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6 goo·gling transitive verb, often capitalized \gü-gl\goo·gled goo·gling: to use the Google search engine to obtain information about (as free porn) on the World Wide Web.
"googling." Merriam-Webster.com. Merriam-Webster, n.d. Web. 6 Nov. 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/googling>.

2. The prospective Plaintiff's mind is not common as should be obvious by now subsequent to diagnosed severe mental disability. This prospective Plaintiff first encountered the [sic] "Internet" as a patient in ICU in about 2004. The prospective Plaintiff assumed artists like himself placing disclosures and self-tagging creations to be morally indecent or morally questionable would prevent these original NAKED images from being broadcast to anonymous parties except for identified, authenticated subscribers to these individual publications.

3. The prospective Plaintiff's prior spouse/guardian and current minor children would never subscribe or be allowed to subscribe to any predominantly NAKED art sales publication [sic]"online".

4. With no prior knowledge of Google Inc policies and with no prior knowledge of Greg Schmidt's anti-personal communications privacy claims, there was no way of knowing the only bar for rebroadcasting would be the wholly optional honoring of the robot exclusion protocol.

5. Plaintiff now asserts the criminal violations of 18 U.S.C. §2511 leave absolutely no possibility of being waived by Title 17's unconstitutional "fair-use" exclusions for morally questionable art except by misapprehended applications of "fair-use" and the natural human rights of artists to behave -never protected in *America* despite Congress being authorized to protect these human rights by the progress clause of the United States' Constitution as well as by the Ninth Amendment.

6. The Copy[rite] Clause does not exclude Congress protecting these rights by Treaties and agreeing to the principles of the "*Berne Convention*" like already done twice. "Unstinting" "*Berne Convention*" compliance was ruled the intentions of Congress and legal by *Golan v Holder* during this very action though not applied perhaps due to deceptions plied by Michael Henry Page Esq in open Court though the Google Inc claim that only backwards and stinted compliance was intended by *America* in self-serving amicus in *Golan v Holder* was ignored. The deceptions given in the prior action were accepted as good faith litigation perhaps due to giving "unstinting" trust where "unstinting" doubts should have existed.

7. The confused *pro se* prospective Plaintiff should have pointed these deceptions out clearly with extreme caution using wholly pleasant tenor despite not being aware then or even now as to the proper way to describe opposing counselors untruthful and deceptive pleasantly and asserts there is probably no such procedure.

V. STATUTORY LIMITATIONS MIGHT BE ARGUED BUT WERE TOLLED OR ARE UNSUPPORTED

1. Criminal limitations for federal claims are generally assumed to be five years unless otherwise set statutorily. The 18 U.S.C §2520 provision for the punitive civil damages now sought contain a limitation criteria of two years. More than two years have passed for all NAKED images once sold by the prospective Plaintiff though five images marked as NSFW are currently "intercepted and disclosed" in violation of 18 U.S.C §2511. Broadcasting of these self-tagged images to the anonymous is not criminal due to violating 18 U.S.C §1464 but these remains criminal violations of 18 U.S.C §2511.

2. NAKED images were all removed due to the clear criminal violations of 18 U.S.C §2511 and this was done by this prospective Plaintiff over two years ago due violations of Free Speech. These NAKED images remain "world-class" NAKED images and are far superior to most other photographic art done since photography began until the chemical process was generally replaced by digital processes.

3. The limitations of two years found in 18 U.S.C. §2520(e) are described as follows.

> (e) Limitation.— A civil action under this section may not be commenced later than two years after the date upon which the claimant first has a reasonable opportunity to discover the violation.

This prospective Plaintiff asserts this two year period was tolled by the prior pursuits of Google Inc that were inappropriately called *Neeley I, II, III* to successfully deceive this court and prevented a full and fair accounting of these claims. This deception prevents this extraordinary pursuit of justice from being subject to a ruling of *res judicata* consistent with recent prior Eighth Circuit rulings cited herein.

4 If a ruling of res judicata is allowed to preserve criminal broadcasting by wire and radio to the anonymous despite no full or fair accounting being given for these crimes, and if limitations are allowed improperly despite these pursuits beginning long before two years passed like stated in 18 U.S.C. §2520(e), this Prospective Plaintiff will not appeal or otherwise pursue this claim individually in any court until 2023.

5. The prospective Plaintiff in the individual attached complaint could, however, become one lead Plaintiff in a vast class-action complaint motivated by career lawyers seeking money. This individual pursuit will continue like already started with <TheEndofPornbyWire.org>. The 18 U.S.C. §2511 claim was brought immediately but called copy[rite], false-light, defamation, slander, and various other incorrect torts in error due to incompetent legal representation during prior actions.

VI. THE ATTACHED COMPLAINT SHOULD BE ALLOWED NOW DESPITE THE FACT THAT THESE CLAIMS SHOULD ALREADY HAVE BEEN PURSUED LONG AGO BY OTHERS

1. No natural right to prohibit unauthorized attribution to original art that is morally questionable has ever existed in the United States. The Copy[rite] Act of 1790 has been unconstitutional violations of the natural human rights to behave honorably with morally questionable art secured by the Ninth Amendment. The Ninth Amendment trumped the disparagement of this human right with the Copy[rite] Act of 1790 calling the protection rite copied from the 1710 *Statute of Anne* while ignoring the human right never recognized with the associated moral responsibilities. United States' Courts have a clear difficulty with moral rights and created the alleged "moral right" of females to remove sperm infestations.

2. There has never been a clear moral right to remove a sperm infestation because removal of a sperm infestation usually equates to killing a group of living cells. The *Roe v Wade* ruling never recognized a natural right to remove sperm infestations but recognized the natural female right to decide if sperm infestation removal was moral and to decide this privately.

3. The *Roe v Wade* ruling recognized <u>exclusively</u> that the Ninth Amendment recognized the natural human right of females to exclusively decide if sperm infestation removal was or was not an acceptable personal choice PRIVATELY. As sperm infestations became more widely known to others, the exclusive right to decide becomes a right shared progressively by more and more people ending with this right being shared with a society unable to decide if sperm infestation removal is a moral private choice or is actually a private choice to murder sperm infestation parasites though called fetuses.

4. Had the *Roe v Wade* ruling been accurately interpreted, the vast cultural and unfathomable political divide separating the United States today would not exist. If removal of sperm infestations were allowed and treated as the private human right to decide morals like it was ruled to be, the need for abortion clinics would not exist and abortions after 20 weeks would soon be criminal. Most competent doctors today can perform abortions and should refuse to disclose this decision to anyone EVER. If the *Roe v Wade* ruling been accurately interpreted, the "morning after" pill would be as common as "sanitary napkins" and pregnancies would be considered a public concern only after the 20th week.

5. The Ninth Amendment has always supported the human right for the authors of morally questionable visual art to exclusively control attribution to and authorization to redistribute morally questionable visual art to children. This natural right comes with the clear natural responsibility to prevent this art from being distributed to minors as already intended enforced by criminal law. See 18 U.S.C. §1464.

CONCLUSION

1. The attached complaint, see Exhibit A, disparages nobody by asking for interpretation of communications laws to be done by the next generation of judges and not by judges who were members of United States Courts in 1997 due to accepting the Reno v ACLU, (96-511) mistake of fact and law by a cohort as a valid landmark Free Speech decision instead of one wholly cultural mistake cause by rapid technology changes.

2. Communications technology has progressed today such that EVERY commercial FM radio station could concurrently use these assigned frequencies to provide Wi-Fi without disturbing their current analog broadcastings of audio. This is explained generally in prior filings and is so beyond understanding for most engineers this is still marginally in the future but will happen soon.

3. The attached complaint, see Exhibit A, seeks fiscal damages from all prospective Defendants and does not mention abortion in any way. The use of abortion herein was to describe the US failure to address "personal moral" rights of artists to decide whether children should see art and the associated responsibility to prevent these original creations from causing harm to children.

4. The United States Courts are comfortable placing child pornographers in prison for a great deal of time but have never marginally addressed the "moral" obligation of artists of "legal" adult material to protect children from encountering this art and have never required this of either criminal conspirator listed as a prospective Defendant.

PRAYER

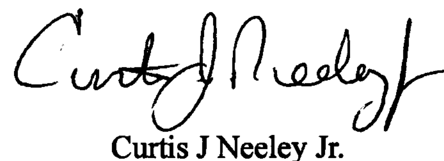
1. This severely brain injured *pro se* party most respectfully and most humbly prays that this District Court carefully examine the attached complaint. See Exhibit A. This prospective complaint is wholly honorable and was done and reviewed by many others and is now completely neutral and completely respectful in tenor. This *pro se* party asks if this complainant could be entered as a paid complaint so there will be no discrimination or treatment of this complaint like IFP complaints are often treated.

2. This *pro se* party is still a pauper but has received donations to cover District Court filing fees and physical or electronic service of this complaint to every party named, -even if by reference only including every US Senator and every US Representative. There are no questions of law for a jury to decide or try and the only consideration for a jury would be damages awarded in light of the mitigation of claims that will be argued to exist. There are, however, wholly valid legal rational for not allowing the complaint and this *pro se* party prays potential applications of these law doctrines are all addressed herein in order that the order granting filing of the prospective complaint would address these and prevent unnecessary expense for either corporate criminal to face.

3. This *pro se* party has spoken with every major US media outlet already. None will cover this case thus far perhaps in hopes of protecting the fundamental human desire to receive pornographic image broadcasts without authentication. The North American United Methodists Church (UMC) was consulted advised that two UMC Staff counselors would contemplate filing an amicus herein.

4. This *pro se* party prays the attached complaint, see Exhibit A, be allowed but not if either *res judicata* or collateral estoppel might be allowed in order to save criminal corporate conspirators from encountering vexatious expenses. This *pro se* party will not appeal a decision to dismiss or not allow this complaint per any listed legal doctrine but prays these not be applied due to the extraordinary nature of this claim and the overriding public interests that will be served by allowing pursuit of moral rights and the associated moral responsibilities that the United States has ignored for over two centuries due to misspelling copy[rite] as [sic] "copyright" when coined in 1790 just like "colour" was converted to "color" by Noah Webster.

Most Respectfully Submitted,



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