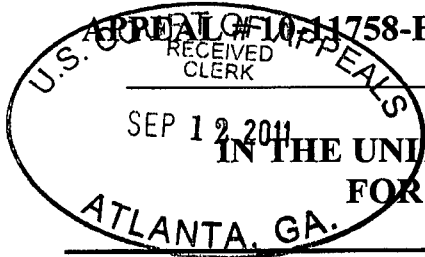


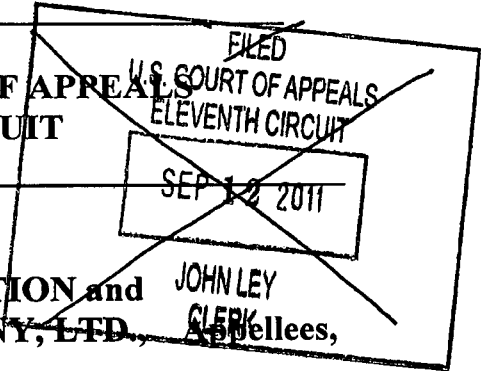
Exhibit

B



APPELLANT # 10-11758-HH; 10-11981-HH; 10-12515-HH; 10-12516-HH

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT



MAID OF THE MIST CORPORATION and JOHN LEY
MAID OF THE MIST STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD., CLERK, Appellees,

v.

ALCATRAZ MEDIA, LLC, ALCATRAZ MEDIA, INC., Defendants; and
WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, Appellant and Defendant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division
Case No. 1:06-CV-00714-ODE-1
Judge Orinda D. Evans

TIME-SENSITIVE MOTION FOR CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY

William M. Windsor
P.O. Box 681236, Marietta, GA 30068
770-578-1094, Fax: 770-234-4106, Email: williamwindsor@bellsouth.net

**PRO SE FOR DEFENDANT / APPELLANT,
WILLIAM M. WINDSOR**

COMES NOW Plaintiff William M. Windsor (“Windsor” or “Plaintiff”) who, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 292 and 28 U.S.C. § 294, hereby shows the Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit that the Chief Judge must request assignment of judges from outside this circuit by submitting a Certificate of Necessity to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

THE CHIEF JUDGE MUST ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY TO SEEK A NEW PANEL TO CONSIDER THIS APPEAL.

1. Every judge from this circuit and the Northern District of Georgia is named as a Defendant in at least two actions filed by Windsor (1:11-CV-02027-TWT and 1:11-CV-02326-TWT). The judge in the Underlying Action is a co-Defendant in the lawsuits filed against the judges of the Eleventh Circuit.

2. Windsor’s verified complaint charges these judges with dishonesty, criminal acts, racketeering, and corruption.

3. Windsor knows from experience that he has not obtained fair treatment from judges in this circuit.

4. Any judge from this circuit assigned to hear this case has a personal interest in the case as a defendant.

5. Any judge from this circuit assigned to hear this case will be friends with the Defendants. Friendships create an extra-judicial bias in favor of the friend and an extra-judicial bias against anyone who would sue a judge friend.

6. Windsor is working night and day trying to get every federal judge in Atlanta arrested, convicted, and impeached. Federal judges in Atlanta hate, loathe, and despise Windsor. This Court must ask the Chief Judge of the Eleventh Circuit for a Certificate of Necessity.

7. A Judge may not hear a case due to personal interest. TWT and the federal judges in Atlanta have a personal interest. There are thousands of judges who are available to hear this case.

“The rule of necessity is generally invoked in cases in which no judge in the country is capable of hearing the case. See *In re Petition to Inspect and Copy Grand Jury Materials*, 735 F.2d 1261, 1266-67 (11th Cir.1984).

8. The Supreme Court precedent on this issue, *United States v. Will*, explained the “Rule of Necessity” in 1980, and it has not been modified by the Supreme Court in the 31 years-to-date. **This Rule was developed to protect litigants not give corrupt judges the right to commit crimes against litigants.**

“This Rule [of Necessity] provides that if the Judges who ordinarily would hear the case are likely to disqualify themselves because of their interest in its outcome, **they may hear the case if, otherwise, it would not be heard at all. *United States v. Will*, 449 U.S. 200, 212-13, 66 L. Ed. 2d 392, 101 S. Ct. 471 (1980). Will traces the long history of the Rule of Necessity and explains that its purpose is to ensure litigants the right to review of their claims.** Id. at 213-17. [emphasis added.]

“It was precisely considerations of this kind that gave rise to the Rule of Necessity, a well-settled principle at common law that, as Pollack put it, **“although a judge had better not, if it can be avoided, take part in the decision of a case in which he has any personal interest,** yet he not only may but must do so if the case cannot be heard otherwise.” F. Pollack, *A First Book of Jurisprudence* 270 (6th ed. 1929).

“The objective of § 455 was to deal with the reality of a positive disqualification by reason of an interest or the appearance of possible bias. The House and Senate Reports on § 455 reflect a constant assumption that upon disqualification of a particular judge, another would be assigned to the case. For example:

"[If] there is [any] reasonable factual basis for doubting the judge's impartiality, he should disqualify himself and let another judge preside over the case." S. Rep. No. 93-419, p. 5 (1973) (emphasis added); H. R. Rep. No. 93-1453, p. 5 (1973) (emphasis added).

“The Reports of the two Houses continued:

“The statutes contain ample authority for chief judges to assign other judges to replace either a circuit or district court judge who become disqualified [under § 455].” S. Rep. No. 93-419, supra, at 7 (emphasis added); H. R. Rep. No. 93-1453, supra, at 7 (emphasis added).

9. *Jefferson County v. Acker*, 92 F.3d 1561 (11th Cir. 1996) (rev'd on other grounds) says: **“Every United States circuit judge in the country is eligible to be sent to Jefferson County to do judicial work.** See 28 U.S.C. § 291 (assignment of circuit judges); see also id. § 292 (assignment of district judges).”

The court in *Jefferson County* actually ruled that recusal was not required “[b]ecause we have no interest, financial or other, that requires disqualification under the circumstances....” **[emphasis added.]** This case expresses that impartiality is key, and the law of the Eleventh Circuit is that any federal judge from anywhere in the country can be called upon to handle this Action. The Eleventh Circuit’s BINDING PRECEDENT on TWT and federal judges in Atlanta

is that recusal is required because there are impartial judges elsewhere who can handle the case.

10. Windsor is suing every federal judge in Atlanta, and he is doing everything in his power to get them indicted, convicted, imprisoned, and impeached. He is trying to get them to lose their jobs and their pensions. He is trying to get them disgraced. This is as personal as it gets, and this requires a judge from another Circuit.

THE CHIEF JUDGE MUST ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY TO SEEK A NEW JUDGE TO PRESIDE OVER THE UNDERLYING ACTION.

11. Judge Orinda D. Evans (“ODE”) is a defendant in many legal actions filed by Windsor. In several of these cases, all of the judges of the Eleventh Circuit are co-Defendants with ODE.

12. Windsor’s verified complaint charges ODE with dishonesty, criminal acts, perjury, obstruction of justice, racketeering, and corruption. A Judge may not hear a case due to personal interest. ODE has an absolute personal interest. There are thousands of judges who are available to hear this case.

13. The Constitution, Bill of Rights, 28 U.S.C. § 455, 28 U.S.C. § 292, 28 U.S.C. § 294, and the Rule of Necessity require an impartial judge from anywhere in the country as needed. Every rule and statute and fundamental right is that Windsor is to be given a fair hearing and trial, but ODE has violated every form of

rights that Windsor is supposed to have many times. Federal judges in Atlanta operate a criminal racketeering enterprise, and they will never be impartial. Every federal judge in Georgia is a defendant in cases filed by Windsor. Every federal judge in Georgia is the subject of criminal charges that Windsor has presented to the Fulton County Grand Jury.

14. The statutes regarding recusal and disqualification were established by Congress to ensure parties in lawsuits of a fair and impartial judge. When it comes to Windsor, there are no fair or impartial judges in the area of the Eleventh Circuit.

The declared purpose of [28 U.S.C.] § 455 is to guarantee litigants a fair forum in which they can pursue their claims. (*United States v. Will*, 449 U.S. 200, 212-13, 66 L. Ed. 2d 392, 101 S. Ct. 471 (1980).)

15. ODE and the other federal judges in Atlanta obviously have a personal interest. Their liberty, property, careers, financial security, and reputations are all at stake, and that's about as personal as it gets.

16. The doctrine of the "Rule of Necessity" is secondary to 28 U.S.C. § 455, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the rights to due process, 28 U.S.C. § 292, and 28 U.S.C. § 294. And what the Rule of Necessity actually provides is that if there are judges who do not have a personal interest (and there are hundreds), they must be assigned to hear the case.

17. 28 U.S.C. § 455(b)(5)(i) provides that a federal judge "shall ... disqualify himself [when] [h]e ... is a party to the proceeding"). *United States v.*

Will, explains definitively that when all local judges are disqualified, the court must look to other available provisions for calling another judge in. That provision now exists in 28 U.S.C. § 292.

18. A judge is supposed to disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, and ODE is obligated to do so.

19. The due process clauses of both the Georgia and the United States Constitutions guarantee a party an impartial and disinterested tribunal in civil cases, but Windsor has been denied an impartial judge.

20. Rights of citizens to litigate meritorious claims against judges are protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments and perhaps by Article III of the Constitution for the United States of America as well. TWT and the federal judges in Atlanta are denying this right.

(United Mine Workers v. Illinois State Bar, 389 U.S. 217 (1967), 19 L Ed 2d 426, 88 S Ct 353, 42 Ohio Ops 2d 394; *Brotherhood of R.R. Trainmen v. Virginia State Bar*, 377 U.S. 1 (1964); *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415 (1963); *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908). See also *Cotting v. Kansas City Stockyards Co.*, 183 U.S. 79, 10Z (1901).) Chief Justice John Marshall decisively repudiated this argument over 175 years ago when he declared federal courts to be the final and authoritative expositors of the Constitution. (*Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264 (1821). See also *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 304 (1816).

United Mine Workers v. Illinois State Bar Ass'n (1967), 389 US 217, 19 L Ed 2d 426, 88 S Ct 353, 42 Ohio Ops 2d 394. Right to petition for redress of grievances is among most precious liberties safeguarded by Bill of Rights

and this right is intimately connected, both origin and in purpose, with other First Amendment rights of free speech and free press.

We note initially that the Supreme Court has recently reaffirmed the principle that petitioning, like "other guarantees of [the first amendment,] * * * is an assurance of a particular freedom of expression." *McDonald v. Smith*, 472 U.S. 479, 105 S. Ct. 2787, 2789, 86 L. Ed. 2d 384 (1985). This reaffirmation clearly underscores the coequal status of the right to petition with other first amendment rights. (*In re IBP Confidential Business Documents Litig.* (1986, CA8 Iowa), 800 F2d 787.)

21. Judges are required to be impartial. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have demonstrated pervasive bias against Windsor. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta haven't shown an ounce of impartiality. Judges are required to be neutral.

The neutrality requirement helps to guarantee that life, liberty, or property will not be taken on the basis of an erroneous or distorted conception of the facts or the law. . . . At the same time, it preserves both the appearance and reality of fairness . . . by ensuring that no person will be deprived of his interests in the absence of a proceeding in which he may present his case with assurance that the arbiter is not predisposed to find against him." (*Marshall v. Jerrico*, 446 U.S. 238, 242 (1980); *Schweiker v. McClure*, 456 U.S. 188, 195 (1982).)

22. There is no neutrality. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have deprived Windsor of his interests and rights.

23. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have no supportable reason for infringing on Windsor's fundamental rights.

In 1934, the United States Supreme Court held that due process is violated "if a practice or rule offends some principle of justice so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental." (*Snyder v. Massachusetts*, 291 U.S. 97, 105 (1934).)

24. An inherent right is the honesty of the judge. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have committed perjury and obstruction of justice. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have violated many canons of the Code of Judicial Procedure as well as rules in the State Bar of Georgia Code of Professional Conduct. Inherent in due process is the expectation that the judge will not violate criminal statutes. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have violated criminal statutes.

25. The Sixth Amendment provides the Constitutional right to self-representation. That right should be enjoyed without fear of harassment or judicial prejudice. Furthermore, no law, regulation, or policy should exist to abridge or surreptitiously extinguish that right. Pro Se Litigants have no less of a right to effective due process as those who utilize an attorney. But ODE hates Pro Se parties.

26. For due process and to secure Windsor's Constitutional rights, judges may not take the law into their own hands. But this is precisely what ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have done. These judges ignore the law, ignore or twist the facts to use inapplicable law, and abuse and disadvantage Windsor. Windsor's experience is that this is a universal practice in the Northern District of Georgia and the Eleventh Circuit.

27. An inherent Constitutional right is the honesty of the judge. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have not been honest. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta

have violated Canon 2 and other Canons of the Code of Judicial Conduct (“CJC”).

28. The Constitution guarantees Windsor a fair and impartial judge. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta denied Windsor’s guarantee to inflict their extra-judicial bias.

Every person “has a constitutional and statutory right to an impartial and fair judge at all stages of the proceeding.” (*Liteky v U.S.*, 510 US 540 (1994). (See *Stone v Powell*, 428 US 465, 483 n. 35, 96 S. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067 (1976).) “[t]rial before an ‘unbiased judge’ is essential to due process.” *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); accord *Concrete Pipe & Prods. V. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust*, 508 U.S. 602, 617 (1993) (citation omitted).)

29. A judge is supposed to disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have failed to do so.

30. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta are in a clear violation of their ministerial duties pursuant to Canon 3B(3) of the Judicial Code of Conduct that states: “A judge should initiate appropriate action when the judge becomes aware of reliable evidence indicating the likelihood of unprofessional conduct by a judge or lawyer.”

31. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta, as members of the State Bar of Georgia, have violated numerous provisions of the State Bar of Georgia Code of Professional Conduct. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta violated the Code of Judicial Conduct. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta violated laws of the United

States of America and the State of Georgia.

32. ODE and federal judges in Atlanta have violated Windsor's civil and constitutional rights under color of law.

“[t]rial before an ‘unbiased judge’ is essential to due process.” *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); accord *Concrete Pipe & Prods. V. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust*, 508 U.S. 602, 617 (1993) (citation omitted). (See also *Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S.Ct. 1038 (1960), citing *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75 S. Ct. 11, 13 (1954); *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 344 (1976); *Peters v. Kiff*, 407, U.S. 493, 502 (1972)

33. The due process clauses of both the Georgia and the United States Constitutions guarantee a party an impartial and disinterested tribunal in civil cases. *Marshall v. Jerrico, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 238, 242, 100 S.Ct. 1610, 1613 (1980).

Partiality in favor of the government may raise a defendant's due process concerns.” *In re United States of America*, 441 F.3d at 66 (citing *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955).

28 U.S.C. 455 may sometimes bar trial by judges who have no actual bias and who would do their very best to weigh the scales of justice equally between contending parties, but due process of law requires no less.” *Taylor v. Hayes*, 418 U.S. 488, 501 (1974) (citations and quotation marks omitted). See also *Murchison*, 349 U.S. at 136.

34. Windsor requests for an order asking Joel F. Dubina, Chief Judge of the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, to certify this case to the Chief Justice of the United State Supreme Court for assignment of a new judge in the Underlying Action.

35. In the case of Judge Jack Camp, all of the United States District Court judges recused themselves, and Judge Joel F. Dubina asked The Chief Justice of The Supreme Court to act. According to the website of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia:

“The Chief Justice of the United States made the designation on the recommendation of the Judicial Conference Committee on Intercircuit Assignments after Chief Judge Joel F. Dubina of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit requested the assignment of a judge from outside the circuit. The assignment was made in accordance with standard intercircuit assignment procedures and pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 294(d).”

36. If one federal judge accused of buying \$160 worth of cocaine and Roxycodone for a stripper girlfriend causes every federal judge to disqualify themselves, then a lawsuit against the federal judges in the same circuit for many criminal violations of a much more serious nature also warrants disqualification of all the federal judges in the area.

37. For the reasons stated above, the Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter an order as follows:

- a. that Windsor’s motion is granted;
- b. that Chief Judge Joel F. Dubina be asked to issue Certificate of Necessity to request assignment of judges from outside this circuit for this appeal and for the Underlying Action;

- c. that a Temporary Restraining Order will be issued until judges from outside this circuit can be assigned; and
- d. grant such other relief as the Court feels is appropriate.

Respectfully submitted, this 12th day of September 2011.



William M. Windsor
Pro Se

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Marietta, GA 30068
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Email: williamwindsor@bellsouth.net

VERIFICATION OF WILLIAM M. WINDSOR

I, William M. Windsor, state that I am authorized to make this verification on behalf of myself and that the facts stated above are true and correct. This is based upon my personal knowledge. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that this is true and correct.

This 12th day of September 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William M. Windsor", written in a cursive style.

William M. Windsor

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

William M. Windsor, Pro Se, hereby certifies pursuant to FRAP 26.1 and 11th Cir. Rule 26.1-1 that the following persons, judges, associations of person, firms, partnerships, or corporations may have an interest in the outcome of this case:

- 20/20.
- 60 Minutes.
- ABC News.
- Adams, Sigmund R., Esq.
- Administrative Offices of the United States Courts.
- Alcatraz Media, Inc., and Alcatraz Media, LLC, Defendants (jointly “Alcatraz”).
- American Civil Liberties Union.
- Anderson, Judge R. Lanier, United States Appellate Judge.
- Anderson, Jr., Carl Hugo (“Mr. Anderson”), Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Ash, Carol, Commissioner of New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation.

- Atlanta Journal & Constitution.
- Baldwin, Congresswoman Tammy.
- Barkett, Judge Rosemary, United States Appellate Judge.
- Batten, Timothy C., United States District Judge.
- Berry, Judith L. (“Berry”), customer of Alcatraz and Maid.
- Berman, Congressman Howard.
- Birch, Judge Stanley F., United States Appellate Judge.
- Black, Judge Susan H., United States Appellate Judge.
- Blackburn, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Boucher, Congressman Rick.
- Bright, Sarah Louise (“Ms. Bright”), Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Brown, Marc W. (“Mr. Brown”), Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Carlson, Sandra (“Carlson”), Assistant Controller of Maid.
- Camp, Jack T., United States District Judge.
- Cardin , Senator Benjamin L.
- Carnes, Judge Ed, United States Appellate Judge.
- Carnes, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Castro, Bernadette.

- CBS News.
- Chaffetz, Congressman Jason.
- Chambliss, Senator Saxby.
- Chu, Congresswoman Judy.
- Coble, Congressman Howard.
- Cohen, Congressman Steve.
- Committee on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives.
- Conway, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Conyers, Jr., Chairman John.
- Cooper, Clarence, United States District Judge.
- Cornyn, Senator John.
- Cox, Judge Emmett Ripley, United States Appellate Judge.
- Cuomo, Andrew, New York State Attorney General.
- Cutter, Cory.
- Dateline NBC.
- Delahunt, Congressman Bill.
- DiNapoli, Thomas, New York State Comptroller.
- Dubina, Judge Joel F., United States Appellate Judge.
- Duffey, Hon. William S. (“Judge Duffey”), United States District Judge.

- Durbin, Senator Dick J.
- Edmondson, Judge J.L., United States Appellate Judge.
- Evans, Hon. Orinda D. (“Judge Evans”), United States District Judge.
- Everybody Loves Travel, LLC, company owned by the owners of Alcatraz Media, Inc., and Alcatraz Media, LLC.
- Fay, Judge Peter T., United States Appellate Judge.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”).
- Federal Bureau of Investigation – Atlanta Office – Morning Watch Commander.
- Feingold, Senator Russ D.
- Feinstein, Senator Dianne.
- The Fifth Estate.
- Forbes, Congressman J. Randy.
- Forrester, J. Owen, United States District Judge.
- Franken, Senator Al.
- Franks, Congressman Trent.
- Fuller, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Gallegly, Congressman Elton.
- Georgia Athletic and Entertainment Commission (“GAEC”).
- Gerstenlauer, James.

- Glynn, Christopher (“Glynn”), President of Maid.
- Godbold, Judge John C., United States Appellate Judge.
- Gohmert, Congressman Louie.
- Graham, Senator Lindsey.
- Gonzalez, Congressman Charles A.
- Granade, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Grassley, Senator Chuck.
- Gutierrez, Congressman Luis V.
- Gutting, Beverly
- Harper, Congressman Gregg.
- Hatch, Senator Orrin G.
- Hatten, James N.
- Hawkins & Parnell (“H&P”), Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Hill, Judge James C., United States Appellate Judge.
- Holder, Eric H.
- Hull, Judge Frank M., United States Appellate Judge.
- Huber, Christopher J, United States Attorney.
- Hunt, Willis B., Jr., United States District Judge.
- Isakson, Senator Johnny.

- Issa, Congressman Darrell.
- Jackson Lee, Congresswoman Sheila.
- Johnson, Congressman Hank.
- Jones, Special Agent Gregory.
- Jones, Steve C.
- Jordan, Congressman Jim.
- Judicial Conference of the United States.
- Judicial Council of the Eleventh Circuit.
- Kahn, Thomas K,
- Katzman, Archie, Acting Chairman of Niagara Parks Commission.
- Kaufman, Senator Ted.
- Kerwin, Adrienne, Esq.
- King, Congressman Steve.
- Klobucher, Senator Amy.
- Kohl, Senator Herb.
- Kravitch, Judge Phyllis A., United States Appellate Judge.
- Kyl, Senator Jon.
- Leahy, Senator Patrick J.
- Leon, Richard J., United States District Court Judge
- Lofgren, Congresswoman Zoe.

- Maffei, Congressman Dan.
- Maid of the Mist Corporation (“Corporation”), and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd. (“Steamboat”), (jointly “Maid”).
- Marcus, Judge Stanley, United States Appellate Judge.
- Martin, Beverly B., United States District Judge.
- McCall, Carl.
- McGuinty, Dalton, Premier of Ontario.
- Mendell, Brett A. (“Mr. Mendell”), Former Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Mickle, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Moore, Judge, United States District Judge.
- Moye, Charles A., United States District Judge.
- Murphy, Harold., United States District Judge.
- Nadler, Congressman Jerrold.
- National Association of Ticket Brokers.
- NBC News.
- New York State Bar Association.
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- New York State Comptroller’s Office.

- New York State Supreme Court.
- New York Times.
- Niagara County New York District Attorney.
- Niagara Falls Cruise Lines.
- Niagara Falls Reporter.
- Niagara Parks Commission.
- O'Kelley, William C., United States District Judge.
- Obama, President Barrack.
- Palin, Sarah.
- Pannell, Charles A., United States District Judge.
- Parker, Tim.
- Parlato, Frank.
- Pataki, George.
- Paterson, David, Governor of the State of New York.
- Penland, James W. ("Mr. Penland"), Former Counsel for William M. Windsor, Petitioner.
- Phillips Lytle ("Phillips"), Counsel for Respondents, Maid of the Mist Corp. and Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company, Ltd.
- Poe, Congressman Ted.
- Pryor, Judge William H., United States Appellate Judge.