

No. _____

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

Raji Rab,

Petitioner,

v.

Superior Court of Sacramento County,

Respondent;

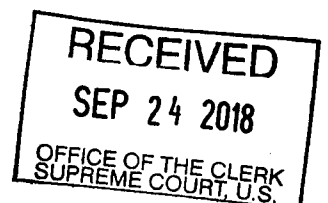
Alex Padilla, as Secretary of State, etc..., et al,

Real Parties in Interest

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Raji Rab
17015 Ventura Blvd.
Encino, CA 91316
(818) 793 – 9900



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the California Secretary of State has mandatory duties to preserve equal protection of constitutional rights of Federal candidate's ballot designation and punch position numbers in a Federal election.
2. Whether a violation of Registered Trademark and false principal occupation as ballot designation per EC § 13107, 2 CCR §20716 (a), 2 CCR §20716 (c) and 2 CCR §20716 (d) may be allowed for selective candidates under equal protection clause of U.S. Constitution in a Federal election.
3. Whether California State Election codes EC §13111 and EC §13112 require changing of Ballot punch position numbers and should election codes be Enforced Equally on Federal candidates and State candidates alike for ballot punch position numbers.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

Raji Rab, Petitioner,

Superior Court of Sacramento County, Respondent;

Names of Real Parties in Interest:

Alex Padilla

Dean C. Logan

Brad Sherman

Mark Reed

TABLE OF CONTENTS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED	1
PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS	ii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	v
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	1
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	3
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	14
REASONS FOR GRANTING CERTIORARI .. Error! Bookmark not defined.	
CONCLUSION	34

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

Order of the California Supreme Court Denying Review	App. 1a
Order of the Court of Appeals, Third Appellate District Denying Review.....	App. 2a
Order of State Supreme Court Denying Review	App. 3a

APPENDIX B:

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved	App. 1b
---	---------

APPENDIX C:

Equal Protection Clause under the 14th Amendment.....	App. 1c
--	---------

APPENDIX D:

California Constitution, Art. VI, Section 13.....	App. 1d
--	---------

APPENDIX E:

Partial Text of Davis v. Wechsler 262 U.S. 22	App. 1e
--	---------

APPENDIX F:

Reporters Transcript of Proceedings	App. 1f
---	---------

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

<i>Cases:</i>	<i>Page Number</i>
<i>Bullock v. Carter,</i> 405 U.S. 134 (1972).....	6, 29
<i>Bush v. Gore</i> 531 U.S. 98	13, 32
<i>Davis v. Wechsler,</i> 632 U.S. 22 (1923).....	24, 30
<i>Frontiero v. Richardson,</i> 411 U.S. 677 (1973).....	12
<i>Haines v. Kerner,</i> 404 U.S. 519 (1972).....	30
<i>Kramer vs. Union Free School District No. 15</i> 395 U.S. 621 (1969).....	13
<i>Railway Express Agency, Inc et al. v. New York,</i> 336 U.S. 106 (1949).....	14
<i>U.S. Term Limits v. Thorton,</i> 514 U.S. 779.....	13, 32
<i>Williams v. Rhode,</i> 393 U.S. 23 (1968)	5, 13, 24, 32
<i>Yick Wo v. Hopkins,</i> 118 U.S. 356.....	4, 24

<i>Other Authorities:</i>	<i>Page Number</i>
----------------------------------	---------------------------

<i>California State Constitution, Article VI, Section 13.....</i>	<i>11, 16, 24</i>
---	-------------------

<i>Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.....</i>	<i>4, 11, 15, 16, 25, 27, 30</i>
--	----------------------------------

<i>The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution.....</i>	<i>4, 11</i>
---	--------------

California Elections Code

<i>EC § 13111</i>	<i>4, 5, 6, 21, 25, 35</i>
-------------------------	----------------------------

<i>EC § 13112.....</i>	<i>4, 5, 6, 21, 25, 35</i>
------------------------	----------------------------

<i>EC § 13314</i>	<i>15, 21, 23</i>
-------------------------	-------------------

<i>EC § 13107</i>	<i>7, 17, 24</i>
-------------------------	------------------

<i>EC § 16100</i>	<i>21</i>
-------------------------	-----------

<i>EC § 16101</i>	<i>21</i>
-------------------------	-----------

<i>EC § 16101(c).....</i>	<i>15, 21, 23, 35</i>
---------------------------	-----------------------

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner Raji Rab respectfully prays that a Writ of
Certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Superior Court of Sacramento appears at
Appendix 7a to the petition and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the highest state court decided
Petitioner's case was on September 12, 2018. A copy of the
order appears in Appendix 1a.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §§
1254(1), 1257(a).

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY
PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 1
(See App. 1b for full text)

California Elections Code §13107
(See App. 2b for full text)

California Code of Regulations § 20716 (a), (c) and (d)
(See App. 8b for full text)

California Elections Code §13111
(See App. 9b for full text)

California Elections Code §13112
(See App. 12b for full text)

California Elections Code §16100
(See App. 16b for full text)

California Elections Code § 16101(C)
(C) A sufficient number of votes were illegal,
fraudulent, forged, or otherwise improper, and that
had those votes not been counted, the defendant
would not have received as many votes as the
contestant.

California Assembly Bill No. 1090
(See App. 17b for full text)

INTRODUCTION

Under the U.S. Supreme Court Rule 10. Section (c), the Petitioner, a Congressional candidate in District 30 California's Federal primary election contest, has come aggrieved bringing discriminatory causes of actions accrued to him in the 2018 primary election, where his 14th Amendment rights were violated, his votes were shifted to other candidates, muddying results and rendering the outcome of election results uncertain, causing irreparable harm to Petitioner and to sanctity and integrity of a federal election.

Record shows that before the June 5, 2018 primary election, Petitioner received a notice from the Los Angeles County Registrar, enclosed with a sample ballot stating his name and that his allocated punch position number was 148 on the ballot.

Consequently, Petitioner publicized across District 30 Ca, that his ballot punch position number was 148.

Later to his shock, his ballot punch position numbers were unconstitutionally changed. On Election Day, Petitioner's ballot punch numbers in various precincts were 148, 149, 150 or 151. This caused huge confusion to voters and harm to the Petitioner; unknown amount of his votes were shifted to other candidates, rendering election results muddled and outcome uncertain. Petitioner made many visits to Los Angeles Registrar's office and was informed of EC §13111 and EC §13112 under which the Candidate names were rotated. However, under these codes there is no requirement to change ballot punch position numbers. Furthermore, the punch position changes were unconstitutionally made only for Federal candidates and not for State candidates. This caused great confusion to voters and Petitioner's votes went to opposing candidates (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356) (1886) uneven application of laws is a violation of Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment, treating Federal candidates differently from State candidates. See also (*Williams v. Rhodes* 393 US 231,

968) and (*United States Term Limits v. Thorton* 514 US 779 and 115 S. CT. 1842).

First Cause of Action.

Under EC §13111 and EC §13112 while State candidates are allowed to keep and advertise their ballot punch position numbers, the Federal candidates are not allowed. This caused 1st cause of action in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights and took away Petitioners votes..

State actors have failed to establish requisite justification for unequal treatment and uneven application of legislative acts that discriminate a protected class of individuals, federal candidates, over state candidates; Supreme Court should hold accountable, state actors denial of equal protection of fundamental and equal protection under the 14th Amendment rights. When a State erects a discriminatory system, they can be required by the U.S. Supreme Court to modify its legislation and/or codes to create parity of state and federal candidates in its election

codes. (*Bullock et al. v. Carter et al*, 405US 134) (1972)

Second Cause of Action.

Furthermore, the mandatory 1% percent manual recount audit of the June 5, 2018 primary failed with a discrepancy of 37 additional votes. LA County Registrar-Recorder left the 13% discrepancy in the 1% audit process, unreported to Secretary of State, a serious violation of mandatory procedures. This caused 2nd cause of action in violation of petitioners 14th Amendment rights, and shows evidence of flaws that took away Petitioners votes.

Third Cause of Action.

An obsolete, federally uncertified ballot counting machine (MTS) not compliant to read EC §13111 and EC § 13112, was used to count the votes. To check this flaw Petitioner paid \$17,000.00 for a manual recount which brought out even more flaws. Petitioner saw that ballot totals did not tally, entire precincts were missing, and ballots were missing. Missing ballots were not accounted for and later quietly added in the ballot stack. There was

complete absence of mandatory recount procedures. While Petitioner's team started objecting to suspicious ballots, Petitioner stepped out and overheard sitting congressman Brad Sherman on speaker phone pressuring top recount election official to stop the challenges of the Petitioner. Petitioner then told the recount official that the recount was tainted under obstruction of justice by Congressman Brad Sherman and petitioner stopped the recount. Petitioner made a complaint to the House Ethics Committee on this issue and proceeded to the courts in northern California with his election contest. This caused the 3rd cause of action in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights and shows evidence of flaws in recount that proved that vote count was not accurate, took away Petitioner's votes.

Fourth Cause of Action.

The blatant ballot designation violations of EC §13107, 2 CCR §20716 (C) and (D) by opposing candidate were not objected by respondents or the Lower courts. The

illegal and improper votes cast were requested to be set aside but were not set aside by the Lower courts. This injustice caused 4th cause of action in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights and shows evidence of flawed and discriminatory judgment by the Lower courts against the petitioner.

Fifth Cause of Action.

In fact the Lower court has erred and illegally allowed the use of "Realtor" a Trademark violation by the opposing candidate against established election code. This injustice caused 5th cause of action in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights. This ballot designation fraud misled voters and shows as evidence illegal activity that took away Petitioner's votes.

Sixth Cause of Action.

Petitioner tried every State venue seeking justice from expensive paid manual recounts all the way up to the California Supreme Court against the political giants but Petitioner faced strong opposition from Lower courts as

multiple blatant violations of law were ignored. Petitioner simply did not get a fair trial. Record shows that Petitioner was pressured, not allowed his constitutional rights to question or cross examine the witnesses. This injustice caused 6th cause of action in violation of petitioners 14th Amendment rights and shows as evidence of discrimination against the petitioner by Lower courts, discriminating Petitioner's case to get his name back on the 2018 General election ballot. Petitioner did not get a fair trial.

Seventh Cause of Action.

Lower court erred and beyond all conscience, called it Petitioner's duty instead of Secretary of State's duty under California Assembly Bill 1090 for enforcement of election procedures; this discriminatory treatment caused a 7th cause of action in violation of petitioners 14th Amendment rights and shows as evidence of discrimination against the petitioner by Lower courts, discriminating petitioner's case to get his name back on the 2018 General election ballot.

Eighth Cause of Action.

On August 14, 2018, in the final hearing, Petitioner made undisputed arguments to each and every opposition filed by the respondents with supporting clear and convincing evidence supported by verified declarations, laws and elections codes, admissions, all of which remain uncontested by respondents. The Reporters Transcript shows that Lower Court vehemently defended the respondents became their attorney (See App. 1f). No objections were made by respondents to Petitioner's arguments but against all evidence presented through verified declarations and oral arguments presented by Petitioner court made a flawed judgment in favor of the Respondents. This made 8th cause of action in violation of Petitioner's constitutional rights.

Reporters Transcript shows discrimination and prejudice towards Petitioner (See App. 1f). Lower court's analysis fell short of a substantive review of the Entire Cause as required under California Constitution Article IV, Section 13 and under the Equal Protection Clause of the

U.S. Constitution to prevent Miscarriage of Justice.

Therefore in view of the foregoing national harmful causes of actions accrued due to blatant violation of Equal Protection Clause of the Petitioner's 14th Amendment, Petitioner has come aggrieved to this Honorable U.S. Supreme Court seeking Emergency Stay orders and/or Extraordinary relief against the unconstitutional judgment of the Lower courts and to Reverse the unconstitutional and discriminatory rulings of the Lower courts in this 2018 election contest. Petitioner's Equal Protection clause of his 14th amendment rights, Federal elections and cause of National Importance is at stake in this emergency based timely filed petition in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Petitioner meets all of the Federal election factors for this court, to review the underlying fundamental rights of national importance for protected class of Federal Candidates. Petitioner seeks an urgent grant to the requested petition and any other relief as deemed fit and proper by the Honorable Supreme Court in the interest of

justice. Through Supremacy Clause and the 14th Amendment, Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to nullify arbitrary state laws, codes and procedures (*Frontiero v. Richardson* 411 U.S. 677) (1973).

Petitioner has exhausted all prescribed avenues all the way to State Supreme Court and has no other plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.

Petitioner filed Petition of Certiorari in U.S. Supreme Court as soon as Petitioner became aware of the California Supreme Court's judgment and concurrently prepared to have petition filed and heard as expediently as possible.

We are a nation of laws. Petitioner has come injured to this final venue of justice and will suffer irreparable harm if unconstitutional rulings of the Lower courts harmful to justice, national interest, and Federal elections is not urgently reversed, in face of upcoming 2018 General elections.

Federal actions can eliminate discriminatory

practices that treat federal and state candidates differently (*Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23; *U.S. Term Limits v. Thorton*, 514 U.S. 779/115 S. Ct. 1842; *Kramer v. Union Free School* 514 US 77).

Petitioner's constitutional rights to Equal Protection, Fair trial and Fair elections are violated. If not stopped, the violations will continue to reward the beneficiaries of Discrimination, Fraud and Deceit, uprooting the sanctity of Federal Elections, with irreparable harm to the petitioner, the Foundation of our Constitution and our Democracy.

The State has failed to provide equal protection and application of laws for Federal candidates (*Bush v. Gore* 531 U.S. 98).

Nothing opens the door to arbitrary action so effectively as to allow these officials to pick and choose only a few to whom they will apply legislation and thus to escape the political retribution that might visited upon them if larger numbers were affected. Courts can take no better measure to assure that laws will be just than to

require that laws be equal in operation (*Railway Express Agency, Inc. v. New York*, 336 U.S. 106)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

It is on record that Petitioner timely filed and timely served timely election contest through an original verified Petition on July 9, 2018 precluded by timely filed Administrative Notice and Demand pursuant to Gov. Code requirements 911.2.

Record shows that Petitioner filed Writ of Mandate, alleging all facts pleaded to every element of Negligence, Fraud and Deceit through a governmental tort claim and violation of fundamental rights in complete detail explaining severe harm to Petitioner and explanation as to why urgent relief should be granted under the Equal protection Clause of the 14th amendment.

Record shows, Amended Petition for Writ of Mandamus pursuant EC §13314 and EC §16101(C) was timely filed on July 27, 2018 in the Lower court as a valid

election contest adding new developments, with reasserted all provable causes of Action; Writ of Mandamus relies on the pleaded factually and specifically of causes of negligence and fraud and deceit now reasserted in this Petition presenting that the Lower courts judgment caused harm to the Petitioner and Foundation of National interest. Public Interest requires prompt resolution of this matter, which Lower courts failed to do.

Record shows that an Ex Parte application for TRO Writ of Mandate was heard on July 31, 2018. In this hearing Petitioner's request under his constitutional rights to cross examine the witnesses was denied. Court ruled that petitioner will not be allowed cross examination in this case. Printing of ballots for California 30th Congressional District was agreed by respondents to stop until August 30, 2018. Final hearing in Lower court was scheduled on August 14, 2018.

On August 14, 2018, in Superior Court of Sacramento Petitioner made undisputed arguments to

each and every opposition filed by the respondents with supporting clear and convincing evidence supported by verified declarations, laws and elections codes, admissions, all of which remain uncontested by respondents.

After the final hearing, the Lower court made a final judgment fully defending all the violations made by the Respondents, denying the Writ of Mandate. (See App. 7a).

Record shows that the Lower court's analysis fell short of a substantive review of the Entire Cause as required under California Constitution Article IV, Section 13 and under the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution to prevent Miscarriage of Justice.

It is on the record that petitioners Equal Protection rights under the 14th amendment were properly asserted in the Lower courts (In the records, Amend. Writ of Mandamus p. 11,22,24,25 and 31, Writ of Mandate filed in the 5th District Court of Appeal pages 18, 40, 51,58,59,64 and 69) and in California Supreme Court Petition for Review pages 3,8,13,17,and 36.

Record will show that Lower court's analysis misinterpreted election codes and laws against clear and convincing evidence. The Lower court defended violations by Respondents of EC §13107, 2 CCR § 20716(C) and (D), and legislative intent of AB 1090.

Record will show that Lower court failed to see that this was a valid election contest duly filed, duly admitted and going through the final hearing. The Lower court overlooked Petitioner's Fundamental Equal Protection rights under 14th Amendment which is causing irreparable harm to Petitioner with disastrous impact on , election laws, election codes, paving way for cheating and fraud in future elections.

Therefore, on August 27, 2018, Petitioner filed the writ of mandate to the Third District Court of Appeal, seeking reversal of Lower court's discriminatory and unconstitutional judgment to prevent the biggest miscarriage of justice.

On August 29, 2018, the Petition for Writ of mandate

with request for stay was instantly denied by the Presiding Justice Raye, P.J in the Third Appellate District, (See App. 2a).

On August 31, 2018, Petition for Review by the California Supreme Court was submitted, under important question of law, emergency stay order, or other extraordinary relief that Lower court may find.

On September 12, 2018, Petition for Review by the California Supreme Court was denied. Immediately thereafter, Petitioner prepared to file the Writ of Certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court.

REASONS FOR GRANTING CERTIORARI

- I. Petitioner is not an attorney, comes aggrieved, exhausting all venues to this Honorable U.S. Supreme Court hurt with this unfair election contest and most humbly prays that Certiorari should be granted because in justices have been done to the petitioner in violations of Petitioner's equal protection rights under the 14th

Amendment. Petitioner is seeking justice with questions of National Importance, Democracy and Federal elections at stake.

A. Certiorari should be granted because California state courts have adversely decided an important question of Federal law concerning 14th Amendment that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court.

B. Certiorari should be granted because most important national and public interest is at stake and future abuse of laws in Federal elections due to adverse misinterpretation and non-enforcement of CCR's, Election codes and Election laws is at stake.

C. Certiorari should be granted because Petitioner has exhausted all State court venues and Supreme Court of California is on record having denied his relief.

D. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court is on record in its judgment, defending

violations of discriminatory implications in Federal elections. Violations of mandatory election laws, codes and procedures are at stake, opening doors to malpractice, threatening the integrity of the nationwide Federal elections.

E. Certiorari should be granted because blatant violation of Petitioner's fundamental 14th Amendment rights are at stake and violations of free and fair elections for Federal candidates is at stake. The biggest miscarriage of justice is at stake.

II. Certiorari should be granted because flawed interpretations and violations of law in federal elections in California are at stake with EC §13111, EC §13112, EC §13302, EC §13314, EC §16100 (G), EC § 16101 (C), EC §20716 (C), EC §20716 (D), 2 CCR§20817(A), 2 CCR §20817(B), 2 CCR §20818 (C), 2 CCR § 20832(A), 2 CCR § 20832(G). Protection against violations of these election

laws, codes and procedures is at stake, opening doors to malpractice and injuries.

A. Certiorari should be granted because the Lower court violated Petitioner's constitutional 14th amendment rights in its judgment and discriminated the Petitioner by defending influential respondents in court and allowing opposing candidate to unlawfully use Trademark as his ballot designation in violation of 2 CCR § 20716 (D).

B. Certiorari should be granted because the Lower Court Erred, after many violations were brought by Petitioner not limited to: unconstitutional "recount procedure;" Federally uncertified and an unconstitutional MTS" (Microcomputer Tally System); unconstitutional ballot punch position changes, unconstitutional election procedure missing over 100,000 names from the voter roster; Fraud use of ballot designation of "Realtor"

despite the fact that it is a trademark in violation of 2 CCR § 20716 (c) and (d).

C. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment in not finding as to the propriety of "Realtor" a Trademark, for opposing candidate's ballot designation in the primary as well as November 6, 2018 election, which is a federally protected trademark. Petitioner's challenged opposing candidate's use of "Realtor" Trademark as illegal in past, present and future election.

D. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred in its judgment and violated Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights to see that the Petitioner brought a timely election contest under EC § 16101(C), and timely filed and admitted by court a Writ of Mandate meeting all of its provisions under EC Code § 13314(a)(1) which specifically

provides that "an elector may seek a Writ of Mandate alleging that an error or omission has occurred, or is about to occur, in placing of a name on, or in the printing of, a ballot, sample ballot, voter pamphlet, or other official matter, or that any neglect of duty has occurred or is about to occur." The wording of EC §13314 does not stop any pre or post primary election contest. Requirement of adequacy of legal remedy is relaxed when issues raised in writ petitions is of wide spread importance. Petitioner fundamental rights cannot be defeated for defects in his pleading (*Davis v. Wechsler* 263 U.S. 22).

E. Certiorari should be granted because Petitioner proved by clear and convincing evidence in court with circumstances identified by EC § 16101(c) which serves as a basis for a valid candidate challenge. Lower court erred in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment and covered up

influential Respondent's serious violations of law
(Williams v. Rhodes 393 U.S. 23) (1968).

III. Certiorari should be granted because California Secretary of State has a duty to protect, preserve and evenly enforce election laws and election codes (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356) (1938)*. To overrule established laws AB 1090 and Election codes Section 13107, 2 CCR 20716 (C) and 20716 (D) is a legal question of whether the Secretary of State has exceeded its ministerial duty.

A. Certiorari should be granted because Petitioner is a victim of broad light discriminative classification as formation of two classes is exposed in this election contest. The class of California State candidates are allowed to keep their ballot punch position numbers and advertise the numbers, but the federal candidates are not allowed to do so under the same EC § 13111 and EC § 13112. This is in violation of Petitioner's constitutional rights and Equal Protection Clause.

B. Certiorari should be granted because Petitioner has struggled, comes injured to this Most Honorable U.S. Supreme Court, bringing this Unique Case as an Excellent Vehicle to Protect the Integrity of present and future elections and prevent biggest Miscarriage of Justice.

C. Certiorari should be granted because the Lower Court Erred in its judgment after clear and convincing evidence was provided by Petitioner's verified declarations and arguments about respondent's undisputed violations of laws in the final hearing, meeting the burden of proof. Petitioner answered all oppositions filed by respondents without any objections.

D. Certiorari should be granted because the Lower court ignored violation of mandatory duties as a clear bias against Petitioner despite his verified evidential declarations. Lower court presented a preset mind from the very beginning of the hearing.

Petitioner did not get a fair trial in the Lower courts and his 14th Amendment rights were violated.

E. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred and from the very beginning and started the final hearing by nonstop questioning and cross questioning without letting the Petitioner speak. Without quoting any laws, court said that there are multiple laws which coexist and equally apply to the resolution of Petitioner's election contest (See App. 14a) but in its judgment court did not quote any new laws and quoted the same laws which the Petitioner used in his arguments. Equal protection clause of Petitioner's 14th amendment rights was violated.

IV. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred in the established duty of the SOS and instead called it the duty of the Petitioner for enforcement of ballot designation violations (See App. 14a).

A. Certiorari should be granted because The Lower Court erred in procedures and pressured the

Petitioner, sided with influential respondents; the sanctity of the Lower court was compromised. Petitioner did not get a fair trial and his 14th Amendment rights were violated.

B. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred, overlooked many of Petitioner's allegations pointing to various improprieties and failed to satisfy the ambit of justice fairness and equity for any entitlement to his judgment.

C. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred in law and blindly followed the flawed oppositions filed by influential Respondents. All opposition were duly responded with clear and convincing evidence by the Petitioner, which is on the record and the transcripts of the proceeding exposing the unfair trial.

V. Certiorari should be granted because this case directly involves the public interest. This case involves the free and fair election matter, which is a constitutional and statutory

right with a check on government, which the courts have the duty to "jealously guard this right of the people and to prevent any action which would improperly annul that right."

A. Certiorari should be granted because since the onset of this Election Contest, Petitioner has complained about unfair treatment and violation of equal protection rights to LA County Registrar and Secretary of State pursuant Government Code 911.2, and all other Respondents and Lower Court in the first instance in his common law Writ of Mandate, to the Court of Appeal, to Supreme Court of California and now humbly standing hopeful with his prayer at the doorstep of U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court has within its power to overturn discriminatory state laws (*Bullock v. Carter* 405 U.S. 134) (1972).

B. Certiorari should be granted because Lower courts utterly failed to substantively address the

Entire Cause and to prevent a miscarriage of justice in violation of Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights.

C. Certiorari should be granted because Petitioner has come with clean hands and unless this Election Contest is properly remedied, this issue of national importance will suffer with irreparable National loss and integrity of present and future Federal elections. This petition is in public interest and in interest of our democracy and should also be viewed to preserve the constitutional rights of the Petitioner.

D. Certiorari should be granted because this case is a blatant violation of free and fair federal election. The Lower court judgment is adversely impacting federal candidates, our values of truth, fairness, and Democracy. Petitioner has come deprived of equal protection clause in his 14th Amendment. This is a cause of national importance and the judgment of Lower courts must be reversed in the interest of

Justice.

VI. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court erred and Petitioner believes there are examples of uneven, unfair, untrue and even prejudicial application of the law. Lower courts did not give substantive reading, or liberal constitution or special solicitude to Petitioner in (*Haines v. Kerner* 404 U.S. 519 (1972) and (*Davis v. Wechsler* 263 U.S 22.) Pro se pleadings are protected when plainly asserted substantive rights of Due Process and Equal protection that cannot be defeated by local practice, codes, legislative acts.

A. Certiorari should be granted because under Petitioner's constitutional rights, Lower courts failed to see that Respondents at no time objected to Petitioner's pleading of every element for Fraud and Deceit.

B. Certiorari should be granted because in violation of Petitioner's constitutional rights, Lower courts failed to address any statutes or Legislative Acts cited by Petitioner. A Court may not insert

qualifying provisions into a statute not intended by the Legislature and may not rewrite a statute to conform to an assumed legislative intent not apparent.

C. Certiorari should be granted because in violation of Petitioner's constitutional rights, Case law is meager regarding Petitioner's unique case, considering the entire cause and the numerous provisions in his petition. Petitioner hopes the U.S. Supreme Court will look at the entire cause to prevent a biggest miscarriage of Justice under U.S. Constitution.

D. Certiorari should be granted because Not mentioned by the court of the competing importance, however , is the principle that, preservation of the integrity of the election process is far more important in the long run than the resolution of any one particular election. In all of the Petitioner's citation, the U.S. Supreme court has a right and a duty to

order remedies best suited to protect the public, to ensure free and fair elections. (*Williams v. Rhodes* 393 U. S. 23; *U.S. Term Limits v. Thorton*; *Bush v. Gore*) *Id.*

VII. Certiorari should be granted because under Petitioner's constitutional rights, Lower court partially cited selective sections of inapplicable case laws. Lower courts unlawfully allowed the opposing candidate to use of Trademark term "Realtor" as generic, which will cause havoc and a great harm to hardworking Realtors and Realtor Associations nationwide.

A. Certiorari should be granted because under Petitioner's constitutional rights, Lower court exceeded its jurisdiction, overlooked multiple election violations, misinterpreted established election laws, Election codes, issuing and absurd judgment against our national interest, causing harmful effects on the entire country. This has opened doors to ballot designation fraud. This harmful and contagious

precedents arising out of Lower court judgment may soon spread Nationwide to adversely affect other states in Federal elections.

B. Certiorari should be granted because Lower court ruling must be reversed immediately to stop discriminatory unconstitutional classification between State or Federal candidate with respect to changing of ballot punch position numbers.

C. Certiorari should be granted because Lower Court rulings violate Petitioner's 14th Amendment with an irreparable harm on nationwide Federal elections, laws and justice, seen flawed even by a common man.

CONCLUSION

RELIEF REQUESTED

1. Petitioner has much struggled, comes from far and aggrieved, exhausting all venues to present himself to Honorable U.S Supreme Court with this unique case of Election Contest. Petitioner is facing numerous violations of Equal Protection Clause under Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights, and prays to reverse the most disastrous ruling by the Lower courts.

2. Petitioner has come aggrieved and prays for immediate Emergency Stay orders against the most national disastrous judgment of the Lower courts until this matter of national importance is decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

3. Petitioner prays before Honorable Supreme Court for rule of law, to set aside illegal or otherwise improper votes due to ballot designation fraud by the opposing candidate in misleading the voters, getting improper votes. Fraud corrupts everything it touches. This muddled results

and rendered election outcome unconstitutional and uncertain. This was pleaded by the Petitioner under EC §16101 (C) but ignored by the Lower courts in its judgment.

4. Petitioner prays before Honorable U.S. Supreme Court to take stern action for equal application of EC 13111 and 13112 to stop discrimination between State and Federal candidates in unconstitutional changing of ballot punch position numbers.

5. Petitioner prays before Honorable Supreme Court in view of the petition and the entire cause to justly put Petitioner on the 2018 general election ballot due to the discrimination caused to him in the primary federal election contest, causing muddled and uncertain outcome of the election results in violation of his equal protection rights in the 2018 primary election. Petitioner believes that he is a victim of discrimination as well as Obstruction of Justice, deprived of his votes, deprived of Equal Protection clause of his constitutional rights, deprived of a fair election contest, deprived of a fair trial by the Lower courts and

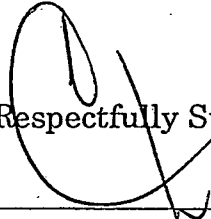
deprived of justice, fairness and equality.

6. In this unique case, Petitioner prays before the Honorable U.S. Supreme Court to urgently reverse the Disastrous judgment of Lower courts before it causes any injury, and make a new and lasting case law to serve the American people, Lower courts and future generations for fair and clear enforcement under questions of National Importance, Laws, Democracy and Federal elections.

PRAYER

In view of the foregoing, the Petitioner most humbly submits that requested relief in the Writ of Certiorari should be granted as prayed.

Dated: September 20, 2018


Respectfully Submitted,

Raji Rab
17015 Ventura Blvd.
Encino, CA 91316