

No. _____

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**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**

BABOUCAR TAAL

Petitioner,

v.

**ST MARY'S BANK; RONALD COVEY; GILLIAN ABRAMSON;
GREGORY ULIASZ**

Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Baboucar Taal
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Pro se Petitioner

July 12, 2018

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I

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

May a party who is denied Fair and Impartial adjudication of his (federal) claims, deprived of his basic due process and equal protection rights, in a concerted repeated pattern, seek appeal [here] and insist that said arbiter be free of conflicts of interest: pecuniary and personal motives.

And in light of the failures [28 USC S455(a)] to recuse and/or, recuse and then un-recused themselves to arrive at a certain outcome for the cases for defendants/appellees, to compromise the justice system. Said court officers not only had "prior knowledge" of matters complained of, but that the relationships with appellees/witnesses continues.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The caption names all of the parties to the proceedings in the court of appeals below.

Petitioner Baboucar Taal was the plaintiff in the district court. Respondents St Mary's Bank, Ronald Covey, Gregory Uliasz and Gillian Abramson were defendants. In the court of appeals below, Baboucar Taal was the appellant and St Mary's Bank, Ronald Covey, Gillian Abramson and Gregory Uliasz were appellees.

Ovide Lamontagne, Donald St Germaine, Rita Emerson and Katherine Marquis were persons identified as witnesses with material discovery evidence per federal rules of civil procedures and whose depositions were sought and production of documents requested on served (federal) subpoenas, they flouted and ignored and who defendant Uliasz claims to represent (all witnesses and fellow defendants) in an outright and continuous pattern to obstruct justice.

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FEDERAL LAW FOUND IN:

1st Amendment Clause of the U.S. Constitution

5th Amendment Clause of the U.S. Constitution

6th Amendment Clause of the U.S. Constitution and

14th Amendment Clause of the U.S. Constitution,

Constitutional Right to Protest and Seek Redress for Rights are interfered and violated for greed; in Fraudulent Illegal Retaliation:

The Absolute Right to Fair Impartial Tribunal, basic Due Process; Free and Fair Process of Adjudication by an Honest, Impartial Arbiter of Facts in Law which every Citizen is Entitled some of us are forced to demand, as a Right: That Equal Justice and Equal Protection under the law.

STATUTES

U.S. Code, Title 5 Section 706(2)(A), § 706(2)(E)

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 4

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 241

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 1001

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 1291

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 1346

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 1621

U.S. Code Title 18 Section 1962

U.S. Code Title 28 Section 453

U.S. Code Title 28 Section 455 (a)

U.S. Code Title 28 Section 1254(1)

RULES

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26

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Federal RESPA laws.

OTHER AUTHORITIES

NH Constitution part 1 article 35

NH RSA 643:1 Official Oppression

NH Superior Court Rules

Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. , p. 660.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: First Circuit Opinions:

Order of the Court Petition for Rehearing - denied dated March 14, 2018 received by appellant after April 3, 2018

MANDATE dated March 22, 2018

JUDGMENT dated February 12, 2018

Application [for extension] No. 17A1236 - granted dated May 8, 2018

Appendix B: District Court Order/Judgement in Civil Case:

Order granting Motion to Dismiss Doc. Text and Order 2/15/2017

ENDORSED ORDER denying Motion for Recon. Doc. Text
9/26/2018

Objection to Assignment to US magistrate Judge Doc. Text
7/27/2016 (jbw)

Appendix C: Defendant Abramson “ex parte restraining order” against plaintiff for seeking discovery from defendants St Mary’s Bank and its management and agents in an ongoing Civil case the while continuing a relationship with Ovide Lamontagne as he sought and lost NH governorship.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

I, Baboucar Taal respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

OPINIONS BELOW

The decision of the court of appeals is reproduced in the Appendix at A-C. The decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire is reproduced in the Appendix A.

JURISDICTION

The First Circuit court of appeals issued its judgment on February 12, 2018. The court denied petitioner's timely petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc on (without providing the order to appellant) on March 22, 2018. On May 8, 2018, Justice Breyer extended the time within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to and including July 12, 2018. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND RULES INVOLVED

The statutes involved are: U.S. Code, Title 5 Section 706(2)(A), U.S. Code, Title 18 Section 4: Section 241: Section 1001: Section 1291: Section 1346, Section 1621: Section 1962 and 28 U.S.C. Section 455(a) Section 1254(1). The rules involved are Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26-28, 30, 35 45. Federal RESPA Laws.

NH RSA 643:1 Official Oppression

* * *

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. Petitioner's asserted and documented facts with reference to both the conducts and failures in the case at the federal District and Circuit Courts by Judges Howard, Laplante, Magistrate J Jonestone (under JL tutelage) and J Howard are neither in dispute nor contested; as they both Recuse before un-recusing denoting conduct fearing exposure of their misconduct and allow themselves to stay on to intercede in the verdict. See Appx A.

Arguendo: In either scenarios true 'justice' loses out on these wanton misconduct of these few. Society's confidence of the system eroded.

i. **For if I am right:** The conducts of these federal "court officers" with lifetime tenure at a minimum, they are using their sworn federal positions to act with personal and pecuniary motives and backstoppers for wanton malfeasance of friends and associates. And on the extreme said federal "court officers" are engaged in Misprision of Felony: were aware and /or engaged in felony [bank] frauds and thus their conduct here in wantonly and deliberately acts of recusing/ un-recusing to brazenly violated federal laws and statutes and plaintiff/appellant substantive rights.

ii. **And if I am remotely wrong:** the evidence again indicate that not only was plaintiff/appellant denied and deprived of his Constitutionally Guaranteed Rights, Provision and Protection [Due Process and Equal Protection] Rights afforded to all citizens without

regards. But that petitioner was deprived and denied an To use this case to reward defendants/respondents for personal pecuniary motives. Federal laws and statutes defined as 'fraud on the courts' and or obstruction of justice. And said acts not only are wilful violations of federal law but bring disrepute to the [US] judicial system for it profoundly goes to basic tenet of American justice, that it is corrupt unequal and unfair...

II. Circuits Courts are United on **28 U.S.C § 455(a)**, the US Supreme Court *Stare Decisis* for all US courts, and the federal Canons of Judicial ethics governing [mis]conduct of federal judges.

i.-But for the **Refusal by both district J LaPlante, magistrate J Jonestone (under his tutelage) and circuit J Howard** to adhere to statute, ethical code conduct, for, their prior knowledge of facts and relationships with defendants: St Mary's Bank, its management, Gillian Abramson and witness Lamontagne, issues in which plaintiff/appellant asserted in his case, as All 4 persons not only but worked literally in the same building together for same Governor, Merrill and now determined to Never allow or hold St Mary's Bank accountable for its fraud/fraudulent schemes far as 1980s, all took part or were aware of.

ii.-Witness Lamontagne buying a partnership in the very lawfirm J LaPlante happen to pick Magistrate J Jonestone (who again denied and dismiss federally available sanctions plaintiff sought for outright

violations of serve federal subpoenas, similar denial defendant Abramson engaged in state court for St Mary's Bank) from is equally problematic as she received a significant parting bonus. The same Jonestone who worked with defendant Abramson.

A. For The United States Supreme Court has stated "if the factual basis established by the moving party provides what and objective, knowledgeable member of the public would find to be a reasonable basis for doubting a judge's impartiality, then recusal under 28 U.S.C § 455(a) is Required." Allied Signal, 891 F.2 970,

B. Code of Conduct for United States Judges:

i.-Canons 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary: An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary be preserved.

ii.- Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in all Activities:

(a) *Respect for Law*. A judge should Respect and Comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

STATUTES and CASELAW SUPPORT FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. The Circuits Courts are **United** on not only what **28 U.S.C § 455(a)** dictates, the **US Supreme Court *Stare Decisis*** [caselaw] for [ALL] federal courts, but the provision of **federal Canons of Judicial ethics** governing [mis]conducts of federal judges.

a. Circuits courts have further gone to juxtapose said conduct that interfere with due process of law and as obstruction of justice thus and called it “fraud on the court”, as it directly Undermines and renders Effectual and Void the “judicial machinery” impartial functions and brings disrepute to our judiciary system.

b. But for the outright conflicts of interest and **Refusal by district J LaPlante and circuit J Howard** to adhere to statute, case law and ethical conduct, for their prior knowledge of facts and relationships with defendants: St Mary’s Bank, its management, Gillian Abramson and Lamontagne, issues in plaintiff/appellant case, as All 4 persons worked in literally the same building for state Governor Merrill and now determined to Never allow or hold St Mary’s Bank accountable for its fraud/fraudulent schemes in which all took part and/were aware. To interfere and impede due justice simply because they can.

c. Witness Lamontagne buying a partnership in the very lawfirm J LaPlante happen to pick Magistrate J Jonestone (who denied/dismiss sanctions plaintiff sought for outright violations of serve subpoenas, similar denial def. Abramson engaged in state ct for St Mary’s Bank too,) from is equally troubling as she undoubtedly take a significant parting bonus. The same Jonestone worked with defendant Abramson.

[2] For The United States Supreme Court has stated:

a. “if the factual basis established by the moving party provides what and objective, knowledgeable member of the public would find to be a reasonable basis for doubting a judge’s impartiality, then recusal under 28 U.S.C § 455(a) is required.” Allied Signal, 891 F.2 970.

b. “Disqualification is required if an Objective Observer would entertain reasonable questions about the judge’s impartiality...to conclude that a Fair and Impartial hearing is unlikely, the judge must be disqualified. Liteky v US, 114 S.Ct 1147,...(1994) The U.S. Constitution Guarantees an unbiased Judge who will always provide litigants with full protection of ALL RIGHTS LET A JURY DECIDE.

c. “The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution commands that no State shall “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the Equal Protection of the laws.” Cleburne v. Cleburne Livg. Ctrs, Inc 473 U.S. 432 ... U.S. Supr. 3249 L.E.2d..(1985)

d. The right of individuals to pursue legal redress for claims which have a reasonable basis in law and fact is protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB, 461 U.S. 731, 741, 103 S.Ct. 2161, 2169, 76 L.Ed.2d 277 (1983) Bell v. City of Milwaukee, 746 F.2d 1205, 1261 (7th Cir.1984).
It is said “Fraud vitiates everything it touches.” (common law maxim) Nudd v. Burrows (1875) 91 U.S. 416.

e. "A corollary of this **Right** is that efforts by "state actors" [state j Abramson] to **impede an individual's access to courts** or administrative agencies may **provide the basis for a Constitutional claim** under **42 U.S.C. § 1983**. **Judicial access must be "adequate, effective, and meaningful,"** Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817, ..., 97 S.Ct. 1491, 52 L.Ed.2d 72 (1977)

f. In the evidence of 'Fraud on the Court' "**an inquiring court** [must] set aside ...decisions... if those decisions are '**arbitrary capricious, abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,**' 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), or "**unsupported by substantial evidence in the record**" id § 706(2)(E).

g. The 10th Cir. Court of Appeals describes "**Fraud on the court**" In Bulloch v. United States, 763 F.2d 1115, 1121 as "**..fraud which is directed to the JUDICIAL MACHINERY itself, and is not fraud between the parties or fraudulent documents false statements or perjury... It is where the Court or Member is Corrupted or Influenced thus where the IMPARTIAL FUNCTIONS of the court have been directly Corrupted.**"

h. "**The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment** of the Federal Constitution commands that **no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the Equal Protection of the laws."** Cleburne v. Cleburne Livg. Ctrs. Inc 473 U.S. 432 ... U.S. Supr. 3249 L.E.2d..(1985)

i. "**When a party relies upon the United States Constitution in order to challenge or sustain the validity of some act of government affecting his legal rights, the court's exercise of the power of judicial review is arguably**

an inevitable consequence of the fact that a court must deal with all issues which are necessary to a resolution of the case before it." US Supr. Ct Chief Justice Marshall in articulating the **federal doctrine of judicial review** in Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

[3] Code of Conduct for United States Judges:

A.Canons 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary: An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary be preserved.

B. Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in all Activities:

(a) ***Respect for Law.*** A judge should **Respect and Comply with the law** and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

(b) ***Outside Influence.*** A judge should not allow family, social, political, financial, or other relationships to influence judicial conduct/ judgment.

(c)

Nondiscriminatory Membership. A judge should not hold membership in any organization that practices invidious discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin.

C. Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially and Diligently. The duties of judicial office take Precedence

over all other activities. In performing the duties prescribed by law, the judge should adhere to the following standards:

(A) Adjudicative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge should be faithful to, and maintain professional competence in, the law and should not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.

(2) A judge should hear and decide matters assigned, unless disqualified, and should maintain order and decorum in all judicial proceedings.

(3) A judge should be patient, dignified, respectful, and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity. A judge should require similar conduct of those subject to the judge's control, including lawyers to the extent consistent with their role in the adversary process.

(4) A judge should accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, and that person's lawyer, the full right to be heard according to law. Except as set out below, a judge should not initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications or consider other communications concerning a pending or impending matter that are made outside the presence of the parties or their lawyers.

[4] 28 U.S.C. § 453 Oath of Justices and Judges:

"Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, ____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will Faithfully and Impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as ____ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

[5] There exist here Important Federal Questions/Issues; as the federal Laws, Statutes and Rules of procedures plaintiff/appellant Relied upon and continue to have neither been nullified by the United States Congress or

Refused to provide us for 2 years, prior to the “2nd request for payment history...” letter dated July 29 2013. Yet defendants concoction and conspiracy to defraud us continued with repeated false claims of past due/late ‘Notices’. They found their “forum” in ‘state actor’ Abramson courtroom. Despite plaintiff’s motions for her recusal and complaint to the NH JCC for her outright biases but her relationship with Ovide Lamontagne, her family’s relationship with St Mary’s and Tax problem. She too saw her opportunity to retaliate against the Taals. As a judge is not the court, or ‘protection racket’.

As Judges Lynch, Tourella and Howard’s Sept 4, 2014 Order stated “... conspiring with a state judge to abridge Constitutional Rights could suffice for state action” and McCloskey is henceforth satisfied. As this one too being a unmistakable acts of fraud artifice to defraud using the state court system. This October 2, hearing was a full 6 months when defendant Abramson dismissed plaintiff’s case against St Mary’s Bank for the 2nd time, while the case was on an interlocutory appeal as St Mary’s and the name defendants indicate they Will not abide by plaintiff’s Discovery Request. The very NH Supreme Court may well have thought or hope Lamontagne was going to be Governor, Not. Even after the NH Supreme Court reversed j Abramson on just the basic Facts and Law of the case defendants St Mary’s, Covey, and Uliasz before state actor Abramson Refused to allow plaintiff’s case to follow the simple process of adjudication in a court/tribunal in the United States.

The reason for the 2nd dismissal order was because plaintiff Taal sought Interlocutory appeal as they continue to provide Requested Discovery pre NH Superior Court Rules on Discovery and identified witnesses failing to avail themselves for Discovery as in this federal case on the advise of defendant Uliasz. Defendant Abramson’s dismissal of plaintiff’s case for the 2nd time as he await the NH Supr Ct order on the continuing and wilful Denial of Requested Discovery in an Ongoing [NH state, in USA] case was also a clear wanton violation of Rautenberg 107 NH 446, 447(1966) as I was again, in a wilful continuously pattern and conspiratorially to Obstruct Justice and Deprivation of Due Process Rights and Equal Protection.

As in any court proceeding/tribunal within the United States (fraudulent or otherwise) the accused has Absolute Right provided in Due Process Clause to not only face his accuser but able to question him/her in an open court before an Honest Impartial Disinterested without pecuniary motives arbiter of facts in law. And where the manipulated end result could result lost of freedom, even the NH Constitution states, the accused must be provided counsel. The supposed violation of the "ex parte restraining order" was as a result of St Mary Bank Refusing to provide to plaintiff and his spouse their Yearly, Escrow Accounting and Projections, Monthly Mortgage Statements a federal provision per RESPA. As NH RSA 643:1 Official Oppression states— A public servant, as defined in RSA 640:2, II, is guilty of a misdemeanor if, with a purpose to benefit him[her]self or another or to harm another, he knowingly commits an unauthorized act which purports to be an act of his office; or knowingly refrains from performing a duty imposed on him by law or clearly inherent in the nature of her office. Abramson would use her office to conspire and repeatedly threaten in a pattern of harassment for plaintiff seeking Discovery in and ongoing civil case in state court, for a request per Federal RESPA Laws which said we are not only entitled to but when we make that Request, the institution was Legally Obligated to Provide but now I/we are under threat of as state actor/defendant Abramson put it in her "*any further violation of this Court's Order will result in a show cause hearing regarding Baboucar Taal's incarceration*". Abramson Oct 18,2013 order.

This at the time St Mary's Bank continuously sent us false and fraudulent Late/Past due 'Notices', and as it turn out building a RICO narrative with fraudulently acts and conspiracy to foreclose on our homestead as illegal Retaliation for appellant seeking redress for the wrong done on him and his family's property; failure to dispose the RV collateral given to said bank. Bankr. J Deasy's Order that "the [St Mary's] Bank shall compute the balance due on the Note as of the Petition Date and provide an accounting of all payments and the application of such payments to Debtor's counsel before February 23, 2015"

Facts also further evidence that St Mary's management under the direction of

their money you must make the orders they ask.

Federal J Declerico **misinterpreted** a “fraud on the court” proceeding that defendants Abramson, Uliasz and St Mary’s Bank and its management engineered and engaged in, to mean that Younger abstention is warranted when there was NOT (1) “an ongoing state judicial proceeding, NOR (2) implicates important state interests, and NOR (3) . . . an **adequate opportunity to raise [federal] challenges.**” was provided. How then? when it’s the very federal court that is saying you CANNOT be allowed to proceed for the **embarrassment** or prosecution for **misprision, fraud on the court.** Rather just the Facts that J Declerico was Fully aware of the culprits/ participants; vis a vis Abramson, Lamontagne and CJ Howard extensive Relationships (while failing to Recuse despite obvious Conflict of Interest. J Declerico knew who these persons are and how defendant Abramson’s rulings for Ovide Lamontagne and St Mary’s Bank is Rife with Conflicts of Interest and blatant “Fraud on the Court” as he knew J Howard was the NH attorney general when the two had a relationship and worked for Merrill. For J Declerico “cut his judicial teeth” in the same NH Attorney General’s Office.

When J Declerico failed to incorporate and or do indepth review, these very facts for in his mind he was thinking of how it would look. And that J Howard became among the 1st Circuit panel to “Review” the case and chose not to Recuse, but in their order state ‘any and all’ reasons to affirm, to not embarrass the aforementioned, thus J Declerico was shielding and protecting. And now also J McCafferty was force to rule for St Mary’s with claims that J Declerico was right. Right about what, when the facts not only evidence and support plaintiff/appellant’s assertions in his complaint but set forth by said 3J panel in their Sept 4, 2014 Order. “...conspiring with a judge ...” In the course of these cases and closer look at St Mary’s Bank ability to skirt both state Banking laws and flout state and even federal laws we discover evidence that said credit union have engaged in mortgage fraud to cover money laundering to cover tax evasion by its executives and a similar schemes to “friend of angelo” in recent past. That may well explain the bank brazenness,

Uliasz and Abramson as they ALL have judicial 'Backstopper' in Circuit CJ Howard. This is not only an end run American Jurisprudence but makes a **Mockery of our laws and the courts**. "Fraud destroys the validity of everything into which it enters." Boyce's Executors v. Grundy (1830) 28 U.S. 210 As evidence and facts were disregarded and law usurped for pecuniary motives, akin to a protection racket for the ones in the know or connected. Evidence proved that Appellant /plaintiff's Constitutional Right in NH, meaningless as I was Equal Protection Rights Denied and Deprived. As **"a conspiracy to obstruct an individual's legitimate efforts to seek judicial redress for such a claim interferes with the individual's Due Process Right of access to the courts"**. Bell, 746 F.2d 1261

In SUMMARY

i. This writ warrants granting of certiorari to clarify and differentiate Impunity and the limited [judicial] immunity the 11th Amend provide when as here violation for substantive Rights is wilful. For wanton deliberate violations of Law and Rights to cover up misconduct cannot be immunized if we are a Nation of laws with Fairness Equity to all.

ii. The Issues in this case are Recurring and ever so frequent Now in Courts and Society Across the Nation and will continue to; the outright Impunity exercised/employed by the very people here "court officers" sworn to uphold the very United States Constitution they are treasonous to.

iii. For Judicial Review to be Adequate and Meaningful, it Must be Fair and Equitable yet the 1st Circuit under CJ Howard failed to afford appellant that full complete Impartial review; basic Due Process, the United States Constitution Provides, Protects and Guarantees to all, as Nation of Laws This case presents the proper opportunity to resolve once again what "Conflicts of Interest" in All spheres of society and the [US] courts on this fundamental question of Right to an Impartial Tribunal free from conflicts of interest rife with pecuniary personal motives.

iv. The proper approach would require reversal of the decision below and grant the petition for certiorari, thus re-affirm the fundamental

right of any American citizen in a United State court of Law; free and fair process before an objective impartial arbiter of facts in law.

v. This case presents additional issue worthy of the Court's review. For all we seek Fairness and Equitable treatment in the eyes of the law and accountability for willful fraudulent misconduct, conduct laced with blatant wanton disregard of our "guaranteed rights" by perpetrators, *just because they can in NH.*

vi. As USC 28 §455(a), the 5th and 14th Amendment of the US Constitution and federal Code of Conduct found in Canons of Judicial Ethics, dictates, this Court should either remand to the First Circuit for review/ adjudication consistent Allied Signal caselaw or grant review to consider the wanton failures by federal court officers to adjudicate or perform the basic impartial and independent functions - Free Fair adjudication in a Fair Tribunal a **Basic requirement of Due Process?**

vii. That the impartial disinterested functions of judicial machinery is allow to perform, rather as was the obvious machination to usurp Black Letter Law and deny and deprive plaintiff his substantive rights for defendants.

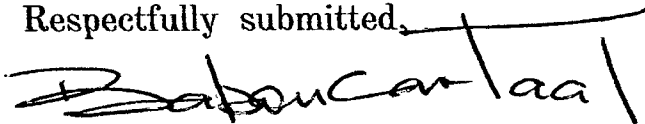
Viii. **Fraud**, by definition, is an intentional perversion of truth. Fraud may be by direct falsehood, or innuendo, or suppression of truth, ..., by speech or by silence, etc. Black's Law Dict. 6th Ed. , p. 660. Fraud violates due process of law, and terminates the "intangible right to honest services" promised to the People. 18 U.S.C. § 1346.

CONCLUSION

This petition by Baboucar Taal (as victim/plaintiff/appellant/petitioner) for a writ of certiorari should be Granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 12, 2018



Baboucar Taal, Pro Se petitioner *and all similarly situated*

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