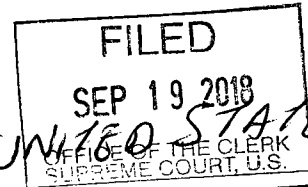


No. 18-7001 ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



IN RE: MICHAEL A. KENNEDY - PETITIONER

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

MICHAEL A. KENNEDY
#1516203
3872 FM 350 SOUTH
LIVINGSTON, TEXAS 77351

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The United States Court of Appeals imposed sanctions against a prisoners without proof of any certified or sworn document of petitioner signature or without notice or a rights to be heard when sanctioned closed the petitioner access to the court was without due process of law.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The court sanctions prevents any other criminal charges to be filed against the petitioner in federal court when foreclosing that no pleadings or writs shall be excepted by any courts was imposed without verifying that federal criminal charges could be filed against petitioner and that petitioner could be charged for federal offenses.

LIST OF PARTIES

[] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

[] All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

MICHAEL A. KENNEDY
#1516203 ALLEN B. POLVANSKY
Unit 3872 FM 350 SOUTH
LIVINGSTON, TEXAS 77351

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit
600 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
LIST OF PARTIES	1
QUESTIONS PRESENTED	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
TABLE OF CITATIONS	iv
OPINIONS AND DOCUMENTS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	1
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED	2-3
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	4
STATEMENT AND REASONS FOR NOT MAKING	5
APPLICATION TO ANY OTHER COURTS IN WHICH PETITIONER	
Held	6
STATEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	
WAR RANT THE EXERCISE OF THE COURTS POWERS	
AND DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS	7
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	8-10
CONCLUSION	11
PROOF OF SERVICE	12

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX - A United States Court of Appeals
DOCUMENTS and letter paper attached to writ.

TABLE OF CITATIONS

CASES

Pages

KENNEDY V. MORALES	
92-8594 (sth CIR. June 17, 1993)	2
Kennedy v. Collins,	
93-4837 (sth CIR. December 16, 1993)	2

STATUTES AND RULES

United States Supreme Court Rule 20,	1
28 U.S.C. § 1651 (a);	
28 U.S.C. § 2254	4
42 U.S.C. § 1983	4
United States Constitutions Amendment	1-3-4-6
United States Constitutions Amendment	1-3-4-6

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY PRAYS THAT A WRIT OF
MANDAMUS ISSUE TO REVIEW THE JUDGMENT AND
DOCUMENTS BELOW.

OPINIONS AND DOCUMENT BELOW

FOR CASES FROM FEDERAL COURTS

THE OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
DOCUMENT APPEARS AT APPENDIX A TO THE PETITION.

JURISDICTION

THIS COURT HAVE JURISDICTION UNDER SUPREME COURT
RULES 20, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES RULE
AND ISSUANCE UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The First Amendment provides the provisions of the following:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Fourteenth Amendment provides the provisions of the followings:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

}

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The United States Court of Appeals entered Federal court not to except or file any documents with the court in NO. 92-8594, Kennedy vs. Collins and NO. 93-8594, Kennedy vs. Morales.

However, petitioner states that the 5th Circuit

Court of Appeals never provided the petitioner any notice or a right to be heard when sanctions were imposed against the petitioner.

The petitioner states that there was no signed documents or pleadings that was signed by the petitioner, certified or

sworn, petitioner did not admit to any documents and the court never gave the

petitioner a fair opportunity or notice to file a response to the courts. The

5th Circuit Court directed all Federal courts not to except or file any petition and the

rights to access to the court have been violated by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

STATEMENT AND REASONS FOR NOT MAKING APPLICATION TO ANY OTHER COURTS IN WHICH PETITIONER HELDED

The Federal Court or any United States District Courts or the United States Court of Appeals will not accept or file any pleadings by the said petitioner, therefore, the petitioner cannot and does not have excessive rights or have any excess to the lower Federal Courts or the Circuit Court of Appeals to files and Appeals in concerned of A 28 U.S.C. § 2254 OR any other Civil Rights Appeals, that means that all writs will not be filed and petitioner have no rights to the Courts and the only Court would be our United States Supreme Court to undo the unconstitutional and void decision that would prevent any Federal Criminal Charges against the petitioner when the Court stated that no Court shall accept or file any pleadings by petitioner until the Amount of \$2,500 is paid in the full Amount would be unconstitutional.

STATEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT THE EXERCISE OF THE COURTS POWERS AND DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS

There can be no writs, petitions are any other pleadings can be filed in any United States District Court or any Circuit Court of Appeals in Federal Courts under Court Cause NO. 92-8594 (Csth Cir., June 17, 1993) and NO. 93-4837 (Csth Cir., December 16, 1993). Since no writs could and would be filed in the Federal Courts, the Rights to Petition under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibited petitioner his Rights to access the Courts. No Courts would consider or review the petitioner Federal Habeas Corpus under § 28 U.S.C. § 2254 or 28 U.S.C. § 2255, or a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Federal lawsuit complaints. This only relief in any Federal Court could only be filed and considered by this United States Supreme Court."

The United States Supreme Court clearly must
established that if any Federal Charges filed
against the petitioner." and petitioner refused
to communicate with any Appointed trial
counsel, and refuses to talk with anyone.
The Court have not established that the
petitioner have now the Rights to Petition
or file any pleadings with the new Federal
Criminal Charges that petitioner is being
charged. Thus, The Court should also
Reverse Sanction when No Notice or a Rights
to Respond to the petitioner, petitioner
states that he have no Rights to the Federal
Courts and that the petitioner contends
that he was not the person that filed
any pleadings that the 5th Circuit Court
of Appeals filed the Sanctions Against
the petitioner in any of the two cases.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The United States Court of Appeals imposed sanctions against a PRISONER without PROOF of any CERTIFIED OR SWORN documents of petitioner signature OR without notice OR a Rights to be heard when sanctioned closed the petitioner access to the court was without due PROCESS OF LAW.

The First Amendments to the United States Constitution requires due process Rights to Access the court or the Government For Redress Petition." However, The FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS imposed sanctions without notice or without any sworn certified documents OR records that petitioner filed document in NO. 92-8594 - Kennedy v. MORABES [5th Cir. June 17, 1993], Here, no hearing was held nor any Judge ordered the petitioner to Responses to the sanctions imposes was without any (notice) OR a (Rights) to be (heard) OR a Rights to (Respond), Further, in NO. 93-4837 Kennedy v. COLLINS, [5th Cir. December 16, 1993], in fact there was nothing certified OR in writing from any persons

2
that stated that Michael A. Kennedy FORGED a
documents OR violated the Standard of Submitting a
FORGED documents. HERE, Petitioner Argues that the
Court entered Sanctions erred as follows (1)
No Certified copy OR documents submitted that
Petitioner FORGED a documents to the Courts, (2)
There was NO Federal Criminal Charges filed against
the petitioner FOR Filing FORGED documents, (3)
There was no hearing held by the Judges OR
any other persons that stated petitioner FORGED
documents, (4) There was no confession by petitioner
Admitting to FORGED documents, Thus, Petitioner
Rights to Access the Court was Placed down
WRONGLY, PREJUDICIAL, HARMFULLY and without
due PROCESS Rights to the First Amendment to
the United States Constitution to the Fourteenth
Amendment to the United States Constitution of
America." The questions in this case is whether
Sanctions imposed with due Process Rights and a
Rights to be heard and make timely objections and
timely Responses that the petitioner did not file Pleadings.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The court sanctions prevents any other criminal charges to be filed against the petitioner in federal court when forbidding that no pleadings or writs shall be excepted by any courts was imposed without verifying that federal criminal charges could be filed against petitioner and that petitioner could be charged for federal offenses.

The order by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals was so errors that the federal court and the circuit courts of appeals have imposed a order that prevents all and any federal criminal charges against petitioner, in that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals stated that no such writs or filing pleadings should be excepted by the courts are any other courts until the sanctions is paid in the full amount. Here, petitioner contends all motions or writs filed by the petitioner have been rejected and have been returned to the said petitioner. This clearly established that no

Federal Criminal Charges could be Filed against
 the Petitioners as follows. (1) The Court
 Orders stated that the Federal Courts or any other
 Court Circuit should except or file any Writ
 or Pleadings by the petitioner. (2) All
 petitions and Writs filed by the Petitioner
 returned without a Answer, and (3) The
 petitioner have no Rights or notice that if any
 Federal Charges filed against him, The Orders and
 all other Pleadings Rejected prevents and provided
 the petitioner not the Rights to Reply or
 responds to the Court Orders. The questions
 in this matters prevents the Rights to
 whether Federal Criminal Charges could be
 filed against the petitioner and whether
 the Rights to petition to the Government
 when there was no Rights to be heard
 when such Court Order was without due
 process Rights to notice, a Rights to (respond)
 and a Rights to be heard upon such sanctions
 imposed against the petitioner, U.S.C.A. Const. Amendments

CONCLUSION

For the Reasons the writ of Mandamus should issues to correct and modify a Sanction that was imposed without due Process of law and a Rights to Respond and Whether Federal Criminal Charges could be ignored by petitioner until Revised.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

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The United Supreme Court clearly could correct Sanction and petitioner could be excluded from any Federal Charges under the Resections by the lower court upon Returning and Refusal the petitioner pleadings and the petitioner would not have to Respond or say anything until court order (REVISED).