

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTHUR O. ARMSTRONG

(Your Name)

— PETITIONER

vs.

WILSON COUNTY, CALVIN WOODARD, NASH COUNTY
KEITH STONE, MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
JOHN DOE and QUENTIN T. SUMNER.

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ARTHUR O. ARMSTRONG

(Your Name)

8113 PLEASANT HILL ROAD

(Address)

ELM CITY, NORTH CAROLINA 27822

(City, State, Zip Code)

252-236-7912

(Phone Number)

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Did trial court deprive the petitioner of his constitutional rights when he denied petitioner total access to the court when he denied the petitioner to file any thing including, the Complaint, motion for summary judgment, pursuant to Rule 56 (a) and Rule 15(a), if necessary, to deprive the petitioner of liberty and property without due process of law when petitioner's civil case was dismissed in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
2. Whether trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive the petitioner of liberty and property without due process of law when respondent dismissed petitioner's civil case in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
3. Whether respondent United States Court of Appeals acted with active connivance in the making of the certification false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive the petitioner of property and liberty without due process of law when respondent denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure to deny petitioner's lawsuit in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
4. Whether respondent trial court failed to conform to the requirements of the Federal constitution and laws of the United States when respondent acted with reckless indifference and wanton disregards for the truth or falsity and the rights of petitioner and others when respondents denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 60(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to deny the petitioner's civil rights lawsuit without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
5. Whether trial court barred the petitioner total access to the federal court to deny petitioner's meritorious and viable case to deny petitioner's civil rights lawsuit or any right and privilege as a citizen of the United States.
6. Whether respondents trial court and respondent Court of appeals' conduct satisfied due

process of law.

7. Whether the respondents violate the Civil Rights Act of 1875.
8. Whether trial court's proceeding or the lack thereof epitomized to kill a mockingbird that took place in Alabama in 1936.

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:

RELATED CASES

Armstrong v. Calvin Woodard, No. 19-cv-330, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Judgment entered August 16, 2019.

Armstrong v. Calvin Woodard, No 19-362, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, Judgment entered February 25, 2020.

There is no parent or publicly held company owning 10 % or more of the corporate stock.

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INDEX TO APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: On January 21, 2020, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27 (a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure without due process of law.

APPENDIX B: On August 16, 2019, trial court dismissed petitioner's civil rights case without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

APPENDIX C: On February 25, 2020, a timely petition for rehearing was denied without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

APPENDIX D: The constitutional and statutory provisions involved in the case set out verbatim with appropriate citation.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES PAGE NUMBER

Armstrong v Calvin Woodard, et al 19-cv-330

Armstrong v Calvin Woodard, et al 19-362

STATUTE AND RULES

42 U.S.C.S. 1985-1986 3,6,8

Rule 4 9

Rule 15(a) i,11

Rule 56(a) i,5

Rule 60(b)(6) i,6,11

Rule 27 (a)(2) i,9,11

OTHER

Civil Rights Act of 1875 ii,14

To kill Mockingbird epitomy ii

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

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from federal courts:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from state courts:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was January 21, 2020.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: February 25, 2020, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

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

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Fourth Amendment

Fourteenth Amendment

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

28 U.S.C. 1254(1)

28 U.S.C. 1291

28 U.S.C. 1746

42 U.S.C. 1983

42 U.S.C. 1985

42 U.S.C. 1986

42 U.S.C. 1985(3)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. This case is very easy. Petitioner resides in the City of Elm City, North Carolina 27822. On February 12,13, 2019, Respondents acted with racial profiling (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Trespassed on private property (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Made an entry without a warrant (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Arrested petitioner (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Handcuffed him (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Hauled him down to the magistrate's office (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Placed him under a \$13,000.00 cash bond (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Assaulted him (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Searched and seized his property (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Detained petitioner over night in Wilson County jail (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Made some falsities (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Acted in a conspiracy (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Searched and seized his property. (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Invaded his privacy (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations). Kidnapped him (Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments violations).

In actuality, for all practical purposes, petitioner was never allowed in federal court; was totally denied access to federal court and this is how they did it.

2. On August 1, 2019, petitioner paid the clerk of court \$450.00 and submitted his complaint pursuant to the permanent prefilng injunction. (submitted, but not filed stamped RECEIVED)

3. On August 5, 2019, After trial court examined the document with an eagle's eye, or maybe not at all, and realized that the case was actually good for an offensive summary judgment motion, (By the rule, with surmountable evidence, case could not or need not go to trial on the merits. Was ripe for settlement. The case was over before it got started, just like winning a lottery; knew the petitioner was winning, with solid evidence that couldn't be disputed, a trial would simply be a waste of time and costly. **Moot:** Trial court blocked petitioner's motion for summary judgment when trial court directed respondent clerk that motion for summary judgment was not permitted in that the petitioner's

complaint was the only document allowed. (Respondent did not allow that either, said RECEIVED or some such thing). No motions. Figuratively speaking, petitioner said, "My motion for summary judgment would blow the respondents out of the water - losing big time." Told petitioner, he was out of control and could be found in contempt of court. Of bringing a viable and meritorious complaint for summary judgment, of which trial court knew, or should have known, trial court refused to permit issuance of summonses to the respondents to gaurantee the deprivation of rights privileges and amenties secured by the federal constitution and laws of the United States when he acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of federal Rules of Civil Procedure; thus deprived petitioner the right to file motion for summary judgment, pursuant to Rule 56 (a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure when motion for summary judgment could be filed any time when trial court denied petitioner total access to the court without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

4. On August 16, 2019, trial court, without probable cause, without any facts acted with malice, arbitrariness, fraud, falsity, capriciousness, racketeering, trickery, pattern of racketeering activity and conspiracy when trial court purportedly dismissed petitioner's viable complaint and denied his motion without a hearing in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. That trial court acted with reckless indifference and wanton disregard for the truth or falsity and the rights of petitioner and others when trial court denied petitioner's motion for summary judgment when trial court denied petitioner total access to the court without probable cause when trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of right protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of judgment pursuant to Rule 56 (a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

5. On or about August 20, 2019, petitioner filed a Rule 60(b)(6) motion for relief when trial court simply would not consider it at. Said petitioner was restricted from filing any motion. Preposterous! Said that we can do this to him and he wont know what hit him. Respondent thought petitioner was a fruit cake or a strawberry.

6. Respondents Nash and Wilson Counties are duly organized, existing and operating under the federal constitution and laws of the United States and are liable for a damages judgment entered against respondents Calvin Woodard, magistrate offices and Keith Stone "in their official capacity" as a result of an action brought against them under 42 U.S.C. §§1985 & 1986 – Civil Rights Act by Petitioner who had been violated by their sheriff deputies and magistrate offices for the transgression of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

7. Respondents Calvin Woodard and Keith Stone are sheriffs of Wilson and Nash counties, Respectively. John and Jim Does are mgistrates. In an action brought under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1985 and 1986 Civil Rights Act, a judgment entered against respondents in their official capacity "imposes liability on the counties of Nash and Wilson counties, provided the counties received notice and an opportunity to respond. Brandon v. Holt (1985 US) 83 L Ed 878, 105 S Ct 873,

8. The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States contain a due process clause. Due process deals with the administration of justice and thus due process clause acts as a safeguard from arbitrarily denial of life, liberty or property from the Government outside the sanction of law. The Supreme Court of the United States interprets the clause more broadly however because the clause provides four protections: procedural due process (in civil and criminal proceedings), substantive due process, a prohibition against vague laws and the vehicle for the incorporation of the Bill of Rights.

9. The Equal Protection Clause provides that no State shall deny any people within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

10. That the conduct complained of was engaged in under color of state law and that such

conduct subjected the plaintiff of the deprivation of rights , privileges and amenities secured by the federal constitution and laws of the United States while engaged in the conduct complained of.

11 Respondents acted in a conspiracy.

12. In the furtherance of such a conspiracy, on February 12, 2019, the respondents failed to conform to the requirements of the federal constitution and laws of the United States when respondents conspired to go in disguise on the highway and the premise thereof for the purpose of depriving either directly or indirectly the plaintiff of the equal protection of the law, or of equal privileges and immunities under the law; or for the purpose of hindering or preventing the constituted authorities within any State or Territory from giving or securing the petitioner within any State or Territory the equal protection of the law when respondents, without probable cause acted with reckless indifference and wanton disregard for the truth or falsity and the rights of petitioner and others when respondents acted with including but not limited to: arbitrariness, capriciousness, fraud, malice, trickery, harassment, falsity, gross negligence, deceit, RICO, carjacking, kidnapping, extortion, pattern of racketeering activity and obstruction of justice when respondent Calvin Wodard trespassed on private property of petitioner, made an entry without a warrant, searched and seized his property and invaded his privacy, kidnapped petitioner and hauled him down to the magistrate's office and jailed him without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Respondent Wilson County maistrate judge John Doe acted with active connivance in the making of the failed to appear **false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of liberty and property without due process of law when respondent placed petitioner under a \$13,000.00 cash bond in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. On February 13, 2019, respondent Keith Stone, sheriff of Nash County came to Wilson County detention center and arrested the petitioner when he handcuffed the petitioner and placed him in the cruiser and hauled him to the Nash County Jail, jailed him and detained him for 120 days on failed

to appear DWLR false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive the petitioner of liberty and property without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

13. Respondent Calvin Woodard trespassed on petitioner's private property. Walked inside petitioner's trailer without a warrant, took petitioner's arm and pulled/push him out of his trailer; and hauled him down to the magistrate's office.

14. Respondent Wilson County magistrate John Doe acted with active connivance in the making the failed to appear false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination. Respondent Keith Stone, on February 13, 2019, came to Wilson County detention center and arrested petitioner when respondent handcuffed the petitioner and put him in the cruiser and hauled him to Nash County Jail and detained him for 120 days.

15. Each conspirator had knowledge of the wrongs conspired to be done and had the power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of same but refused or neglected so to do.

16. 42 U.S.C. §§1985 prohibits conspiracy to interfere with civil rights and 1986 proscribes knowing neglect to prevent(or aid or abet after the fact) such a conspiracy.

17. Defendants did some act and omitted some duty and as a result of such conduct plaintiff was deprived on having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States..

18. Defendants aided and abetted after the fact such a conspiracy.

19. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' conspiratorial action, plaintiff suffered Continuing Injuries, including but not limited to: mental distress, psychic injury, injury to his reputation, Humiliation, and mental anguish and prayed for judgment in the sum of \$125,000,000.00.

20. That the trial court so not wanted to do the right thing, refused the filing fee of \$505.00 when clerk refused to file notice of appeal.


WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

1. Compensatory and punitive damages in the sum of \$125,000,000.00 under 42 U.S.C. §§ 85 and 1986 Civil Rights Act.
2. Intangible harm.
3. Attorney Fees under 42 U.S.C. §1988 - Attorney's Awards Act, or as a component of punitive damages.
4. Costs and expense of this action and such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this the 5th day of March, 2020.

March 5, 2020

Respectfully submitted,


Arthur O. Armstrong, Plaintiff
8113 Pleasant Hill Road
Elm City, NC 27822

Plaintiff demands jury trial on all issues raise by the pleading in this action.

March 5, 2020

DEMAND JURY TRIAL

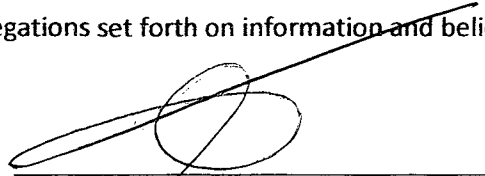

Arthur Q. Armstrong, Plaintiff

On August 30, 2019, petitioner filed notice of appeals, pursuant to **Rule 4, appeal as a right – when taken.** On January 21, 2020, respondent United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, without due process of law, denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) because district court did not certify that an appeal from the order and judgment would not be frivolous when trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the **frivolous complaint false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of his complaint without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

VERIFICATION

I, Arthur O. Armstrong, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Petitioner named in the foregoing matter and that the allegations set forth in the Statement are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief except for those allegations set forth on information and belief and to those allegations he believes them to be true.

March 5, 2020

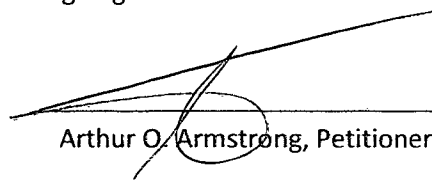


Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner
8113 Pleasant Hill Road
Elm City, NC 27822

AFFIDAVIT OF ARTHUR O. ARMSTRONG

I swear under penalty of perjury under US law that the within and foregoing statement set forth in the verification are true and correct (28 U.S.C.S 1746.)

March 5, 2020



Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This is easy. Petitioner did not have due process. Petitioner did not have due process of law when trial court denied petitioner total access to the court. Petitioner was denied due process of law when trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint **false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of right protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of his case without due process of law. Petitioner did not have due process of law when trial court denied petitioner motion for **summary judgment** when trial court denied petitioner total access to court. Petitioner did not have due process of law when trial court denied petitioner's motion for **relief** pursuant to Rule 60 (b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure when trial court denied petitioner total access to the court. Petitioner was denied due process of law when petitioner was not afforded Rule 15 (a) motion to amend if necessary when trial court denied petitioner total access to the court. Petitioner was denied due process of law when trial court failed to file petitioner's complaint and failed to give him a copy of the filed complaint. Petitioner was denied due process of law when trial court refused to give petitioner the summonses to send respondents. Petitioner was denied due process when trial court dismissed petitioner's action without a hearing and on frivolous complaint **false reports**. Petitioner was denied due process of law when trial court acted with **FRAUD and EXTORTION**, when respondent took petitioner's \$450.00 and denied petitioner total access to the court which is in direct contrast to North Carolina District Court Greensboro Division provided petitioner with copy of filed document, In direct contrast to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania provide copy of filed document. United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia which provided copy of filed document.

Petitioner did not have due process of law when respondent court of appeal denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure without due process of law. Petitioner did not have due process of law when Respondent Court of appeals denied petitioner's case because trial court did not certify that appeal would not be frivolous. That respondent

court of appeals acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint **false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of right protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of case without due process.

The respondents, both trial court and the 4th circuit court of appeals denied petitioner's motions for relief, without due process of law, in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Trial court didn't even file petitioner's complaint; stamped RECEIVED; denied petitioner's motion for relief when district court denied petitioner's total access to the court. Respondent court of appeals denied petitioner's case on **false reports** that trial court did not certify that the complaint would not be frivolous. therefore, if were required, could not possibly certify that petitioner's appeal would or would not be frivolous when petitioner was denied total access to the court. And too it would be considered hearsay and hearsay would not be allowed in this Court of Appeals. That trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the petitioner's viable complaint, **frivolous complaint false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of his viable complaint without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. And too, petitioner is not required to seek leave to file notice of appeal -Rule 4, notice of appeal, as a right when taken. And that such appeals court can not deny the case without due process of law. That the Third Circuit Court of the United States does not require district court to certify that appeal would not be frivolous. That the United States Court of Appeals For the Eleventh Circuit does not require district court to certify that an appeals would not be frivolous. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Curcuit does not require district court to certify that an appeal would not be frivolous. That something is terribly wrong in the circuit courts and therefore calls for the exercise of the United States Supreme Court's discretionary jurisdiction. That the Fourth Circuit Court is not only in conflict with the Third, Fifth and Eleventh Circuit Courts but in conflict within its own court when it denied petitioner's motion without due process of law because district court did not

certify that petitioner's case would not be frivolous. Or that the Fourth Circuit Court has a due process policy but departed from its normal procedure to deny petitioner's complaint on false reports that district court did not certify that petitioner's case would not be frivolous. This is **BIG!** A State Supreme court does not require trial court to certify that an appeal from and order or judgment would not be frivolous.

(a) United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another United States court of appeals on the same important matter; has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with a decision by a state court of last resort; or has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power;

(b) Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision with another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals;

(c) The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court, or has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decision of this Court.

That the decision of the trial court was wrong when trial court simply denounced petitioner's citizenship when trial court denied petitioner total access to the United States court when trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of right protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of his civil right case without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

But will be of national importance to have the Supreme Court of the United States to answer petitioner Arthur O. Armstrong's question – whether trial court denied petitioner's total access to the Court. Court would have Petitioner on center stage in a sort of like a triumph, celebration. News flash. Supreme Court of the United States will hear petitioner Arthur O. Armstrong's case on civil rights. This is

big! This is a stunting victory for Mr. Armstrong. Petitioner Arthur O. Armstrong is doing something, not only for himself, but for the benefits of all citizens civil rights through the court system through the procedural and substantive due process rights and the Supreme Court has the discretionary jurisdiction to do just that; will shape the country and perhaps the world that congress has never and was not able to do since the establishment of the Civil Rights Acts in 1875.

I have suffered so long, but It is not all about me, That there are other people with similar situation as petitioner, perhaps millions and millions, would benefit from petitioner's persistence to have this great Court to exercise its discretionary jurisdiction to decide his case, perhaps before a wide, wide audience striking down and reversing the decision of the trial court when trial court acted with active connivance in the making of the frivolous complaint false reports and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to deprive petitioner of civil rights case without due process of law in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

With the granting of the petition which is long overdue that petitioner can say "We are free at last, we are free at last." Granting the petition will be long over due and that it may not come when you want it but it is right on time. That this is once in a life time. This would change the fabric of the entire country, perhaps the world. That this court could exercise its appellate jurisdiction. Wouldn't that be great! That simply petitioner's presence in Washington, DC at the Supreme Court of the United States would be celebrated by the citizen especially in his community and across the country and perhaps the world. People will want to know more about me and due process right and how to get it, how to keep it how to perpetuate it and right now, people don't seem to know much about it to care because they don't know due process rights processes and afraid to truly exercise their corollary true citizenship . This presence will allow people across the country, by seeing petitioner Arthur O. Armstrong standing tall with self evidence. And that petitioner going to the Supreme Court of the United States will be beamed around the world. This is BIG!

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur O. Armstrong

Date: MARCH 6, 2020