

No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTHUR O. ARMSTRONG,

PETITIONER

VS.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA and
SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,

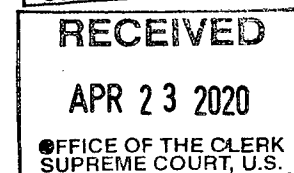
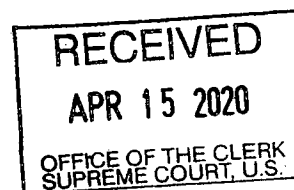
RESPONDENTS.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERIORARI TO

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Arthur O. Armstrong, Pro se
8113 Pleasant Hill Road
Elm City, NORTH CAROLINA 27822
252-236-7912



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Whether School District of Philadelphia discharged the petitioner from his teaching position without due process of law when respondent denied the petitioner a hearing in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whether respondent School District of Philadelphia acted with active connivance in the making of the state law violation **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 his teaching position without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit acted with active connivance in the making of the unauthorized appeal **false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to dismiss petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit abridge petitioner's fundamental rights to access the court when respondent restricted petitioner to one (1) filing per year for relief in violation of the federal constitution and laws of the United States from a constitutional violation without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whether respondent United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied the petitioner total access in the court in direct explicit to the Constitution of the United States.

Whether respondent United States Court of Appeal for the Third Circuit's surcharge of \$100.00 satisfy due process of law.

Whether respondent United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit acted with reckless indifference and wanton disregards for the truth of falsity and the rights of petitioner and other when respondent acted with active connivance in the making of the required district court **certification false reports** and other conduct amounting to official discrimination clearly sufficient to constitute denial of rights protected by the Equal Protection Clause to dismiss/deny petitioner's civil rights lawsuit without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS AND RELATED CASES

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

RELATED CASES

Armstrong vs. School District of Philadelphia, No 2:99-cv-00825. In The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judgment entered December 23, 2019.

Armstrong vs. School District of Philadelphia, No. 20-1199. United States Court of Appeals For the Third Circuit. Judgment entered March 30, 2020

There is no parent or publicly held company owing 10% or more

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APPENDIX A; On March 30, 2020, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Cicuit denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure without due Process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

APPENDIX B: On December 23, 2018, trial court denied petitioner's motion for eelief, pursuant to Rule 60 (b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

APPENDIX C; The constitutional and statutory provision involved in the case set out

verbatim with appropriate citation.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASE	Page Number
Armstrong v. School District, 2:99-cv-825	
42U.S.C.S1983	2,3
Rule 60(b)(6)	5
Armstrong v School District, 20-1199	
Rule 4	7
Rule 27(a)(2)	i, iii, 7, 8
Article B-VIII	6

OPINION BELOW

For cases from federal courts, the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit appears at Appendix A to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States District Court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

From cases from the federal courts. The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was March 30, 2020.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED**Constitutional Provisions**

Fourteenth Amendment

Statutory Provision

28 U.S.C.S.1254(1)

28 U.S.C.S. 2191

28 U.S.C.S. 1746

42

U.S.C.S.1983

42 U.S.C.S. 1985

42 U.S.C.S. 1986

42 U.S.C.S. 1985(3)

Set out verbatim the constitutional and statutory provision involved in this case at Appendix C.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner resides in the City of Elm City, North Carolina 27822. On August 25, 1992, respondent School District of Philadelphia acted with racial profiling (Fourteenth Amendment violation) Made some falsities (Fourteenth Amendments violation). Discharged the petitioner from his teaching position without a hearing (Fourteenth Amendment violation). Denied petitioner Article VIII of the greivcance procedure of the collective bargaining agreement (Fourteenth Amendment violation). Respondent City of Philadelphia is duly organized, existing and operating under the federal constitution and laws of the United States and is liable for a damages judgment enter against respondent School District of Philadelphia in its official capacity as a result of an action brought against it by petitioner under 42 U.S.C.S. 1983 Civil Rights Act, who had been violated by respondents for the transgression of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. On August 25, 1992, respondent School District of Philadelphia failed to conform to the requirements of the federal constitution and laws of the United States when respondent School District acted with including but not limited to : arbitrariness, capriciousnes, malice fraud, RICO, racketeering, pattern of racketeering activity, trickery, falsity, deceit, misrepresentation, defamation and

conspiracy when respondent without probable cause or just cause, acted with active connivance in the making of the State Law violation 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 without due process of law when respondent discharged the petitioner from his teaching position without a hearing in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution

of the United States. On or about June, 1994, petitioner filed a civil rights lawsuit against respondent School District of Philadelphia, alleging constitutional violation. Respondent moved the court with motion for dismissal and/or motion for summary judgment on grounds that petitioner failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. That petitioner was so inept in his litigation, listened to his hired adversarial counsel for direction and withdrew his state and federal cases for a hearing without prejudice for reinstatement to his teaching position in accordance to the collective bargaining agreement between the School Board and the Federal of Teachers. As a direct and proximate result of respondent's action, petitioner suffered continuing injuries, including but not limited to: mental distress, psychic injuries, humiliation, injury to his reputation and mental anguish. I pray for judgment in the sum of \$125,000,000.00.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays for judgment as follows:

Compensatory and punitive damages under 42 U.S.C.S 1983, Civil Rights Act in the sum of \$125,000,000.00.

Intangible harm

Attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C.S. Attorney's Awards Act; or as a component of punitive damages.

Costs and Expenses of this action and such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this the 3rd day of April. 2020.

March 3, 2020 .

Respectfully Submitted,

Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner

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 Petition are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief except for those allegations set forth on information and belief and as to those allegations he believes them to be true.

April 3, 2020

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

Elm

AFFIDAVIT OF ARTHUR O. ARMSTRONG

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

March 3, 2020

Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner

And on or about May, 1995, trial court denied petitioner's motion to reopen action. On or

about May 31, 1995, petitioner filed notice of appeal but failed to perfect his appeal.

Appeal was denied. Petitioner knew he had been violated by respondent School District of

Philadelphia and thought that he could file and continue to file actions including, but not

limited to: 2:95-cv-5740 ..., 2:97-cv-68 ... and until such time as the court simply had enough and brought an halt to petitioner's frivolous filing at 2:99-cv-00825. On December 2, 2019 petitioner filed a 60(b)(6) motion for relief. On December 23, 2019, trial court dismissed petitioner's complaint and denied his motion as frivolous. On January 13, 2020, petitioner filed notice of appeal. On March 30, 2020, respondent United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in an order, denied petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27 (a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure when respondent in an order denied petitioner's motion for authorization to file this appeal.

Respectfully submitted this the 9th of April, 2020.

April 9, 2020

Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Respondent School District of Philadelphia failed to conform to the requirements of the federal constitution and laws of the United States when respondent, without due process of law, acted with active connivance in the making of the state law violation **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 property without due process of law when respondent on August 25, 1992 discharged petitioner from his teaching position without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Respondent acted with reckless indifference and wanton disregards for the truth or falsity and the rights of petitioner and others when respondent, without just cause/probable cause, acted with including but not limited to: arbitrariness, capriciousness, malice, fraud, trickery, deceit, conspiracy, falsity, racial discrimination and discharged the petitioner without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Respondent violated Article B-VIII Grievance Procedure, section 1. A grievance is a complaint involving the work situation, that there is a lack of policy, that a policy or practice is improper or unfair; or there has been a deviation from or a misrepresentation or misapplication of a practice or policy; or there has been a violation, misinterpretation or misapplication, inequitable or otherwise improper application of any provision of this Agreement.

That 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 because district court did not certify that petitioner's appeal would not be frivolous.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit entered a judgment on March 30, 2020, in an order denying authorization to file appeal and an unauthorized appeal was dismissed because it violated the filing injunction. Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; appeal as a right – when taking. Petitioner filed timely notice of appeal in both circuits.

(a) The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has entered a decision in conflict with a 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 court judicial proceeding, or sanctioned such a departure by the district court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's

supervisory power.

(c) The United States Court of Appeals for the Third 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. Respondent School District of Philadelphia was wrong when Respondent discharged petitioner from his teaching position without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And for an ordinary citizen such as the petitioner to have the Supreme Court to answer such question as to whether respondent Third Circuit Court of Appeals acted with active connivance in the making of the authorization requirement 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 property 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 in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Or whether Respondent Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit acted with active connivance in the making of the Unauthorized appeal 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 without due process of law when respondent dismissed petitioner's motion for relief, pursuant to Rule 27(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would be of national importance because it epitomize the constitutional violation confronted by all minority citizens of the United States in which he is one of them. We talk about due process of law but all of the citizens I talk to simply don't know what it is because most states including Pennsylvania do not practice it, especially when one stands for something, like civil rights and not fall for any thing. New flash. The Supreme Court of the United States will hear petitioner, Arthur O. Rmtrong's civil rights case between the Piladelphia Board of Education and Arthur O. Armstrong who was discharged from his teaching position without due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to satisfy due process. A stunning victory for the milliona of citizens of the United States of which he is one of them.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur O. Armstrong, Petitioner