

No. 19-299

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In The  
Supreme Court of The United States

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Glen Plourde,

*Petitioner*

v.

Norman Plourde,

*Respondent*

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On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari  
To The Maine Supreme Court

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Glen Plourde

*Pro Se*

7 Hussey Road Apt #3

Albion, Maine, 04910

207-659-2595

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The case under review may superficially appear to be a simple protection from abuse case, although the Petitioner assures The Honorable United States Supreme Court that the Facts and Law pertinent to and directly associated with this case are far from simple, and involve deep matters of Constitutional Law as well as International Law that the Petitioner's own State's highest Court has refused to answer to due to "Want of Jurisdiction" and that therefore respectfully requires This Honorable Court's attention.

On or about the night of June 24 2004, Petitioner unwillingly crossed back and forth between Canada and the United States via the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York approximately six times in approximately six hours, for reasons he understands to be classified Top Secret. Upon his last entry into the United States, petitioner was asked to pull into the United States Customs and Border Protection facility, which he did. Fearing for his life, Petitioner at that time immediately attempted to immigrate into Canada.

From the years 2004 – 2013, all of the Petitioner's Employment has been for United States Government Contractors working on United States Department of Defense Projects.

During Petitioner's 2012 – 2013 Employment at Hamilton Sundstrand in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, technically working for CDI Aerospace, petitioner was verifiably Tortured as defined by Black's Legal Dictionary, The United States Constitution, Federal Statute and The Geneva Conventions against Torture.

During December of 2013, petitioner returned to his parents' home in Newburgh, Maine; having survived Torture and multiple assassination attempts while working at United Technologies Hamilton Sundstrand, although not without suffering persisting Critical Injury(s) sustained by a Weapon(s) he understands to be classified Secret (in his particular experience, Top Secret).

Upon returning home, Petitioner's parents made inferences and overtures that they knew what he had been subjected to, well above and beyond what Petitioner had disclosed to them, and sympathized with Petitioner, but only to a limited extent. Petitioner understands his sister and niece to have been the Victims of a Viral Attack perpetrated by CIA employees in approximately 2012 who were friends of the Plourde family and understands (perhaps incorrectly) that a settlement has been reached in that affair. Petitioner therefore has a reasonable assumption that his parents "limited sympathy" for Petitioner's plight stems from rightful fear for their Family as a whole.

Petitioner's Family, father in particular, have always had, and continue to have, acquaintances in the CIA and FBI. Thus Petitioner has a reasonable assumption that information Petitioner's parents have that has not been supplied by Petitioner himself has come from these sources.<sup>1</sup>

Petitioner knows himself to be positively under round-the-clock surveillance by the FBI or agents acting on their behalf ever since being Tortured in 2012 – 2013; probably since the 2004

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<sup>1</sup> The extent and nature of these acquaintances is substantial and has therefore been excluded from the Introduction pursuant to Rule 14.1(a), but will be expounded upon later.

“Peace Bridge Incident”. Petitioner has confronted the FBI with this knowledge in-person at their Boston (Chelsea), Massachusetts Regional Field Office on October 11 2017 and July 09 2019 and The Special Agents the Petitioner spoke with never denied that Fact; in-fact they tacitly confirmed it.

Petitioner is rightfully fearful for his life due to the fact that he has been Tortured and Critically Injured during his last employment as well as targeted for assassination multiple times, and has alerted his State Senators, Congressmen, Governor, Attorney General, the Maine Human Rights Commission, the ACLU, the FBI, the CIA, the NSA, The Office of the Director of National Intelligence, among others, of these Facts and all agencies have refused to help him.

Petitioner lived a reasonably peaceful life with his parents between the years of 2014 – 2016 although Petitioner understands his parents were under pressure by their “Government acquaintances” to have petitioner move out as they wanted petitioner back in the Government workforce.

Petitioner understands that he accrued approximately 2 and a half years of living at his parents’ home and therefore has some legal grounds for making that his permanent address and therefore could not be simply “kicked out” by his parents.

On June 06 2016, after a verbal confrontation between Petitioner and Father regarding future employment, Petitioner’s father apparently called ‘911’. A Penobscot County Sheriff’s Tactical Unit responded and Petitioner was taken into custody and charged with “Domestic Violence, Misdemeanor Class C”. Case was docketed as PENDC-CR-16-20309.

On November 03 2016, Petitioner agreed to a 2-year Protection from Abuse Order that allowed no contact whatsoever with his father on the fraudulent advice of attorney Philip Molar of Skowhegan, Maine. That Case was docketed as PENDC-PA-16-00103.

On October 25 2018, Petitioner's father sought extension to that Order, same docket number. Petitioner contested the extension. Presiding Judge (*Budd, Charles*) ruled in favor of Petitioner's father and Petitioner appealed to The Maine State Supreme Court. That appeal was docketed as PEN-18-458.

On June 6 2019 The Maine Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decision. Petitioner filed a Motion for Reconsideration that was denied.

Petitioner filed a Motion for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law for issues raised within his Brief that The Court failed to answer, citing "Want of Jurisdiction". Petitioner filed a follow-up Motion asking for further explanation of this cryptic answer, to which "Want of Jurisdiction" was again cited.

Thus the Petitioner requests Certiorari be granted to address the following substantial questions:

1. Whether the District Court, The Maine Supreme Court, The Maine State Government, or The Federal Government are in violation of The United States Constitution, The Maine State Constitution, The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and Maine State and Federal Law as a result of having confirmed knowledge that the Petitioner was Tortured by The Federal

Government and subsequently failing to act on it as Constitutional and International Law demand they must.

2. Whether Petitioner's Father's Religious Rights under the United States Constitution and Maine State Constitution have been violated as a result of his interactions with the FBI and CIA while at his Church of over 40 years' and associated Church activities.
3. Whether the Maine State Government has colluded with the Federal Government in order to "cover up" the FBI's Torture and Harassment of the Petitioner while he has resided in Maine and that continues to this day and have therefore violated numerous articles of The United States Constitution, Maine State Constitution, The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; as well as Federal and State Law in doing so.
4. Whether the Maine State or Federal Government has violated the Petitioner's United States Constitutional Rights, Maine State Constitutional Rights, International Humanitarian Rights; as well as Federal and State Law in Exploiting him, Disenfranchising him, or otherwise manipulating him for their own benefit, gain, or amusement.

5. Whether The Federal Government or Maine State Government has coercively manipulated the Petitioner or his Family using fear or other nefarious methods.
6. Whether the Maine Supreme Court has acted with Impropriety or with intent to harass or intimidate the Petitioner by inclusion of the citation of *State v. Philbrick* in its Memorandum of Decision, which is a repugnant case and is completely unrelated to the Court's stated reason for its inclusion in their Memorandum of Decision, and has therefore violated The United States Constitution and State of Maine Judicial Cannons in doing so.
7. Whether The Maine Supreme Court acted with impropriety in not properly recusing Justice Joseph Jabar from the panel ruling on Petitioner's Appeal, and has thus violated the State of Maine Judicial Cannons in doing so.

## **PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING**

The Petitioner respectfully requests the judgement of the following parties be reviewed.

Norman Plourde  
455 Chapman Road  
Newburgh, Maine 04444

The Maine State Supreme Court  
c/o Chief Justice Saufley  
205 Newbury Street  
Portland, Maine 04101

The State of Maine  
Maine State Attorney General's Office  
c/o Maine Attorney General Aaron M. Frey  
6 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333

The Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Office of The General Counsel  
J. Edgar Hoover Building  
935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20535

The Central Intelligence Agency  
c/o Office of Inspector General  
Office of Public Affairs  
Washington, D.C. 20505

The Department of Justice  
c/o Inspector General Michael E. Horowitz  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20530



## RELATED PROCEEDINGS

Maine Supreme Court  
PEN-18-458  
*N.G.P. v. G.D.P.*  
June 06, 2019

Newport Maine District Court  
NEWDC-PA-16-00103  
*Norman Plourde v. Glen Plourde*  
November 03, 2016  
October 25, 2018

Newport Maine District Court  
NEWDC-CR-16-20309  
*State of Maine v. Glen Plourde*  
April 26, 2017

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## **CITATION TO OPINIONS BELOW**

The opinion of the Maine Supreme Court is considered unpublished by that Court although it is publicly linked and reported at [https://www.courts.maine.gov/opinions\\_orders/supreme/memdec.shtml](https://www.courts.maine.gov/opinions_orders/supreme/memdec.shtml) (Page 39). The opinions of the Newport District Court are unpublished, but included in the Appendix (Pages 195, 201, 207).

## **STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION**

The Maine Supreme Court entered judgment on June 6, 2019. See App. 1. Petitioner request a writ of certiorari pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED<sup>1</sup>**

The Geneva Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Articles One through Sixteen.

18 U.S.C. 2340 – Definitions; Torture.

The First, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendment to The United States Constitution.

Article One, Sections One, Three, Five, Six-A (6A), Nine, Nineteen, and Article 5 Section 12 of The Maine State Constitution.

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<sup>1</sup> These Provisions are lengthy and have therefore been included in The Appendix pursuant to Rule 14.1(f). Pages 41 - 61.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Petitioner has a long history with the United States Government prior to this case that continues to this day, and that history has shown the United States Government to be extremely hostile towards the Petitioner, which shall be expounded upon below.

Petitioner believes that this verifiably hostile history has directly influenced both the Federal and Maine State Governments' refusal to investigate and provide relief for the verifiable Torture and Critical Injury(s) he has experienced at the hands of the Federal Government, as well as to have influenced the Petitioner's Father into seeking not only a 2-year Protection from Abuse Order against him but an extension to that Order as well.

During approximately 2003 – 2004, Petitioner was a staunch conservative and politically active, often posting pro-conservative views and political opinions on liberal blogs such as "Talkleft", "Daily Kos", and "Pharyngula", among others. As the petitioner's conservative political views did not align with the liberal views espoused by those blogs or their regular commentators, such postings and conversations often became argumentative, although petitioner believes that such arguments were mature in nature and Petitioner harbored no ill-will against any of his numerous, regular detractors.

On or about the night of July 24 2004, just two days prior to the Democratic National Convention, Petitioner unwillingly crossed back and forth between Canada and the United States via the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York approximately six times in approximately six hours, for reasons he



understands to be classified Top Secret.<sup>2</sup> Upon his last entry into the United States, petitioner was told by US Customs and Border Protection to pull over into their facility for inspection, which he did.

Fearing for his life, petitioner immediately requested Political Asylum into Canada. At that point all US Customs and Border Patrol Personnel left the room and left Petitioner unattended. An extended period of time elapsed (Petitioner recalls this time to exceed an hour) and Petitioner panicked and left US Customs and Border Patrol in the same vehicle he arrived in. Petitioner was not confronted by any member of US Customs and Border Patrol as he exited their facility or at any time afterwards.

Shortly thereafter, Petitioner was driven off the road of a residential street in Buffalo, New York while traveling at a high rate of speed (65+ mph). Petitioner's 2002 Saab 93's airbag failed to deploy although Petitioner suffered no injury as a result of the wreck. Immediately upon exiting the wreck, Petitioner was confronted by a large, aggressive male who made hostile advances towards Petitioner.

Said person ceased hostilities and hastily left the scene when one of the residents of the street Petitioner's vehicle had crashed on immediately walked onto her porch and yelled to petitioner and asked if he would like her to call '911', to which Petitioner responded in the affirmative.

Petitioner was lucid and alert, given no sobriety test, although was nonetheless placed in handcuffs by responding Law Enforcement who drove Petitioner in a law enforcement vehicle to an

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<sup>2</sup> Petitioner therefore asserts that his Torture by the United States Government began in approximately late July 2004.

unknown "Medical Facility" in or around Buffalo, New York. After observing petitioner for approximately an hour Petitioner was placed on a gurney and in physical restraints and was taken by ambulance to an unknown facility.

Upon arrival at that facility petitioner was given an injection of a red liquid he could not identify. Petitioner asked the "nurse" administering the injection what it was and she responded, "You know what this is". Petitioner was rendered immediately unconscious due to unknown injection.

Petitioner awoke over three days' later in the Psychiatric Observation Unit of a Hospital in Buffalo, New York. During that time petitioner met with multiple panels of "Doctors", some in excess of twenty people (the room was crowded and literally standing-room only at times), during which Petitioner answered numerous questions, some of them highly suspicious. Petitioner was eventually released after approximately five days into the custody of his parents. No Psychiatric Diagnosis was provided, although petitioner was given a prescription for the Neuroleptic Risperdal (Risperidone).

Over approximately the next two years petitioner was placed on a "neuroleptic medication merry-go-round" by his assigned psychiatrists as they insisted to attempt to treat symptoms petitioner insisted simply did not exist. Petitioner found none of these neuroleptics to be efficacious in any way whatsoever and found them to only induce unnecessary and highly-detrimental side effects. After approximately two years petitioner discontinued use of any and all neuroleptics on his own and at his own discretion and found that his

mood, affect, mental acuity, memory, and overall physical health and well-being increased sharply as a result. Petitioner felt normal again, a feeling he had not felt in over two years, and had/has no symptoms of any psychological disorder requiring neuroleptic treatment.

Petitioner sought a new Psychiatrist and found one, who agreed with Petitioner's statements in above paragraph although did diagnose Petitioner with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Petitioner was therefore asked to try the anti-anxiety medication Clonazepam and the mood-stabilizing drug Lamictal (Lamotrigine). After approximately two years Petitioner discontinued use of Lamotrigine on his own and with his psychiatrist's approval as it had no efficacious effects whatsoever, only detrimental side effects, and was therefore unnecessary; but continues to use the anti-anxiety medication Clonazepam to this day as it is extremely efficacious in treating the acute anxiety and panic attacks the Petitioner now suffers from.

Petitioner's interaction with above psychiatrist eventually dwindled into "medication management" in which Petitioner and psychiatrist met every six months for one hour to discuss Petitioner's life and refill Petitioner's Clonazepam prescription.

In late 2007, as petitioner was transitioning off neuroleptics as described above, Petitioner was given a choice by his employer, United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney of East Hartford, Connecticut, to either quit his job as a Software Engineer working on the Joint Strike Fighter Jet Engine Program (F135) or be forced out of the workforce procedurally. Petitioner therefore quit and was immediately hired by another Department of Defense Contractor, ITT

Technologies of West Springfield, Connecticut (no longer under that name).

From the years 2004 – 2013, all of the Petitioner's Employment has been for United States Government Contractors working on United States Department of Defense projects.

Over the next 6 or 7 years, Petitioner's employment history was meager at best, despite the fact that Petitioner holds a Masters' Degree in Electrical Engineering from the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, all the corporations petitioner had ever worked for were United States Department of Defense related, and all projects petitioner worked on were programs funded by the United States Department of Defense, as evidenced by his Resume (Page 209).

Petitioner's gross income during those years put him below the State of Connecticut Poverty Line and forced him to live from unemployment check to unemployment check from approximately 2006 – 2012.

Also apparent is that the Petitioner's job search was being orchestrated by The Federal Government as he filed, literally, thousands of Job Applications over those years using various websites, mainly CareerBuilder.com, and yet the only responses he ever received or job-placement companies that were ever willing to work with him were "RJS Associates" of Hartford Connecticut and "Aerotek Engineering" of Meriden Connecticut.

As evidenced in Petitioner's Resume, one particular job, at MTU AENA lasted for exactly 2 days' due to terminal interference from United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney, a "partnered company", and although all of Petitioner's

unemployment benefits were verifiably exhausted at that point (even the numerous extensions allowed for under the 2008 Obama Administration) the State of Connecticut continued to send him unemployment checks despite that fact, no questions asked, in obvious violation of State and Federal Law.<sup>3</sup>

Throughout those meager years of 2006 – 2012, petitioner's Parent's made inferences and overtures that there was heavy United States Government involvement in his life. One such inference was when his Mother gave Petitioner's college laptop computer, the only computer he had had during college (thus forever depriving Petitioner of all his college contacts, schoolwork, and email), to a "poor friend of hers who needed a computer" without his permission in approximately 2005. This "poor friend" was later identified by Petitioner's mother as "Cate Hayden", a CIA employee she was acquainted with from approximately 2004 - present.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Petitioner's Argument #1, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts he has been critically disenfranchised during the financially-formative and relationship-oriented years of his life by The Federal Government, in violation of both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of The United States, as brought to the attention of the Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17", as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

<sup>4</sup> *Petitioner's Argument #1, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts his private property has been improperly seized by The Federal Government, in violation of the Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of The United States, as

Another such inference occurred after Petitioner's 2002 Sony Vaio Desktop Computer had been positively hacked into and rendered unrepairable, according to the Computer Technicians Petitioner had taken it to for analysis. When Petitioner informed his Father that he did not have the money necessary to replace his personal computer, Petitioner's Father shouted into the phone uncharacteristically, to no one in particular, "So now I have to buy him a new computer too?". Petitioner was extremely alarmed by this statement as it seemed to be directed at a third party and such loud exclamations of frustration or discontent are highly uncharacteristic of his Father.

There are numerous other examples Petitioner could cite that support the fact that his parents knew there was direct Federal Government involvement in his life, although Petitioner will leave it at the two cited above as he could fill an entire book with such anecdotes.

During Petitioner's 2012 – 2013 Employment at Hamilton Sundstrand in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, technically working for CDI Aerospace, petitioner was positively and verifiably Tortured as defined by Black's Legal Dictionary, The United States Constitution, Federal Statute, and The Geneva Conventions against Torture. Petitioner also

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brought to the attention of the Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16 and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

suffered Critical and Lasting, persisting to this day, Injury(s) from a Weapon(s) he understands to be classified Top Secret, and has suffered Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment while employed there, also in violation of The United States Constitution and The Geneva Conventions against Torture.<sup>5</sup>

Petitioner is justifiably afraid to disclose the exact nature of that Torture or the Critical Injury(s) he has sustained as a result, as the means, methods, and technology involved are all classified Secret, mostly Top Secret, and Petitioner fears to disclose such information in a Public Document. Petitioner assures The Honorable United States Supreme Court that the FBI and CIA will vouch for the Fact that Petitioner has positively been tortured, should they rightfully supply The Court with this information, and Petitioner assures The Court that he would disclose such means, methods, and technology to The

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<sup>5</sup> *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 3, 4.* Petitioner asserts he has been Tortured by The Federal Government, in violation of The Geneva Convention against Torture Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16, as well as the fifth, eighth, thirteenth and fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of The United States, as well as Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 6-A, Article 1 Section 9, Article 1 Section 19 of The Maine State Constitution; brought to the attention of the Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017 and The Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 41 – 146.

Court should they request it in the event Certiorari is granted. Additionally, The United Nations would undoubtedly find that the Petitioner has been tortured should he disclose to them this information.

Furthermore, Petitioner is justifiably afraid to disclose the nature of the Critical Injury(s) he has suffered to a United States Medical Facility, as he is aware such injury has been inflicted by The Federal Government, is under round-the-clock surveillance by the FBI, and therefore rightfully does not trust a United States Medical Facility to give him an impartial diagnosis(es) or accurate description(s) of the extent of the injury(s) and damage he has suffered.

During December of 2013, petitioner returned to his parents' home in Newburgh, Maine; having survived Torture, Critical Injury, Death Threats, and multiple Assassination Attempts while working at United Technologies Hamilton Sundstrand.

Upon returning home, Petitioner's parents let him know that they knew much of what he had been subjected to, well above and beyond what Petitioner had disclosed to them, and sympathized with Petitioner, but only to a limited extent. Petitioner understands his sister and niece to have been the victims of a Viral Attack perpetrated by CIA employees in approximately 2012 and understands, perhaps incorrectly as his source(s) are suspect, that a settlement has been reached in that affair. Petitioner therefore has a reasonable assumption that his parents "limited sympathy" for Petitioner's



plight stems from a Rightfully Justifiable Fear for their Family as a whole.<sup>6</sup>

Petitioner's mother has acquaintances from approximately 2005 – present whom she identifies as working for the CIA named Cate and Eric Hayden. Petitioner's mother is and has always otherwise been a loner and has kept no other close company.

Petitioner's father has acquaintances that petitioner knows with certainty are CIA employees, including Pastor Mark Fowler and his Family of The Church of The Open Door in Hampden, Maine and Pastor Ray Dupere and his Family of Rockville Baptist Church in Rockville, Connecticut.

Petitioner's father also has acquaintances at the Church of The Open Door that he has disclosed to petitioner as working for the FBI; including V. Paul Reynolds, Scott Reynolds, Karen Reynolds, Dave Ruiz, Larry Dearborne, and the Boucher family. Petitioner's father has attended The Church of The Open Door regularly for over forty years, for the

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<sup>6</sup> *Petitioner's Argument 1, 3, 5.* Petitioner asserts his Family was coercively manipulated by The Federal and Maine State Governments, a violation of their First, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendment Rights under the Constitution of The United States; Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 4, Article 1 Section 6-A, and Article 1 Section 9 of The Maine State Constitution; brought to the attention of the Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017 and The Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

purpose of Religious Practice and Fellowship with like-minded persons in Good Faith. Petitioner's father's acquaintances, named above, no longer attend the Church of The Open Door and did so, to the Petitioner's understanding, sporadically and only between the years of approximately 2011 – 2018, and only for the purposes of speaking with the Petitioner's father. Furthermore, regular "small group activities" were and are scheduled by that Church in which members meet during the week for Bible Study. Petitioner understands that his Father's "small group" consisted of the FBI members cited above. Thus Petitioner contends that his Father was and continues to attend The Church of The Open Door in order to practice his religion and keep fellowship with others of the same, while the FBI participants cited above were there for the ulterior motive of manipulating his father.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> *Petitioner's Argument #1, 2, 3, 5.* Petitioner asserts his Father's Religious Rights have been violated by The Federal Government, while at his place of worship and being subjected to the coercion of the Federal Government, specifically in violation of the First, Fifth Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendment Rights under the Constitution of The United States; Article 1 Section 3, Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 4, Article 1 Section 6-A, Article 1 Section 9 of The Maine State Constitution; brought to the attention of the Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017 and The Maine Supreme Court in Petitioner's Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motion(s) for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

Furthermore, Petitioner's Father has alleged in his affidavit for continuation for a Protection from Abuse Order, that he has been attending "counseling" and has been advised by his "counselor" to seek such an order against petitioner. During conversation with Petitioner's Mother, she revealed Petitioner's Father had never seen nor was seeing any such "counselor". Thus petitioner believes without a shadow of uncertainty that the "counselor" in question was not a traditional counselor but was instead an FBI acquaintance of Petitioner's Father whom he met regularly with through church activities and was through such activities advised (coerced) into renewing his restraining order against the petitioner.

Thus petitioner again asserts again that his Father's Constitutional Rights to practice his Religion freely have been infringed upon by the Federal Government, who were taking advantage of his regular attendance at church activities in order to regularly converse with, (mis)inform him, and to otherwise manipulate him into acting as they desired; again out of fear for his Family.<sup>8</sup>

Petitioner lived a reasonably peaceful life with his parents between the years of 2014 – 2016 although Petitioner understands his parents were under pressure by their Government acquaintances to have petitioner move out in order to force him back into working for the Government.<sup>9</sup>

Petitioner understands that he has accrued approximately 2 and a half years of living at his parents' home and therefore has some legal grounds

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<sup>8</sup> Same argument as footnote (7) above.

<sup>9</sup> Same argument as footnote (6) above.

for contesting a simple request for him to leave and therefore could not be simply “kicked out” by his parents.

On June 06 2016, after a verbal confrontation between Petitioner and Father regarding future employment, Petitioner’s father apparently called ‘911’. A Penobscot County Sheriff’s Tactical Unit responded, a suspiciously forceful response to the situation, and Petitioner was taken into custody and charged with “Domestic Violence, Misdemeanor Class C”. Case was docketed as PENDC-CR-16-20309.<sup>10</sup>

Petitioner had at that time problems finding a lawyer to represent him, and continues to have critical problems obtaining a lawyer for any of the numerous charges brought against him in Maine State Court, three of them being criminal, due to interference from the FBI. Petitioner has made his State Government as well as the FBI aware of these circumstances, and they remain unchanged.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Dismissed after Petitioner obtained November 30 2016 and March 22 2017 Hearing Transcripts showing collusion between Judge and Prosecution as well as Malfeasance involving same.

<sup>11</sup> *Petitioner’s Argument 1, 3, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts that he was, and still is, being obstructed from obtaining an Attorney unaffiliated with the FBI to represent him in any matter whatsoever due to the nature and severity of the Crimes already having been visited upon him, a violation of his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights under the Constitution of The United States; Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 6-A, Article 1 Section 19 of the Maine State Constitution; brought to the attention of the Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017 and The Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant’s Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in “White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16” and “White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17” as well as his “Motion to Reconsider,

On November 03 2016, Petitioner agreed to a 2-year Protection from Abuse Order that allowed no contact whatsoever with his father on the fraudulent advice of attorney Philip Molar of Skowhegan, Maine. That Case was docketed as NEWDC-PA-16-00103.<sup>12</sup>

On October 25 2018, Petitioner's father sought extension to his Protection from Abuse Order, docket number NEWDC-PA-16-00103. Petitioner found his father's affidavit describing his reasons for seeking extension to be Frivolous and thus filed a Motion to Dissolve and Contested the extension. Presiding Judge (*Budd, Charles*) ruled in favor of Petitioner's father and Petitioner appealed to The Maine State Supreme Court. That appeal was docketed as PEN-18-458.

On June 6 2019, exactly three years after petitioner had been arrested as described above, The Maine Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decision. Petitioner filed a Motion for Reconsideration that was denied.

Within The Maine Supreme Court's Memorandum of Decision, it cited a case, *State v. Philbrick*, that had nothing to do with the issues Petitioner had raised in his Appellant's Brief. *State v. Philbrick* is a case in which sexual assault was perpetrated against a minor in which the "pertinent issues cited" were "the exact definition of various

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Argument Six" and "Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146. Additional supporting documentation included at Appendix, Pages 158, 171, 185.

<sup>12</sup> Same Argument as footnote (11) above.

acts of sexual abuse”. Petitioner rightfully and justifiably believes the FBI or CIA had input into this case being included within The Maine Supreme Court’s Memorandum of Decision as they have information which no one else has which may have or have had tangential bearing on Petitioner’s life that only the FBI or CIA could possibly have known about, using Top Secret means and methods; Torture, in this instance. Petitioner filed a Motion for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law which included a request for explanation of why this case was included in the Memorandum of Decision and The Maine Supreme Court replied with “Motion Dismissed” due to “Want of Jurisdiction”.<sup>13</sup>

Petitioner filed the above cited Motion for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and included additional issues raised within his Brief that The Court had failed to answer, citing “Want of Jurisdiction”. Petitioner filed a follow-up Motion asking for further explanation of this cryptic answer, to which “Want of Jurisdiction” was again cited.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> *Petitioner’s Arguments 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.* Petitioner asserts that objectively, *State v. Philbrick* has no bearing whatsoever on the case under appeal, although it is cited in the Maine Supreme Court’s Decision for reasons that may have subjective meaning to the Petitioner, and finds this to be a violation of his Eighth Amendment Right under the Constitution of the United States, as well Article 1 Section 9 of The State of Maine Constitution, as well as a violation of the Maine Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.8(B); brought to the attention of the Maine State Supreme Court in his “Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law”, all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner’s Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 148.

<sup>14</sup> *Petitioner’s Arguments 1, 3, 4.* Petitioner asserts there has been collusion between the Maine State and Federal

Between the years of 2016 – present Petitioner has necessarily changed residences approximately six times as the Protection from Abuse Order(s) in place precludes him from returning to his former residence with his parents, and he is continually harassed and assaulted by fellow tenants at his apartments, his apartments and vehicle are regularly broken into and the few possessions he owns are either stolen, destroyed, or tampered with, and all residences the Petitioner has ever attempted to live peacefully at have resulted in his Landlords' attempting to evict him and petitioner subsequently moving out on his own accord.<sup>15</sup>

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Government to cover up the fact that Petitioner has been Tortured, in violation of The Geneva Convention against Torture Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16, as well as the fifth, eighth, thirteenth and fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of The United States; as well as Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 6-A, Article 1 Section 9, and Article 1 Section 19 of The Maine State Constitution; brought to the attention of the Maine State Government on November 01 2016 and August 02 2017 and The Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 41 – 146.

<sup>15</sup> *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 3, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts that the State and Federal Government have exercised total control over the Petitioner's dwelling(s) and possessions and constantly move him around in order to deny him or his situation to become known to members of the general public, or when their exposure becomes high and the general public becomes aware of their presence or when the situation becomes untenable for the Government to adequately secure to their satisfaction, all in

This current situation is in stark contrast to Petitioner's life in Connecticut, where he occupied the same 700-square foot apartment at Pinney Hill Apartments, Carrolton Properties, Ellington Connecticut from the years 2002 – 2014 with never a single complaint against him by anyone, and where he was on friendly or cordial relations with all those he knew at that apartment complex.

Petitioner has contacted The Bangor Police Department, The Knox County Sheriff's Department, and The Kennebec County Sheriff's Department and all have refused to assist the Petitioner in any way whatsoever despite numerous affidavits submitted to them under penalty of perjury describing the crimes he has been victim to, one including assault with a deadly weapon (a handgun), and those departments have thus denied the Petitioner equal access to and protection under the Law which is a violation of the Petitioner's Constitutional Rights.<sup>16</sup>

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violation of the Petitioner's United States Constitutional Rights, specifically the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, Eighth Amendment, Thirteenth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment to The United States Constitution; Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 Section 5, Article 1 Section 6-A, and Article 1 Section 9 of The Maine State Constitution, as brought to the attention of the Maine State Government and Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

<sup>16</sup> *Petitioner's Arguments 1, 3, 4, 5.* Petitioner asserts that the State and Federal Government have colluded in denying him



As a result, Petitioner continues to be victim to crime such as breaking and entering, burglary, theft, vandalism and destruction of property on a regular basis and these crimes go unanswered for. Petitioner is aware that the FBI or agents acting on their behalf are the ones perpetrating these crimes, in constant and ceaseless violations of the Petitioner's Constitutional Rights.<sup>17</sup>

This situation has recently evolved as petitioner has, contrary to all his former actions, chosen to challenge eviction at his current residence and currently thus has two eviction cases on appeal to the Maine Superior Court for just and compelling cause; AP-18-69 and AP-19-20, having now become AP-19-11 and AP-19-12, respectively, after all Kennebec County Justices were recused from those cases, reasons unknown despite repeated inquiry, and those cases transferred to Penobscot County. The Lead Attorney for Petitioner's Landlord is George Jabar, who is also the Kennebec County

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equal access to and protection under the law, because The Federal Government is the perpetrator, and have therefore put him at their mercy, in a position akin to their slave, a violation of the Fourth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendment United States Constitution; Article 1 Section 1, Article 1 and Section 6-A of The Maine State Constitution, as brought to the attention of as brought to the attention of the Maine State Government and Maine Supreme Court in his Appellant's Brief KEN-18-458, Argument Seven, as well as the Appendix to that Brief in "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 11/01/16" and "White Paper with Confidential Disclosures, 08/02/17" as well as his "Motion to Reconsider, Argument Six" and "Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law", all of which The Maine Supreme Court ignored in its Decision and its Response to Petitioner's Motions. All cited documents included in Appendix, Pages 51 – 146.

<sup>17</sup> Same Argument as footnote (16) above.

Commissioner responsible for oversight of the Kennebec County Sheriff's Office and is the son of Maine Supreme Court Justice Joseph Jabar, who was on the panel that denied Plourde's PEN-18-458 appeal that thus led to the initiation of this Petition.<sup>18</sup>

Suspiciously, AP-19-11 has yet to be scheduled for Oral Argument despite the fact that The Maine Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 76G(c) state that Oral Argumentation should have been held prior to March 06 2019, over six months ago.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Petitioner's Argument 1, 3, 4, 5, 7. George Jabar's Law firm, Jabar, Laliberty, and Dubord LLC, have perhaps underestimated the Petitioner and have embarrassed themselves in the process, particularly George Jabar as he is the son of Maine Supreme Court Justice Joseph Jabar. Not only were his Eviction Attempts unsuccessful, they were blatantly illegal, frivolous, and harassing, as well as embarrassing to certain members of the Maine Judiciary. One need only examine The Dockets WATDC-SA-18-383 and WATDC-SA-18-377 and their associated appeals, AP-18-69 (now AP-19-11) and AP-19-20 (now AP-19-12) to see the truth of this statement. Thus the Petitioner Finds a Major Conflict of Interest in allowing Joseph Jabar, father of George Jabar, onto the Panel that decided PEN-18-458 and precipitated this Petition. Petitioner asserts that putting Justice Joseph Jabar on the Panel violates the following rules of The Maine Rules of Judicial Conduct; Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.4, 2.9, and 2.11. The Maine State Supreme Court was made aware of this Conflict of Interest in Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration as well as his Motion for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, to which the Maine Supreme Court replied was denied for "Want of Jurisdiction". Certainly this circumstance was indeed within their Jurisdiction, and the Petitioner filed a second motion asking for clarification of "Want of Jurisdiction", and a third directly addressed to Joseph Jabar himself to address this issue specifically, to which again The Maine Supreme Court replied was denied for "Want of Jurisdiction" in both cases.

<sup>19</sup> Same Argument as footnote (18) above.

Petitioner finds, for reasons stated above, that there are clearly major Constitutional Problems associated with KEN-18-458 and The Maine Supreme Court's handling of it was clearly improper.

The Maine Supreme Court's refusal to address any of the Constitutional issues raised in Argument Seven of Petitioner's Appellant's Brief is appalling, as is their answer of "Motion(s) Denied" due to "Want of Jurisdiction" when the Petitioner confronted The Maine Supreme Court with this Fact in his Motion(s) for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law.

The petitioner prays that he himself has cast a bright enough light so that The Honorable United States Supreme Court can see the obvious and continuing International and Constitutional Injustices here and bring Justice and Law and Order back to The State of Maine and the Petitioner's Life.

### **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT**

Torture is a Serious Crime, and is recognized as such Internationally by the Geneva Convention against Torture. The penalties for it are severe, also recognized as such by the Geneva Convention against Torture. Petitioner has been verifiably Tortured during his employment at United Technologies' Hamilton Sundstrand during 2012 – 2013, and those injuries sustained as a result have persisted and continue to this day and Torture continues to be inflicted upon petitioner by The United States Government. Petitioner has alerted this Fact to The Office of the Director of National

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Petitioner is not sure what the threshold for "disbarment" is but has the impression George Jabar may have exceeded it.

Intelligence, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Central Intelligence Agency, The ACLU, The Maine State Government, The Maine Supreme Court, Local Law Enforcement, and other Federal and State Government Entities. None of these entities have offered the Petitioner any assistance or recourse whatsoever and have instead chosen to collude with one another and "cover up" this heinous act.

Furthermore, this case on petition is ripe with additional United States Constitutional Abuses, against both Petitioner and Respondent, which are also readily verifiable. These abuses have been committed against the Petitioner and his Family by The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Central Intelligence Agency, The Maine State Government, and Local Law Enforcement, among others. The Petitioner has brought these abuses to the attention of the Maine Supreme Court, who has refused to rule on, or even comment on, these abuses. Furthermore, when asked directly to confront these issues in a series of Follow-up Motions for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law, The Maine State Supreme Court has refused to address these Constitutional Violations, citing "Want of Jurisdiction".

Thus it is clear that the Petitioner's untenable situation will continue to harm the Petitioner and the Petitioner's Family for the rest of their lives, unless a higher power intervenes. The Petitioner recognizes that The Honorable United States Supreme Court is his current Court of last resort, and therefore asserts that, unless they act, Petitioner and his Family will be condemned to a life of both physical and emotional pain, suffering, and misery.

- 1. There are numerous, readily verifiable International Law Violations and Constitutional Rights Violations that have been completely ignored by every Federal, State, Private, and law enforcement Agency the Petitioner has ever met with, and the list is exhaustive.**

**To simply ignore these grievous crimes is clearly not what the Founding Fathers of this Country had in mind when they drafted The United States Constitution and created The United States of America.**

As cited above, Petitioner has exhausted all avenues for recourse available to him, even meeting with Attorney Bill Knowles of Verrill Dana on a referral by Attorney Philip Mohlar of Skowhegan Maine. Petitioner is aware that his meeting with Attorney Knowles was videotaped. At the end of that meeting, petitioner was informed by Attorney Knowles that Verrill Dana was not interested in representing him.

Petitioner knows Bill Knowles is a very upper-echelon member of Verrill Dana and that Verrill Dana handles some of the most serious Federal Cases that exist in this country, and since they have refused to represent him, petitioner has gained an understanding of The Government's disposition towards his Legal Affairs and thus has no reason to expect their help.

As Petitioner has cited in his Statement of the Case, the FBI is positively interfering with the Petitioner's attempts to hire a private attorney,

and in doing so are preventing him from hiring a high-quality attorney who could make short-work of the Petitioner's highly-verifiable and highly-unconstitutional situation.

Clearly, to let the petitioner be Tortured and to let his Constitutional Rights be violated on a daily basis by the United States Government, and to let that Torture, Constitutional Violations, and Harassment persist to this very day, despite the Fact that the petitioner has made his Federal Government, State Government, and Federal and State Law Enforcement aware of this situation is Positively not what the Founding Fathers had in mind when drafting the United States Constitution and creating the United States of America. Petitioner asserts that the founding fathers would "roll over in their graves" if they were aware of the Federal Government's treatment of the Petitioner and the Federal and States' Government response to the situation.

Thus the Petitioner asserts that this situation is so egregious that it demands the attention of The Honorable United States Supreme Court in the spirit under which this country was founded.

**2. The Petitioner and his Family have no other recourse for the Torture he has endured by the United States Government.**

As cited above, Petitioner has made numerous Federal Government, State Government, and Law Enforcement Agencies aware of the Torture he has endured, and all have refused to even investigate this easily-verifiable and undisputed

Fact as The Geneva Convention Against Torture, to which The United States is a signed and principal party, demands they must.

Thus the Petitioner is forced to live in an isolated world in which neither the protection of International Law nor protection of the Laws of this Nation apply to him, and the guilty parties are free to continually harass and further Torture the Petitioner, all in violation of both his International and Constitutional Rights. Petitioner's parents have also suffered greatly as a result as they are obviously in grave fear for their Family.

This situation is tantamount to slavery, and the petitioner, who holds multiple degrees from the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and who once held very high-visibility and highly-important and impressive positions within big-name companies such as United Technologies, has now been reduced to living at approximately one-third of The State of Maine's poverty level, in indigency, and isolated from the community, as any attempts he makes to interact with members of the community are immediately interceded by The FBI or agents acting on their behalf.

The Petitioner has little hope for his own future or the future of his family should The Honorable United States Supreme Court fail to address the International and Constitutional violations of law against him and his Family that the Maine Supreme Court has refused to.

### **3. The Situation is positively Untenable and Uncontainable and Patently Wrong.**

Initially, after being removed from his residence (parent's home) on June 06, 2016, the Federal Government "went for the throat" and attempted to exploit the Petitioner's PTSD by constantly harassing, unnerving, and keeping the Petitioner in fear for his life, thus keeping him in a constant state of "Survival" in which petitioner was paralyzed with fright. Such treatment is evident in the Petitioner's submission to the ACLU, in which he states multiple times that he is in fear for his life, as well as the November 01 2016 "White Paper" submitted to his State Government.

Petitioner spent the summer of 2016 "holed up" at the Farmington Motel in Farmington Maine, which is in plain sight on a busy road connecting multiple communities.

Although the Government flooded that otherwise empty roadside motel with guests, it was still quite apparent to the Community of Farmington that there was something seriously amiss transpiring at the Farmington Motel, and the Petitioner's Vehicle there was an ever-present constant despite the changing multitude of vehicles at what has been, is to this day, and should have been an otherwise empty Motel during the summer of 2016.

This event was more or less repeated when the Petitioner was forced out of the Farmington Motel by its owner and took up residence at the Keyes Motel, 125 West Front Street in Skowhegan, which is situated less



than a tenth of a mile from Skowhegan Highschool and about a mile from the Maine State Police Troop C Barracks.

Once again, the Federal Government exploited the petitioner's PTSD and "went for the throat" in the manner described above.

Finally, in January of 2017, petitioner was forced out of his Skowhegan Apartment by "Jeff Keyes", who was not the person he had entered into oral contract with for that premises, that person being "Dana Keyes". Upon making "Jeff Keyes" aware of this fact Petitioner returned to his Skowhegan apartment and found a notice on his door that the building had been "condemned" by the town of Skowhegan, which thus forced the Petitioner out of his dwelling procedurally.

The petitioner has recently driven past this apartment building and has found it to be quite intact and functional.

This event was yet again more or less repeated when the Petitioner rented an apartment from "Maria Mangino" of Eagle Crest Apartments during February of 2017. Although there were only two to three vehicles in the spacious parking lot afforded for two apartment buildings when the petitioner moved in, the parking lot was soon very suspiciously filled with vehicles to the point where people were parking on the lawn, and when petitioner asked to be moved to a different apartment during March of 2017, not even a month later, he was informed by "Maria Mangino" that all apartments had been rented.

Once again, the Federal Government exploited the petitioner's PTSD and "went for the throat" in the manner described above.

The Honorable United States Supreme Court may be interested to know that Maine State Prosecutor Stephen Burlock was a frequent "guest" (he did not reside there on a regular basis although he made his presence known conspicuously) at the apartment directly opposite that of the petitioner, and Eagle Crest Apartments is located approximately two miles from the Bangor Maine FBI satellite office.

Clearly there was much unusual activity taking place at Eagle Crest Apartments, and the citizens of Bangor who lived in and around there could not help but to have taken notice.

After Petitioner's 3-month lease expired he was technically a tenant at will and was given a 30-day notice to vacate the premises. Although petitioner had multiple affirmative defenses available to him he chose to leave Eagle Crest Apartments willingly, before 30-days had expired, so as to avoid unnecessary confrontation.

Petitioner then moved into the Residence of "Steven Belyea" of 18A Ocean Avenue, Owl's Head, Maine. Immediately upon moving in the Federal Government once again "Went for the Throat" by exploiting the petitioner's PTSD in the manner described above, and this time petitioner changed his tactic and contacted the Knox County Sheriff's office to report the numerous breakings and entering's

and thefts of his property that were occurring on a daily basis.

Petitioner filed three Police Reports, K17-11852, K17-11936, and K17-13329, although after a meeting with Knox County Sheriff Donna Dennison in which she tacitly admitted the FBI was involved, it was made painfully clear to the petitioner by "Deputy Jack" that the Knox County Sheriff's department would not assist the petitioner in any way.

Petitioner moved out of that apartment at the end of his 6-month lease so as to avoid another eviction attempt, which was bound to occur given his less-than-cordial relationship with "Steven Belyea".

Petitioner finally moved into 7 Hussey Road (although fraudulently reported to him by landlord "Stephen Bellavia" as 11 Hussey road) Apartment 3, his current residence. Again the Federal Government "Went for the Throat" and tried to exploit the petitioner's PTSD for their own gain by constant breaking and entering (including while petitioner was asleep inside), theft and destruction of his property, as well as all tenants in the building confronting him in a hostile nature, sometimes rising to the crime of assault, as detailed in the petitioner's Maine Superior Court appeals AP-19-11 and AP-19-12.

Petitioner filed notarized Police Reports under penalty of perjury with the Kennebec County Sheriff's Office that included a mountain of verifiable evidence implicating "Stephen Bellavia" and his fellow tenants in numerous crimes against the petitioner. As

discussed in The Statement of The Case, AP-19-11 and AP-19-12 are well-past their “due date” for adjudication, over 6 months so, for reasons that are speculative but highly-reasonable and deducible.

Petitioner’s apartment sits on the second story and has a patio window and balcony that is highly visible to downtown Albion and Route 9, which is a high-traffic corridor (relatively speaking) between the small outlying communities and Waterville, Maine.

Petitioner raised the International Red Cross Flag on his balcony and hung International Red Cross Curtains in all his windows in early July of 2018 which precipitated “Stephen Bellavia’s” attempts to evict him using Kennebec County Commissioner George Jabar, who is the duly elected official who has oversight of the Kennebec County Sheriff’s Department, the same Department which has refused to follow up on any of the petitioner’s nine notarized and punishable per perjury police reports regarding Bellavia and his tenants (the connection here is obvious), and is the son of Maine Supreme Court Justice Joseph Jabar.

Ask most residents who “Glen Plourde” is in the towns of Ellington Connecticut, Newburgh Maine, Farmington Maine, Skowhegan Maine, Bangor Maine, Albion Maine, Waterville Maine, Augusta Maine, Portland Maine, The Maine State Police, The Bangor Police Department, The Knox County Sheriff’s Department, The Kennebec County Police Department, or the Old Orchard Beach Police

Department (where the petitioner has attempted to “unwind” during the summer of 2019) and they are bound to tell you that he is highly-active in the Judicial System and under constant surveillance by the FBI. They either know him to have been tortured or to be a “person of extreme interest” to the FBI in order to necessitate the FBI’s constant and not very subtle presence.

Thus it is clear that this situation has reached Critical Mass, and has for some time. Moving the petitioner around again, and for the rest of his life, will only inform more of the General Public of the Classified Nature of his circumstances. The FBI is leaking like a sinking ship. It is obvious to thousands of citizens that Glen Plourde of Newburgh, Maine (his hometown) is under constant surveillance by the FBI.

The current situation is objectively ridiculous and out of control and demands appropriate correction.

Therefore the petitioner rightfully asserts that this unlawful situation is no longer tenable, is out of the Federal Government’s control, and needs to be brought to a timely conclusion, which the Federal and Maine State Governments, Legal System and Law Enforcement have refused to do, before more Classified Information is leaked to the General Public and the Petitioner is further exploited for the purposes of continual and never-ending “Federal and State Law Enforcement cooperative exercises”, “training exercises”, “games theory”, or “war games”.

#### **4. The Fallout could be Tremendous.**

If these International and Constitutional Violations of Law continue to go unanswered for, the petitioner will be put in a position of no recourse and his situation will become desperate.

In such a situation, the Petitioner sees only the following three contingencies.

The first would be to live a life where the petitioner and his family accept the fact that they have no International or Constitutional Rights, a life in which The Federal and State Government and the Law Enforcement agencies paid with their own tax dollars to protect them will not protect them, and therefore to live a life akin to slavery, at the mercy of the whims of the Federal Government who act above the law. This is not an acceptable situation in the eyes of the petitioner, nor should it be in the estimation of The Honorable United States Superior Court.

The second would be to live a life where the petitioner devotes his entire life to engaging in direct Legal Action at both the State and Federal Levels against those who have violated the law and have wronged him in doing so. The list of potential defendants is not short by any means, and includes high-visibility high-profile persons and institutions such as Federal, State and Local Politicians, Government employees, Federal and State Government Agencies and Institutions, Municipal Agencies and Institutions, as well as private business and individuals. The

Federal Bureau of Investigation, with which the Petitioner knows The Honorable United States Supreme Court to have a close working relationship with, can attest to this fact.

This course of action is potentially, and in all probability as well as the Petitioner's own estimation, lucrative; although it does require devotion of the Petitioner's entire life to a single cause. Petitioner has made a rough list of culpable defendants, as alluded to above, and estimates that it could take over 10 years to litigate all cases, assuming no additional grievances are levied against him in the meantime - which is unlikely, and assuming a rough-estimation of a heavy case-load per year, relative ease or difficulty of the cases involved, and the statutes of limitations involved.

This course of action would be quite the undertaking, and would deprive the petitioner of much time he might otherwise enjoy participating in hobbies or activities he is interested in pursuing. However, petitioner is not pleased with what he has been subjected to nor is he pleased with the fact that the Federal Government refuses to be held accountable for their crimes. Petitioner also has concerns for his family, and engaging in such direct course of public action would certainly get the plight of the petitioner and his family into the Public Domain and Public Record far faster than even the FBI can with their constant leaking from town to town as discussed above.

The Final course of action available to the Petitioner is to leave the country through Political Asylum, which the FBI has assured him, through Top Secret means and methods, that he is sure to receive; and in the Petitioner's own calculation, he concurs.

The petitioner's choice of Asylum Country, which he understands he has some control over due to United Nations Mandates, is not likely to be one particularly friendly with the United States, as the Petitioner has had quite enough of the Torture, Isolation, Harassment and Meddling in his Affairs that has been the hallmark of the FBI's involvement in his life for over the past 15 years or so and will therefore not select a country which is likely to collaborate on the Medical Treatment necessary due to Torture the petitioner has been subject to and Critical Injury(s) sustained, nor report the petitioner's condition or whereabouts to The United States.

The petitioner will not necessarily go quietly either. The petitioner finds that the propagation of a lie convenient to the United States Government such as "He moved to Alaska and we rarely hear much from him at all" to be completely unacceptable. The petitioner will ensure, through various means and methods available to him, that it is publicly disclosed that he has sought and received Political Asylum due to the United States Federal Government's Torture of him and their failure to be held accountable for it.

It will not end there. The Petitioner will seek Legal Counsel in his Asylum Country in



which to aid the petitioner in Legal Action against The United States through various International Courts of Law, which should not be difficult due to his Asylum Country's probable disposition towards the United States as described above.

In this event, the United States will be called to account for their crimes against the petitioner on the International Stage. Petitioner has no qualms or misgivings against this course of action should he be forced into Asylum and will pursue it with zeal and fervor.

Petitioner finds this course of action to be unfortunate but perhaps necessary as living under the constant Torture, Isolation, Harassment and Interference of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for over the last 15 years, particularly the last 8, has been demanding and intolerable and certainly not a life worth living.

## CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Glen Plourde  
7 Hussey Road Apartment 3  
Albion, Maine 04910