

19-5765

No. 19-55607 (9th Cir.)

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



Barbara Eva Brown — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

STATE of CALIFORNIA DMV, et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Barbara Eva Brown
(Your Name)

P.O. Box 5408
(Address)

Sugarloaf, CA 92386
(City, State, Zip Code)

(951) 534-8277
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit erred when they agreed with District Court judge Cormac Carney's decision to NOT disqualify himself when asked to do so after Petitioner was made aware of the many improprieties of Cormac Carney and his erroneous decision making.
2. Whether District Court judge Cormac Carney erred when he refused to disqualify himself due to his many improprieties and bias against Petitioner.
3. Whether the District Court judges Carney and ~~Stratton~~, the 9th Circuit Panel of judges and the U.S. Supreme Court justices erred when they denied Petitioner the Right to Redress.
4. Whether the Courts and their officers violated Petitioner's Constitutional Rights (1st Amendment) and the Judiciary Act of 1789 under Article 3 Section 1 - U.S. Constitution.

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:

District court Judge Cormac Carney is the ^(only) other party
but Blakney Boggs Counsel for only party Alex Collins
was served.

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CASES

NONE FOUND

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STATUTES AND RULES

Judges Canons.

Supreme Court Rules.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedures.

Judiciary Act of 1789.

Congress's Appropriations for Appointment of Counsel for
poor people.

OTHER

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 is unpublished.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 _____ 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 June 28, 2019.

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: _____, 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. § 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

1. (1st) First Amendment the Right to Redress in the Bill of Rights U.S. Constitution
2. Article 3 section 1 Civil officers shall hold their offices during good behavior
3. The Judiciary Act of 1789
4. Judges Canons

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner had petitioned district Court judge Cormac Carney to disqualify himself due to his many improprieties, bias and erroneous decision making including but not limited to; refusal to appoint Counsel (5) five times in four (4) cases petitioner had filed in Riverside, California Federal Court, Ordering Sanctions against petitioner for not traveling (105) one hundred and five miles to attend a video deposition when the rules of his court clearly states the defendants were to come to the city where Plaintiff (Petitioner) lives, by refusing to make or send an order to serve all parties and then dismissing the case due to "failure to prosecute," and by practicing law while on the bench giving defendants an advantage and violating the Judiciary Act of 1989 and Petitioner's 1st Amendment Right to Redress.

District Court Judges Cormac and Staton erred in not disqualifying himself and Staton agreed with him.

The 9th Circuit also agreed Cormac is allowed to practice law from the bench, deny appointment of Counsel to a black woman living below poverty who can not afford counsel and had been rejected by the PJI, NAACP, ACLU, MANN, NAMI, Now, Rainbow Coalition, & Southern Poverty Law Center.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Petitioner is a disabled black woman, a pro se litigant filing *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*.

Petitioner is an American Citizen born in Compton, California.

This is Petitioner's third Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. (1 was denied)

(1 will be reviewed in October 2019) (1 will be filed soon).

These case have been deemed related by District Court Judge Cormac Carney, though they are not related.

Carney has denied Petitioner Appointment of Counsel stating, "Plaintiffs are not allowed appointment of counsel."

Carney has refused to disqualify himself due to his many improprieties, repeatedly.

Carney has practiced law while on the bench giving defendants tactical advantage.

Carney has obstructed justice in denying Petitioner the right to redress, repeatedly.

Carney has allowed officers working under the color of law to repeatedly violate Petitioner's constitutional rights.

The 9th circuit concurred with Carney.

petitioner is of the disadvantaged class of people and can not afford counsel to represent petitioner's rights, guarantees, privileges and interest in these Civil Rights Violation Cases.

"Equal Justice Under Law" is the Motto of the Federal Court but most Americans of Color can not afford Justice due to the fact that Reparations were never given though Congress did admit it was wrong to enslave my people, and Norman Rockwell called it "the problem we all live with" (1964) (SEE: EXHIBIT B)

In order to establish justice is in the Preamble for U.S. Constitution (SEE: EXHIBIT A) and the judicial circuit allows it and the slaughter of unarmed people of Color born in this nation. CONCLUSION (SEE: EXHIBIT C)

Appointment of Counsel for pro se litigants who have been wronged by their County, state, nation is necessary for Redress. The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted. and Judges acting in good behavior.

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara Eva Brown, in Pro PER

Date: August 23, 2019