

No. 20-1228

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

CHRIS JAYE

Petitioner

v

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

Respondent

On Writ of Certiorari
To the US Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
Rule on Rehearing	i
Applications Not Docketed	i
Argument	1-11

RULE on REHEARING

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44, Petitioner respectfully petitions for rehearing of the Court's decision issued on April 5, 2021.

APPLICATIONS TO JUSTICE KAVANAUGH

This petition is submitted with one of four applications originally sent to Chief Justice Robert (recaptioned) which were not docketed twice when the Court had jurisdiction in 20-705. Uploaded in 19-cv-121 (9/21). They are being sent with the applications sent to Justice Kavanaugh *before* the petition was denied which were not docketed -- and one other.

Petitioner asked for a deferment of this petition timely -- and before it was denied. The application was not docketed.

REASONS FOR REHEARING

The reason for this rehearing is simple: Orders absent lawful authority have been and are being rendered by judges (Article I, III and VI judges). Despite relying on this Court's ruling and the law, Article I and Article III judges will not address void orders rendered by Article VI judges. Instead, federal judges have doubled-down on their retaliatory conduct to bar Petitioner from court (First Amendment) in order to keep their crimes in play unimpaired.

Void dismissals have also deprived Petitioner of her right to answers to federal questions and relief from unconstitutional conduct, including, but not limited to, enjoining state actors from doing what they cannot do.

Void orders by Article I, III and VI judges have been and are being used as a tool of retaliation against Petitioner for expressing herself and enjoying her established rights. Judges have used and are using void, illegal order to prevent Petitioner *from petitioning* against corrupt judges and their lawless conduct in her courts.

Void orders are not enforceable, yet they are being carried out and upheld by county actors as

if valid. Inquiries into void state judgments are not being made by Article I and III judges. Petitioner (and others similarly situated in New Jersey) are suffering from these void orders rendered lawful authority.

Void orders have been and are being used to extort Petitioner and steal her properties; a practice carried out in New Jersey since 2008 which has been made known to this court since 2015 via 15-753.

"The liberties of none are safe unless the liberties of all are protected." Justice William Douglas.

Supreme Court of the United States Could Have and Should Have Acted

Petitioner has been to this Court seeking to address that which federal district judges have refused to address since 2014. She first advised this Court that Article VI judges in New Jersey were acting absent jurisdiction and stealing from her in 15-753. The Court took no action.

Although it is doubtful the motions were even seen by Justice Alito, relief to stay state matters to prevent additional harm was denied twice in this Court (17A587 and 19A992) in two separate

petitions. Every effort to stay state action by the All Writs Act (a protection permitted in §1983 cases) has been denied (or avoided) by every federal judge, including in this Court.

Piecemeal litigation has been and is being caused¹ (without a single federal question being answered). This has been made known to this Court repeatedly by a collection of petitions -- and not remedied. Force to ping-pong between courts (combined with the endless delays caused without reason) is nothing but more retaliatory, harassing and oppressive tactics being used by vindictive judges. Petitioner should not be subjected to this nor should the taxpayers have to pay for this waste of judicial resources.

¹Petitioner's application to Justice Kavanaugh regarding **the deprivation of Second Amendment rights** in New Jersey by void orders was not docketed. In fact, none of her applications were docketed (including a deferment for the petition which was then denied). These filings should have been considered before the petition was denied. This Court had jurisdiction.

With no federal judge answering federal questions and this Court not docketing applications to address unconstitutional state actors, the lawlessness of New Jersey judges will continue. Rogue people parading about as judges will continue to impact every established Constitutional right the people in this state have.

We are being extorted and we have no courts. New Jerseyans under attack by lawless judges; judges whom federal judges will not hold to account and whom this Court has allowed to get away with defying federal law for years.

If the lawlessness of state judges had been addressed when first brought to this Court in 2015, this petition and rehearing would not be needed now – and Petitioner would not have endured another year of extortion at the hands of criminals calling themselves state judges.

It is solely due to the deprivation of access and the complete deprivation of 14th Amendment protections in *every federal court* (including this Court) that Petitioner is still being coerced, extorted and robbed by rogue Article VI judges in New Jersey.

Petitioner's injuries have been caused by judges. Instead of protections in the law by federal judges required to act as guardians of the Constitution, she has endured more retaliation at the hands of rogue, lawless judges.

Cancel culture and censorship are running amok in the US Courts. The perfectly timed, illegal, void dismissal by Chief Judge Strand in 19-121, ECF 193 is proof of this. The case and controversy were ignored in order to silence a citizen. Again.

If Justice Breyer seeks to make an argument about events "further eroding" the trust of this Court, he need look no further than Petitioner's cases as to why this Court and the Judiciary itself are not trusted by the people. Judges cannot be trusted. They serve themselves above the law:

This rehearing is needed to address repeated, ongoing deprivations of Petitioner's First Amendment rights; deprivations being caused in retaliation because of Petitioner's petitioning of corrupt judges.

Although it is fully expected this petition will be buried and marked "denied" by this Court's staff, it is still being filed.

But for the deprivation of her rights, individually liable wrongdoers (judges) who did not appear in federal and state cases would have been put in default -- and Petitioner would have had judgments in her favor by now; relief would have been obtained rather writing this rehearing while awaiting more void orders by lawless state judges that no federal judge will remedy. *Again.*

Civil Rights Violations

In defiance of established law and resistance to the laws of the United States, it is beyond evident that no "judge" will touch, remedy or provide relief from any void orders *of other judges.*

Acting as defense counsel instead of judges, judges (state and federal) act only to insulate other judges (and their assets) from suit. They will not (and cannot) remedy void orders when faced with them because doing so would be a declaration of liability on the part of their colleague. Violating the law to avoid making such a declaration, void orders are never remedied. The damage and foreseeable damage caused to

the citizen remain, but the liable wrongdoers (judges) get to skip off down the road by illegal dismissal. This is beyond unlawful.

As the “ultimate monopoly”¹ of all judicial process and enforcement, judges have left the people with no recourse. The desire for judges to insulate themselves from suit has blinded judges to the duties owed to those they serve.

The US Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit both established this is the policy in play.

Void Dismissals

As recently asserted (yet again) by this Court in *Tanzin v. Tanvir* (US1 2020), the law must be applied according to the defendant as one sued in their individual capacity vs. official capacity.

Time and again, void dismissals are rendered to the “defendant” when a defendant in their individual capacity did not appear. Clerks of the court lend a hand in this farce by not entering defaults (required in both state and federal courts). This gift is furthered by judges who feign their awareness of these different liabilities.

Repeatedly, the New Jersey Attorney General has appeared for defendants without specifying the limitations of its representation. The United States Attorney General has appeared in cases without authority for the individually liable defendant. Both have received void dismissals for judges by this stunt. This fraud has resulted in numerous void dismissals which now no other judge will touch.

In the federal courts, judges routinely violate Article III; negating entirely their duty to adjudicate cases and controversy, questions and motions (*R. 1*).

When a court has jurisdiction, a federal judge (~~Article I and III~~) has no right to dismiss a case as final until all matters are resolved. This includes, but is not limited to, (1) § 1331: Answering federal questions. (*R. 5.1: Certifying challenges to state statutes*), (2) § 1343: Providing redress for civil rights violations (including equitable relief; 14th Amendment protections and (3) § 1346: Adjudicating claims founded upon the Constitution.

Repeatedly, the law has not been upheld. Due process not given. And non-final orders are forced

into untimely appeals without matters heard. Absent any discretionary power, federal judges are simply refusing to their jobs – and refusing to call out Article VI judges for acting unconstitutionally (declaratory relief) in the process.

These dismissals are void, but there is no remedy from them in any court.

§1983 Damages

This Court’s unanimous ruling in *Tanzin v. Tanvir* (US1 2020) stated “damages claims have always been available under §1983.” This is a lovely sentiment, but entirely untrue in the real world. The reality is that there is a war being waged by “judges” against the people, especially against those who have filed cases that dare name judges as defendants.

The idea that there has always been damages available under §1983 is farcical. These “available” damages cannot be obtained when cases are killed illegally by judges; judges playing defense-counsel for other judges.

Damages have never been available to the people when it comes to §1983 claims against judges.

Unless it is prearranged that damages will come from a municipality, a suit against a judge will not proceed. Dismissals are the only route such cases will take (often by *sua sponte* rulings).

Moreover, any cursory review of any district court docket would prove that the short pleading notice (*Erickson v. Pardus*) has been annihilated and preclusion (*Rooker-Feldman Doctrine*) deliberately misused to bar valid suits by federal “judges,” especially in suits brought against judges. --- Everything is “conclusory” (*Twombly*), everyone is a disgruntled loser seeking to appeal a state judgment (without any inquiry made), and everyone is immune from everything (whether they mount a defense or even appear). These sentiments run rampant in the US Courts.

The bag of tricks judges can use to render dismissals (and closures) by void orders to protect their own is limitless which makes obtaining “available” remedies nearly impossible.

Retaliation by Void Orders

Accessing the court, petitioning the government and having the right to meaningful due process (including the right to defaults and default judgments) are First Amendment rights.

Petitioner has been and continues to be barred by judges who are violating her established rights. Their conduct has been and is outright retaliatory.

Unlike any other officials, judges know exactly when they have violated and are violating a citizen's First Amendment rights. No clever order can excuse such illegitimate conduct after the fact.

Without question, judges do not want to be sued. They hold themselves out of reach of the law. Petitioner is being retaliated against for holding judges accountable and she is being punished for enjoying the right to do so. The void orders causing these unnecessary sideshows are nothing but an extension of their punishment – and it is just one more illegal tactic used to keep her from *her remedies in the court*.

If the law were upheld by judges, these void orders could not exist. Judges are not doing their jobs – but they need to do so. It is that simple.

s/ Chris Jaye
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Certificate of Good Faith

No. 20-1228

Jaye v. US District Court of Northern District of Iowa

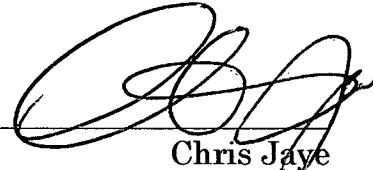
As required by Supreme Court Rules, I certify that the petition for a rehearing is filed in good faith and not for delay. The fifteen-month delay was caused by Judge CJ Williams; conduct backed and supported by the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit when they refused to force him to act as an Article III judge.

In terms of delay, Chief Judge Strand just caused additional chaos with an order that is not final and not appealable. The delays, waste of judicial resources and games are being played by government actor of the Judiciary – not by me.

Additionally, *this Court's* clerk refused to docket an application to Justice Brett Kavanaugh which sought to defer this petition. Again, the games played and the delays are on the part of those employed in the Judiciary – not me.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 13, 2021.



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