

20-6993

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED
DEC 08 2020

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

CLARENCE JACKSON - PETITIONER

VS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS ADMISSIONS
COMMITTEE et. al.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RECEIVED

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Clarence Jackson

P. O. Box 2141

Decatur, Illinois 62524

PH 217 848-2587

Petitioner – Dr. Clarence Jackson

E-Mail : JACKKSSN@HOTMAIL.COM

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1 . Does the background that is established in the recently filed Petition for Writ Certiorari in this court at case number 20-5544 the 98 plus percent of the power and wealth that Caucasians hold verses the virtually powerless less than the 2 percent of the same by generic black Americans allows for this 98 plus percent representation of Caucasians as Attorneys in the United States to engage in racism , fraud ,theft and any unlawful or illegal tactic necessary to keep this prima facie case of 98 plus percent of Attorney licenses totally Caucasian and no matter what the legal system says or do ,even after a judgement against them for racism ,fraud ,theft and anything else imaginable ,this extreme white supremacy superiority trademark (law license) will not be disturb ,especially to correct this injustice that occurs routinely against the majority of black law license candidates that reaches the bar anywhere and will subvert any legal challenge process even after judgment by not providing discovery or anything else required under the rules when under law they must so any cover up of the racism and fraud specifically against generic blacks as presented herein , especially men will be exposed as in this total case and lets see what happens now ?

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Petitioner – plaintiff , Clarence Jackson , Juris Doctor (JD) , is a natural person as such and not affiliated with any corporation , thus, making a statement as such is not required .

Clarence Jackson

List of Proceedings In Court

I

- (a) Court : United States District Court
For The District of Columbia
- (b) Caption : Clarence Jackson (plaintiff) vs District of Columbia Court of Appeals Admissions Committee et. al. (defendant)
- (c) Docket No. : 16-cv-02049
- (d) Entry of Judgment (dismissal) : October 29 , 2019

II

- (a) Court : United States Court Of Appeals
For The District of Columbia Circuit
Caption : Clarence Jackson , Appellant vs District of Columbia Court of Appeals Admission Committee et. al. , Appellee
Docket No. : 19-7148
Date of Dismissal : May 14 , 2020 , Petition For Rehearing
September 18 , 2020

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Appendix B

I

The recently filed with the U.S. Supreme Court the "Petition For Writ of Certiorari" case no. 20-5544 , July 7 , 2020 without appendix attached 1

II

Plaintiff's complaint at issue filed in D.C. Federal Court , October 11, 2016 15

III

Copy of the Judgment Plaintiff/Appellant received on the complaint filed in II above dated November 16 , 2018 at U.S. States Court of Appeals , D.C. Circuit at case no. 17-7056 21

III

Appellant's Response To Appellees's " Motion For Summary Affirmance " and Appendix dated February 25 , 2020 28

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Cover page for the receipts the court has electronically filed documenting the expenses for postage and mileage concerning the Judgment , dated November 7 , 2019 89

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

Petition respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the court below :

OPINIONS BELOW

- (1) United States District Court Judge , Amit P. Mehta issued a decision on October 29 , 2019 denying plaintiff , Clarence Jackson request for payment on the Judgment Jackson obtained at the United States Court of Appeals , D.C. Circuit on December 28 , 2018 . Judge Mehta reversed the D.C. Circuit ,Judgment when he dismissed Jackson's total case . Jackson timely appealed the dismissal .
- (2) On May 14th , 2020 the United States Court of Appeals For The D.C. Circuit ,further granted the defendant's " Motion For Summary Affirmance " which essentially agreed with Judge Mehta's decision in no. 1 above . The judges who decided the Judgment in Jackson's favor were not the same as the judges who granted defendant's " Motion For Summary Affirmance " , in other words the defendants went Judge shopping .
- (3) Appellant Jackson never received the decision by the appeals court and did not find out about this decision until after the mandate was issued .On July 16 , 2020 after Jackson learned about the Summary Affirmance decision by the court a " Petition For A Rehearing was filed .
- (4) On September 18 , 2020 Jackson's " Petition For A Rehearing "

was denied by the court , which consisted of the same Judges that granted defendant's " Motion For Summary Affirmance " .

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals For The D.C. Circuit rendered a decision on the case appealed from the United States District Court was September 18 ,2020 on a " Petition For Rehearing ". Petitioner files this present petition for Writ of Certiorari within the 90 days after the D.C . Circuit affirmed the district court ruling to deny petitioner's constitutional right to qualify for and obtained Attorney work without the 98 plus percent of Caucasian only ran law license process by cheating petitioner out of his passing Bar score using fraud and theft motivated by racial hatred in how Jackson's candidacy was handled . Further , 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1254 (1) provide additional authority for the United States Supreme Court to allow this petition to proceed .

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The issues of the petition involved the constitutional provisions as presented in 42 U.S.C. Sect. 1983 (government officials conduct while acting under the color of law) and U.S .C. A . Amendment XIV, Sect. 1 , denying access

to Attorney work by the back door process of withholding a passing grade and when sued for racial hatred tactics as is in this instant case violated the discovery rules by not producing requested information supported by a " Motion To Compel ". This allegation is presented in plaintiff's original complaint at the first no. 4 , which is located at ,App. B(II) .

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Note , the defendants never produced the discovery petitioner requested even after Judgment against them which in law rules entitles Jackson to summary Judgement injunctive and legal relief , such as the release of the law license and monetary damages including , out of the pocket and tort .

The yellow , black and white pages of a phone book for any city in the United States will give clear visual of the evidence necessary to determine the ongoing white supremacy racism gang bang that exist against every generic (as an uninterrupted descendant since slavery) black citizen . This gang activity is the 98 plus percent of Caucasians that either owns or participate in the U.S. as employers , businesses , Judgeships , politicians , individuals with doctor or Lawyer licenses and generally all job or activity that pay over a hundred thousand dollars a year in income except in entertainment (sports , music ,etc.) . Note , that

this is the case even though there has been 155 years since slavery . Some that exist say that even a few years (ten or so) out of slavery generic blacks had or owned a larger percent of the total economy at that time (1865 -1880's) than what generic blacks owned today (2020) . Of course we are still only talking about less than 5 percent of the country's total wealth and power .

The problem with Caucasians owning or controlling 98 plus percent of the U.S. economy as stated herein , is that Caucasians are less than 65 percent of the population but creates a *prima facie* case in law as far as law suits are concerned in all of these 98 plus percentage specific areas of economic life, especially in the areas of generic blacks share of law licenses and passing Bar scores . And since the Bar score is the pivotal point toward Attorney work , it is crucial that discovery be had in order to obtain a Judgment that exposes how in this instant case the 98 plus percent of Caucasians use of racism , fraud ,cheating , theft and basically any tactic imaginable to do what is in the final analysis , extort funds from the majority of black Bar candidates .The extortion action by this law process displays an intention of never issuing a law license to these generic blacks (that is the majority) , especially black men , no matter what score is obtained or ability demonstrated during the process .

Again , since law license work requires a law license , Caucasians has enjoyed the billions and billions of dollars that are generated by the Attorney work profession annually while generic blacks , do less than 2 percent of Attorney work . The 98 percent of all law license work in the United States as practiced by Caucasians daily could not exist consistently for 155 years since slavery ended , unless cheating , fraud ,theft , extortion , racism and anything that could keep generic blacks away from their share . An example of this of kind behavior is what happened to the judgment petitioner obtained in the United States Appeals Court on December 28 , 2018 . The judgment was not appealed by the defendants so the judgment has full faith and credit as written . The defendants used the 98 plus percent power to force the court to keep the practice of rejecting the majority of generic black Bar candidates and hide behind racism , fraud , theft , extortion and cheating to get the job done . All of these acts by the defendants were plead in petitioner's initial complaint and was what the judgment was based on . If petitioner were not a generic black man he would be doing Attorney work somewhere helping out himself financially and the community at large . Since petitioner plead injunctive relief in the complaint as well other damages as indicated the defendants should be ordered to officially authorized

petitioner the freedom to do licensed Attorney work without interference or pay petitioner the value of his already earned but withheld law license . The value of the denial of Attorney work for over 32 years , that is , from 1988 to present , because this is the period of time Jackson should have been allowed to practice law is easily \$20,000,000 .

The violation of 42 U.S.C. 1983 and the 14th amendment as explained herein using fraud , theft , racism and cheating for extortion reasons has more than provided enough facts and information for reasons to grant the " Writ " . It is important to show a high level of integrity and generally respect for the courts as was not shown in how the U.S. District Court reversed the U.S. Court of Appeals Judgment and how the law license process have to use the tactics that is demonstrated herein to cover up the Judgment the rejected Bar candidate " Jackson " skillfully obtained that most likely not one of the Caucasian that received law licenses during this " Bar sitting " could have matched . The Writ can make a statement toward the approval or rejection of the wrong by the officials where ever they may be by its issuance or just correction of the bad conduct .

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Statement of The Case, here. Is covered under the " Reasons For Granting The Writ " section because each area are basically the same topic .

CONCLUSION

The conduct of intimidating the district court Judge so discovery requests by Jackson would not ever be complied with , reversing the Judgment ordered and issued by the Federal Appellate Court and going Judge shopping to keep the generic black “ Jackson “ away from his entitled and achieved passing Bar score clearly shows how the defendants will go to great lengths to demonstrate contempt and disrespect toward Jackson , the court and the law license process just because Jackson is a generic black American citizen who is contesting being basically cheated out of his law practice income (work) . Petitioner appendix B filing shows the work done to claim the expenses(out of the pocket) , injunctive and tort damages that the filed receipts more then support the amount requested up to \$20,000,000 .

Date _____

Petitioner + Clarence Jackson