

COURT

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July 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Clerk's Office  
FAO: Mr M Duggan  
United States Supreme Court  
Washington DC  
USA.

Dear Mr Duggan,

RE: Docket 20-7728 Certiorari Appeal Keith Smeaton V USA


Further to your recent letters and our phone conversation and kind assistance, please find enclosed my amended Statement of the Case, table of authorities and Questions.

As previously stated I regretfully suffer the learning disability Dyslexia. Therefore, because I am a pro-se layman at law without profession assistance I am in difficulty understanding the court's rule save for my best efforts. I note we agreed the exhibits are on file with your office. Therefor to save international mail expense I have not attached said exhibits herewith being pension claimant.

*UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY*  
I certify, I certify that the grounds are limited to interviewing circumstances of substantial or controlling effect because a very close family friend recently died surprising which I have had to deal with. Secondly because of my learning dyability Dyslexia I need to clarify legal grounds previous filed not adequately explained regarding grounds of Government obstruction of justice raised in prior pleading but not adequately defined. I file this in good faith not just to delay matters.

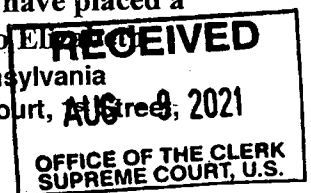
I hope the court accepts the attached.

Yours sincerely

  
Keith Smeaton  
Appellant, Defendant.

Certificate of service. I, the undersigned, knowing the penalty for perjury, have placed a copy of the above documents said document in the Royal Mail addressed to Elena Kagan, Prelogor, Acting Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20530-0001 and to the Clerk of the U.S Supreme Court, Washington DC, 20543-0001 on July 28<sup>th</sup> 2021.

USA.



**TABLE OF AUTHORTITES CITED Cases:**

**Washington V, Strickland 466 U.S. 668 (1984)**

*Black's Law dictionary, promissory estoppel*

**United States V. Frankhauser, 80 F.3d 641, 653 (1st Cir 1996)**

**United States V. Mullins, 22 F.3d 1365 (6th Cir. 1994)**

**United States V. Jones, 663 F.2d 567, 569 (5th Cir. 1981)**

**7th omnibus clause of 18 U.S.C Sec 1505.**

**United States V. Capsopia 260 F.2d 566 (2nd Cir. 1958).**

**Title 28 USC Sec 2255**

**Stephenson V. Herrera 464 F.3d, 897 (9th Cir. 2006)**

**Slack v McDaniel 529 U.S. 473 2000**

**Johnson v The United States 576 U.S. 591 (2015)**

**Max Plank Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law under the direction of professor Anne Peters (2021-) and Professor Rudiger Wolfrum (2004-2020)**

**Murphy V. Smith, 138 S.Ct 784 (2018) & The litigation Reform Act 42 USC Sec 1201**

**Habeus Corpus Sec. 2255 no. 1551 in the criminal case of WWS-83-CR-0213,**

**United States v. Dinome, 954 F.2d 616, 626 (5th Cir. 1996)**

**People ex rel. Union Bag & Paper Corp. v. Ex Rel. Union Bag & Papper Corp V. Gilbert 442, 444/ SUP CT 10032**

**Obergefell V. Hodges 2nd Cir. 2015**

**Gideon V. Wainright, 372 US 335 (1965)**

**U.S V Hikson 585 F.3d 1247 (9th Circuit)**

**Anderson V City of Bessemer, NC 470 US 564, 577**

**Commonwealth V. White 910 A.2d 626 (PA. 2006)**

**US v HINKSON, 585 F.3d 1247 (9th Cir. 2009) en banc -**

**UNITED STATES V. AQUILANA, 199 515 U.S. 893 (1995)**

*A*

Public Law 88-352 (78 Stat. 241)

The Civil Rights Act 1964

District Attorneys Office V. Osborne, 557 U.S 52 (2009),

Schlup V Delo, 513 U.S 298 (1995). U.S (1995)

U.S V.Olano, 507 U.S. 725, 736 (1993)

Henderson V. U.S, 568 U.S(2013)

Davis V. US, 417 U.S 333, 346 47 (1974)

Jelinek V, Cases, 328 S, W, 3d 526 (tex. 2010).

KOLENDER V. LAWSON, 461 U.S. 352, 357-358 4

JOHNSON V. U.S (1983)

**STATUTE AND RULES:**

The U.S Constitution's 1st, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>s and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments.

U.S Constitution 1st, 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>s and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments,

The U.S Bill of Rights

Article 39/40 of Magna Carta Constitutionally guaranteeing a fair trial.

The ADA At 1990

Void ab Initio

Nunc Pro Tunc

The U.S Civil Rights Act 1965 / 1866

The Habeas Corpus Act 1679

Title 28 USC Sec 2255 and i453 inclusive.

Title 18 USC Sec 1510 and 1Sec 503

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED:**

Abuse of power and authority and malfeasance in office

Fals Imprisonment

Denial of Common Law Rights

Conspiracy to selectively and maliciously prosecute Appellant

Prosecutorial abuse Assistant US Prosecutor's and Postal Inspectors Negligence

FPDs ineffective assistance of Council - professional negligence

Judicial Abuse

Judicial abuse overriding Congress's statutes.

Contravention of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights Baring Torture through false imprisonment.

Abuse of Due process failing to protect citizens

Denial of access to the Federal Courts.

Court officer's Obstruction and perversion of Justice.

TITLE 18 USC SEC 1503, 1512 (c) (2)  
PUBLIC LAW 88-352 (78-STAT. 24)

**Statement of the case**

Docket 20-7728 – Certiorari Appeal from 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Order No. 2015364 D.C Nos 3:17-cv-06828-SI. 3:83-cr-00213-SI-1. Denial of Pro-se petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Sec 2255 No. 1551

1 – Appellant seeks certiorari appeal from the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeal's January 2021 order dismissing appeal from the order of District Court Judge HHDJ Illuson denial of my Petition For writ of Habbas Corpus ( P of HC) No. 1551 and ask this court to set aside the 1983 conviction for mail fraud in Case 0213 and Case 0693 Bail Jumping on grounds the said conviction resulted from the prosecutor's and Postal Inspectors Obstruction of Justice which the new post-conviction evidence supports proving lack of intent which the lower courts refuse to consider to date denying my Constitutional Right of due process creating injustice through a miscarriage of justice which the Government has never denied or opposed to date causing unwarranted punishment to continue to date unfairly caused through ineffective assistance of FPD's council in contravention of e.g. he 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6ths and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments. Please note: Appellant Keith Smeaton seeks this court's indulgence because I am is a dyslectic pro-se layman at law resulting in my not understanding intricate Supreme Court rules governing certiorari appeal save for best efforts. Dyslexia is currently caught by the ADA Act 190. I apologies for possible repetition and poor grammar.

**2 - Background:** On September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 HHJ Peter Shaw, 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeal Commissioner, pursuant to **Stephens V. Herrera, 464 F.3d 895, 897 (9<sup>th</sup> Circuit 2006)**, ordered Appellant's original 1985 Sec 2255 Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (P of HC) No. WWS-85-CV-1551 in Case WWS-83-cr-0213 (Mail Fraud), transferred it to lower District Court for hearing and close the original action. It came before HHDJ Illuson. In 2018. However, HHDJ Illison erred when not closing the original action as ordered by HHJ Peter

2, Shaw because she allowed 2018 prosecutor Sailaja M. Paidipaty to argue original action. He  
28 filled opposition to PHC raising erroneous grounds that DJ lacked jurisdiction to hear PO HC  
29 because:

30 (i) I had been released from prison years ago,

31 (ii) The 1985 DJ had dismissed it.

32 (iii) I am not allowed to file successive P of HC without 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit permission.

33 S A. Paidipaty 's arguments are contrived and misleading when concealing / obstructing the  
34 true case facts that:

35 (i) HHJ Peter Shaw in 2017 permitted me to file the 1985 P OF HC No. 1551. He  
36 permitted this because the 1985 DJ had denied / blocked my P of HC's due process  
37 passage through the courts which:

38 (a) denied my U.S Constitutional Rights and the intent of Habeas Corpus which is  
39 accepted internationally and which;

40 (b) contravened Title 28 USC Sec 2255 rules governing P of HC because the 1985 DJ  
41 erred when failing to act upon it within 28 days of receipt of it. Said DJ further  
42 erred when he acted upon it three months later dismissing it as meritless on the  
43 papers without oral argument by his personal letter. I could not appeal from DJ's  
44 personal letter because it is not a court order. A jurist would find this denied my  
45 Constitutional Rights. Said DJ refused to consider the issues and post-conviction  
46 evidence raised in my P Of HC arguing:

47 (c) the 1983 Prosecutor's and Postal inspector' obstruction of justice when they  
48 concealed defence evidence from the Grand Jury and Court proving my innocents,  
49 on grounds of;

50 (d) My willingly provided hand writing sample proving I did not make two false  
51 statements to mortgage bank and;

52 (e ) My clients statements proving I did not intentionally mislead when informing  
53 them there was a trust account at the B of A and Lloyds Bank for clients purchase  
54 money because;

55 (f) I and my clients and relied upon the said banks independently Informing said  
56 clients that the Trust Account **did** Exist contrary to the 1983 Prosecutor's and Postal  
57 Inspector's claim there was **no** trust account which FPD failed to expose and;

58 (g) said Prosecutor and Postal Inspector concealed my clients paid the banks not  
59 me or my company and the banks knew what the money was for.

60 The 2018 prosecutor S M. Paidipaty's continued this concealment of said defence  
61 evidence rendering his opposition to P of HC void and an abuse of due process as  
62 untruthful. The intent was to mislead the current DJ Illuson as to fact which he  
63 should not have done further obstructing justice in the process. HHJD Illuson having  
64 noted the evidence in my P of HC supporting said government's obstruction of  
65 justice errored when accepting said 2018 prosecutor's opposition to P of HC without  
66 comment which prejudiced me. A reasonable Jurist would find this denied  
67 Constitutional Rights..

68 2 – HHDJ ILLuson, and the 1985 DJ, noting my P of HC unchallenged un-opposed  
69 evidence confirming It was the ineffective assistance of 1983 FPD's office that  
70 resulted in the false conviction and sentence when FPD wrongly refused to  
71 investigate and expose the Government's obstruction of justice and his failure to  
72 motion the court to dismiss indictment in a timely manner before sentencing. The  
73 1983 FPD's further ineffective assistance is when he failed to investigate and object

74 to the totally false and contrived PSI report designed and resulting in the court  
75 angrily and maliciously imposing unreasonable sentence based upon false psi facts  
76 and purged testimony which misstated :

77 (a) I had not provided my financial state which I had at prior arraignment.

78 (b) That I supposedly lied to my colleges and friends when requesting  
79 character references for concurrent immigration status which PSI  
80 erroneously claimed as untrue. The FPD failed to investigate my concurrent  
81 USINS application for immigration status for which said references  
82 supported. FPB advised me to file said references with the Probation office  
83 but refused to inform the Court of the USINS proceeding. The Prosecutor  
84 knew of the US Immigration proceedings but concealed it from the court  
85 with the intent of prejudicing the DJ against me allowing DJ to wrongly  
86 believe I was liar. FPD failed to object or motion the court with the truth.

87 ( C ) HHDJ Illuson refused to consider the evidence raised in my P of HC that  
88 the 1983 FPD failed to investigate the Prosecutor's and Postal Inspector's  
89 additional obstruction of justice when they maliciously deceived the Court  
90 that I had a history of theft since being in California which is untrue. ILLuson  
91 J failed to consider or discuss that Prosecutor S M. Paidipaty , like the 1983  
92 Prosecutor and Postal Inspector, had concealed the defence evidence:

93 (i) that I had secured a Civil Judgment against Mr R L Abbott, ex  
94 partner, at the Contra Costa County Court proving his embezzlement  
95 of money from my company RSJ USA Corp and his stealing my ID  
96 facilitating his stealing money from my good credit rating leaving me



with the debt which Illuson DJ noted FPD refused to investigate or present to the court in a timely manner.

(ii) (ii) that the Government's concealment of the evidence proving Rudy Mayer, Relator, had falsified my Mortgage application which my had writing samples proved. Illuson DJ failed to consider This caused my infant daughters and family to become homes and the same to my English family. The FPB negligent when not investigating the forgoing and for not motioning the court as to the truth and the Government's deception and manipulation of the Court's process in this regard.

(d) Illuson J failed to consider the P OF HC evidence confirming FPD failed to investigate my dyslexia facilitated Mr Abbott's crimes and this combined with the 1983 prosecutor's and Postal Inspector's selective and malicious scheme to convict me through their obstruction of justice caused my suffering debilitating Adjustment Reaction rendering me "unable to do anything simple" and open to the suggestion to plead guilty as confirmed by expert un-challenged and unopposed witness Doctor Sycorski testimony at the subsequent bail jumping trial WWS-83-cr-0693 which also introduced evidence that during the entire fraud proceeding I was under psychotherapy at the Mount Diablo Rehabilitation Centre supporting the evdnce that I, at the time, was unable to make rational decision e.g. to plead guilty. The Court record proves my confusion in this regard as raised in my P of HC.

(e) Illuson DJ further erred when noting the Fpd's further negligent when Not motioning the court to stay proceedings because of my deplorable

121 mental condition and for the court to order expert witness on learning  
122 disability dyslexia to guide the court on the detrimental effects Dyslexia will  
123 have upon the proceedings' in a timely manner. **Ref P of HC filed and**  
124 **served in this Court.** Dyslexia is defined as " One who cannot understand  
125 the meaning of that which is written and I am very slow at processing  
126 information forcing me to trust others interpretation of written mater. **See**  
127 **Medical diagnosis of Doctor Beverly Hornsby, UK and Mr Guy Grey,**  
128 **member of Royal Academy's working team on dyslexia diagnosis filed and**  
129 **served exhibited with P of HC.**

130  
131 I filed objection to 2018 prosecutor's opposition to P of HC copied to said  
132 prosecutor's office.

133  
134 HHDJ Illuson then erred when dismissing my P of HC on grounds I did not file  
135 objections to Prosecutor's opposition which the record confirms I did in a timely  
136 manner. Illison DJ refused to consider the the arguments, supporting evidence and  
137 supporting law raised in my P of HC. This again is judicial error and an abuse of  
138 discretion contravening the Cannons Law regarding Judges duties, ethics and  
139 morels. A jurist would find this a denial of Constitutional Rights. ILLuson DJ informed  
140 me I must apply for a certificate of Appealability with the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit which I did.

141  
142 ON April 17, 2020, the 9<sup>th</sup> circuit denied said certificate on grounds that " a jurist of  
143 reason would find it debatable whether the Sec 2255 motion states a valid claim of  
144 denial of a Constitutional Right and that jurist ... would find it debatable whether

district court was correct in its procedural ruling, to dismiss P of HC quoting **Slack V. McDaniel and Gonzalez**. These case do not apply because their circumstances are different to mine and thay concern a state prisoner. A reasonable jurist would not only find said 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit order an abuse of discretion and due process contravening The Cannons of Law requiring Judges ethics and morel which said judges appear to have abused supporting denial of U.S Constitutional Rights and International right pursuant to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights baring torture through false imprisonment signed into US Federal Law requiring the U.S Federal Justice System to treat me, an English Citizen, equally to U.S citizens. I and my family are victims of said false imprisonment and continue to suffer said un-warranted and un-Constitutional punishment which continues to date as argued herein which also contravened the intent of Habeas Corpus as stated in-my **P of HC** and as-reasonable-Jurist would agree..

The 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit sent their denial order of April 2020 to the wrong UK address. After informing the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Clerk's office of this error, I received said order several months later in early January 2021..

I applied for reconsideration en banc. On January 15<sup>th</sup> 2021, the 9<sup>th</sup> circuit dismissed it on grounds of 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Rules. R 27-10; 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Gen The motion for reconsideration is denied. There was no judicially rendered opinion concerning the issues of prior abuse of due process or the issues stated in my P of HC or the post-conviction evidence supporting innocents or the 1985 and 2018 prosecutor's

meritless opposition P of HC or said obstruction of justice negating convictions in fact they arguably intentionally avoid it creating injustice.

I appealed to the Supreme Court..

Judge's rulings clearly erroneous:

- (i) Abuse of discretion, De Novo, the requirement that findings be clearly erroneous to be set-aside is a standard of review used especially by an appellate court when reviewing a trial (as opposed to a jury's) findings of fact for error.
- (ii) Judges abuse of discretion:
- (iii) An error of Judgment by a trial court in making a ruling that is clearly unreasonable, erroneous. Or arbitrary by the facts or law applicable in the case. 1<sup>st</sup> Step:... Determine...De Novo whether.. trial court identified the correct legal rule to apply, ID at 1262. De Novo if (Id. At 1262. 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Determine.. trial court's application of correct legal standard... was (1) illogical, (2) implausible or (3) without support I reference that may be drawn from facts on records. See: US V Hinkson, 585 F.3d 1247 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009) It is clear the lower judges have abused their discretion as case law support listed in list of authorities herewith.

The Prosecutors and Postal Inspector or any of the lower Court 'judges to date have NOT considered the legal fact that said conviction and sentence must be set-aside on grounds they resulted from obstruction and perversion

1 of justice. Ref: my P of HC No. 1551 which adequately described said this  
193 obstruction of justice which said judges recognised but refused to consider  
194 denying my Constitutional and International rights contravening the U.S Bill  
195 of Rights..

196  
197 **Argument:**

198 Actual Innocents is a special standard of review in legal cases to prove that a  
199 charged defendant did not commit the crime that he or she is accused of,  
200 which is often applied by the appellant courts to prevent a miscarriage of  
201 justice. The actual innocents standard may be invoked at any time and not  
202 only in criminal proceedings but in immigration and other civil proceedings.  
203 This is pursuant to Public Law 88-352 (78 Stat. 241) The Civil Rights Act of  
204 1964 prohibits discrimination and the ADA ACT 1009. See: District Attorney's  
205 Office V. Osborne, 557 U.S 52 (2009), Schlup V. Delo, 513 U.S 298 (1995). US  
206 V. Olano, 507 U.S. 725, 736 (1993) – Collateral review ...Miscarriage of  
207 justice. Henderson V. US, 568 U.S 266 (2013) Davis v. US, 417 U.S 333, 346-  
208 47 (1974) \_ There can be no room for doubt that such a circumstance  
209 inherently results in a complete miscarriage of Justice and present  
210 exemptional circumstances that justify collateral relief. The test for abuse  
211 of discretion requires us to determine whether the trial court acted in an  
212 arbitrary or unreasonable manner without reference to any guiding rules or  
213 principle See: Jelinek V. Cases, 328 S.W,3d 526 (Tex. 2010. See: Kolender V.  
214 Lawson, 461 U.S. 352,357-358 4 Johnson V United States Opinion of the  
215 Court(1983). The prohibition of vagueness in criminal statutes "is a well-

216 recognised requirement, consonant with ordinary notions of fair play  
217 and the settled rule of law." And a statute that flouts it violates the first  
218 essential of due process". See: IN Aguilar, the Court decided that he then  
219 general obstruction-of-justice statute, 18 U.S.C Sec 1503, included a "nexus  
220 requirement/ 10 10 id at 599-600. Aguilar's nexus requirement limits the  
221 scope of action for which a defendant can be criminally liable by requiring an  
222 "intent" to influence judicial or grand jury proceedings"; that is, the  
(Objective) act must have relationship in time, causation or logic with the  
224 judicial proceedings" allegedly obstructed. 11 11!d. at 599.. Aguilar  
225 requires only that obstruction of an official proceeding is reasonably  
226 foreseeable. 13 13 United States v. Paugh, 945 F.3d 9, 21-22 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2019,  
227 United States V. Phillips. 583 F.3d 1261, 1264 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009. ...that ones  
228 actions are likely to affect" an official proceeding remains an essential  
229 element of Sec 1512 ( c )(2) obstruction of Justice 14 14 Aguilar 515 U.S 599;  
230 United States V. Sutherland, 92221 F.3d 421, 427-28 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir, 2019,, Cert  
231 denied, 140 S,CT 1106 (2020) See: Marinello v. United States 16 16 138 S.  
232 CT 1101.

233  
234 **CONCLUSION:** he forgoing confirms that the 1983 prosecutor and Postal  
235 inspector Nexus – Mens Rea or Actus Reus Element has not been denied or  
236 opposed to date as I argue above and in my P of HC No. 1551. To date all  
237 lower Court refuse to consider these issues prosecutorial misconduct  
238 criminal issue and its supporting evidence. The 2018 prosecutor S M  
239 PadyPati arguably joined the 1983 prosecutor's scheme when filling

meritless opposition to P of HC and HHDJ Illuson and the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Judges including 1985/6 HHJ Choy and the 2020 and 2021 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Judges to wrongly suppress my P of HC, Therefore, any reasonable jurist would agree this denies me my Constitutional and International and common law rights arguably in contravention of Tile 18 USC Sec 1503, 1512( c )(2) beyond a reasonable doubt and arguably proves ineffective assistance of council who failed to investigate said obstruction and move the court to dismiss indictment. Prior to sentencing. Notably, said judges realising convictions and prison sentence resulted from said obstruction of justice did not automatically vacate the sentence and did not release me for prison in contravention of not only the U.S Constitution and Bill of Right but as The said 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights Baring torture through false imprisonment and said judges have permitted said punishment to continue to and hereafter save for HHJ Peter Shaw. Freedom and Justice for all?

Therefore, for reasons stated above and in the cause and interests of natural justice both internationally and domestic I ask this court to grant my certiorari appeal for good cause shown and correct the injustice done to me internationally and set-aside the convictions in case 0213 and 0693.

Respectfullv

Dated July 28, 2021.

Keith Smeaton  
Appellant / Defendant

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED 1 to 14:

Did HHJD Illuson Error when:

1 - Dismissing P of HC on grounds Prosecutor S M Paidipaty's

objections to P OF HC are erroneous on grounds they conceal the truth facts of the case?

2 - HHDJ Illison was aware of the appellants un-challenged post-conviction evidence, arguments and supporting law exhibited in P of HC confirming the 1983 U.S Assistant prosecutor and Postal Inspector concealment of defence evidence from the Grand Jury (GJ) and subsequently the Federal Court HHDJ Schwarzer presiding who refused to consider them?

3 – Not considering the conviction against Appellant must be set-aside on grounds they resulted from the 1983 prosecutor's and postal inspector's obstruction and perversion of Justice argued in P of HC No. 1551? Which the Government has never denied or posed to date.

4 – When DJ denied pro-se P of HC on the papers refusing oral argument knowing pro-se appellant was unrepresented?

5– Was the 2018 Assistant prosecutor in error when concealing / omitted the evidence that the convictions against appellant were a result of Government obstruction of justice which he continued to conceal from the courts.

6 – Were the 2020 and 2021 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Judges in error when dismissing appellant's appeals on erroneous grounds when they refused to consider the issues of P of HC evidence proving convictions resulted from governments obstruction of justice and the lower DJ's error of her refusing to consider the issues of the P of HC and allowing prosecutor's wrongly accepted prosecutor's opposition to P of HC?

7 – Was appellant's Constitutional Rights under e.g. the 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments and would a jurist of reason agree his Constitutional rights have been denied? 8 -Are the



designs of eth U.S Federal Courts have international jurisdiction when federal conviction are accepted in foreign nations such as UK appellant who is an English Citizen.

8 – Has appellant been subject to false imprisonment when the court refused to comply with the intent of Habeas Corpus when judges refuse to comply with Title 28 USC Sec 2255.

9 - Has appellants rights under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Right baring torture through false imprisonment of which the U.S is a signatory?

10 – As a signatory to said treaty should Appellant, foreign national who initially legally entered he USA be treated equally to U.S Citizens such as Appellant's infant U.S Citizen Daughters? Who as a result of said bogus conviction lost their farther for eleven years to their prejudice, discrimination and detriment.

11 – Did the said obstruction of justice cause appellants mental suffering through adjustment reaction.

12 – Was the appellant denied his constitution rights through infective assistance of counsel.

13 – Did the DJs error when not staying the proceedings to obtain expert witness to guide and inform all courts on the detrimental effects appellant's learning disability will have on thee proceedings?

14 – Is appellant's claim against Prosecutors and Postal Inspectors of obstruction of justice valid under Title 18 USC Sec 1503, 1502( c )(2) and or 26 U.S.C Sec 7212 on grounds the USC has found no man is above the law.