

Court

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July 27th, 2021

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

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 Pain 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 disability 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 Eliza Prelogqr, 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 28th 2021.

USA.

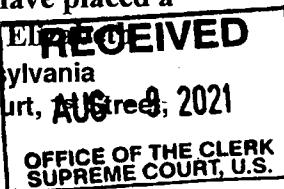


TABLE OF AUTHORTITES CITED Cases:

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

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

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

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

7the 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. Diname, 954 F.2d 616, 626 (5h 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)**

**U.S v HINKSON, 525 F.3d 1247 (9th Cir. 2009) en banc
UNITED STATES V. AGUILAR, 199 515 U.S. 593 (1995)**

Public Law 88-352 (78 Stat. 241)

The Civil Rights Act 1964

District Attorneys Ofice 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, 5th, 6ths and 14th Amendments.

U.S Constitution 1st, 5th 6ths and 14th Amendments,

The U.S Bill of Rights

Article 39/40 of Magna Carta Constitutionally guaranteeing a fare 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 STAUTUATORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED:

Abuse of power and authority and malfeasance in office

Fales Imprisonment

Denial of Common Law Rights

Conspiracy to selectively and maliciously prosecute Appellant

Prosecutorial abuse Assistant US Prosecutor's and Postal Inspectors Negligence

FPDs infective 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.

1. Title 18 USC Sec 1503, 1512(c)(2)
Public Law 88-352 (7.8. STAT. 24)

Statement of the case

Docket 20-7728 – Certiorari Appeal from 9th 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

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

20
21 2 - **Background:** On September 14th, 2017 HHJ Peter Shaw, 9th Circuit Court of Appeal
22 Commissioner, pursuant to **Stephens V. Herrera, 464 F.3d 895, 897 (9th Circuit 2006)**,
23 ordered Appellant's original 1985 Sec 2255 Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (P of HC) No.
24 WWS-85-CV-1551 in Case WWS-83-cr-0213 (Mail Fraud), transferred it to lower District
25 Court for hearing and close the original action. It came before HHDJ Illison. In 2018.
26 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 9th 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 Illusion as to fact which he
63 should not have done further obstructing justice in the process. HHJD Illusion 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 Illusion 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 decived the Court
90 that I had a history of theft since being in California which is untrue. ILLusion
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 a 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

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

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

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

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

mental condition and for the court to order expert witness on learning disability dyslexia to guide the court on the detrimental effects Dyslexia will have upon the proceedings' in a timely manner. **Ref P of HC filed and served in this Court.** Dyslexia is defined as " One who cannot understand the meaning of that which is written and I am very slow at processing information forcing me to trust others interpretation of written mater. **See Medical diagnosis of Doctor Beverly Hornsby, UK and Mr Guy Grey, member of Royal Academy's working team on dyslexia diagnosis filed and 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 Illusion 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 9th Circuit which I did.

141
142 ON April 17, 2020, the 9th 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

145 district court was correct in its procedural ruling, to dismiss P of HC quoting **Slack V.**

146 **McDaniel and Gonzalez.** These case do not apply because their circumstances are

147 different to mine and they concern a state prisoner. A reasonable jurist would not

148 only find said 9th Circuit order an abuse of discretion and due process contravening

149 The Cannons of Law requiring Judges ethics and morel which said judges appear to

150 have abused supporting denial of U.S Constitutional Rights and International right

151 pursuant to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights baring torture through

152 false imprisonment signed into US Federal Law requiring the U.S Federal Justice

153 System to treat me, an English Citizen, equally to U.S citizens. I and my family are

154 victims of said false imprisonment and continue to suffer said un-warranted and un-

155 Constitutional punishment which continues to date as argued herein which also

156 contravened the intent of Habeas Corpus as stated in my P of HC and as reasonable-

157 Jurist would agree..

158

159 The 9th Circuit sent their denial order of April 2020 to the wrong UK address. After

160 informing the 9th Circuit Clerk's office of this error, I received said order several

161 months later in early January 2021..

162

163 I applied for reconsideration en banc. On January 15th 2021, the 9th circuit

164 dismissed it on grounds of 9th Circuit Rules. R 27-10; 9th Cir. Gen The motion for

165 reconsideration is denied. There was no judicially rendered opinion concerning the

166 issues of prior abuse of due process or the issues stated in my P of HC or the post-

167 conviction evidence supporting innocents or the 1985 and 2018 prosecutor's

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

170

171 I appealed to the Supreme Court..

172

173 Judge's rulings clearly erroneous:

174 (i) Abuse of discretion, De Novo, the requirement that findings be clearly
175 erroneous to be set-aside is a standard of review used especially by an
176 appellant court when reviewing a trial (as opposed to a jury's) findings of
177 fact for error.

178 (ii) Judges abuse of discretion:

179 (iii) An error of Judgment by a trial court in making a ruling that is clearly
180 unreasonable, erroneous. Or arbitrary by the facts or law applicable in the
181 case. 1st Step:... Determine...De Novo whether.. trial court identified the
182 correct legal rule to apply, ID at 1262. De Novo if (Id. At 1262.

183 2nd Step: Determine.. trial court's application of correct legal standard... was
184 (1) illogical, (2) implausible or (3) without support I reference that may be
185 drawn from facts on records. See: US V Hinkson, 585 F.3d 1247 (9th Cir. 2009)
186 It is clear the lower judges have abused their discretion as case law support
187 listed in list of authorities herewith.

188

189 The Prosecutors and Postal Inspector or any of the lower Court 'judges to
190 date have NOT considered the legal fact that said conviction and sentence
191 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 alsik 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 s defendant can be criminally liable by requiring an
222 "intent" to influence judicial or grand jury proceedings"; that is , the
223 (Objective) act must have relationship in time, causation or lodgic with the
224 judicial proceedings" allegedly obstructed. 11 11!d. ata 599.. Aguilar
225 requires only that obstruction of an official proceeding is reasonably
226 foreseeable. **13 13 Unites States v. Paugh, 945 F.3d 9, 21-22 (2nd Cir. 2019,**
227 **United States V. Phillips. 583 F.3d1261, 1264 (10th Cir. 2009.** ...that ones
228 actions are likely tp affect" an official proceeding remains an essential
229 element of Sec 1512 (c)(2) obstruction of Justice 14 14 Argiilar 515 U.S 599;
230 **United States V. Sutherland, 92221 F.3d 421, 427-28 (4th Cir, 2019,, Cert**
231 denied, 140 S,CT 1106 (2020) See: **Marinello v. United States 16 16 138 S.**
232 **CT 1101.**
233
234 **CONCLUTION:** 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

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

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

259

260 Respectfully



Dated July 28, 2021.

261
262
263 Keith Smeaton
264 Appellant / Defendant
265



QUESTIONS PRESENTED 1 to 14:

Did HHJD Illusion 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, augments 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 9th 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 1st, 5t,h 6ths and 14th 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.