

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Can the Executive Branch of U.S. Government impose martial law upon all courts in America so that judges follow the law?
2. If federal judges do not follow the law, does the Executive have inherent authority to supersede courts?
3. Do judges have the right to sanction litigants for complying with *The Federalist Papers*?
4. What remedies do the President and Vice President have against courts in which judges in America are vexatious to the interests of the American people?
5. What legal power exists under Article 2 of the Constitution to compel all nine justices of this Supreme Court to resign so that the President can appoint more capable judges?
6. Does the President have the inherent right to recall federal judges for not doing their jobs properly under the law?
7. Does the Constitution allow former executives who are still alive (Presidents Bush, Clinton, Obama and Trump) to demand their appointed judges resign for violating their oaths?
8. What right does a judge in America have to sanction a litigant for following the law and trying to serve his/her nation?
9. Does the Constitution allow children of the next generation to succeed despite the errors of their judicial system?
10. How many petitions from Appellant does this Supreme Court have to deny before President Biden and Vice President Harris have good cause under their inherent Executive Authority to replace every judicial officer in the United States?

LIST OF PARTIES

ANTHONY A. PATEL, an individual, Petitioner/Plaintiff and Appellant,

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
Defendant and Respondent.

Real Party in Interest: SONYA BHATIA, an individual.

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I, Anthony A. Patel, do hereby certify that there are no publicly-held companies or corporations as interested entities or persons to list in this Statement.

DATED: May 24, 2021



Anthony A. Patel
Appellant
Pro Se

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Anthony A. Patel vs. Superior Court of Los Angeles County
(Real Party in Interest: Sonya Bhatia), Supreme Court of California, Docket Case Number: S265082. Date of Entry of Order Denying Petition for Review: December 23, 2020.

Anthony A. Patel vs. Superior Court of Los Angeles County
(Real Party in Interest: Sonya Bhatia), California Court of Appeal, Docket Case Number: B307843. Date of Appellate Order: October 7, 2020.

Anthony A. Patel vs. Sonya Bhatia Patel, Dissolution of Marriage Family Law Proceeding, Superior Court of California (County of Los Angeles) Docket Case Number: BD585163. Date of Final Judgment: July 30, 2020.

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is proper in this case as the petition for review in this proceeding was denied by the California Supreme Court on December 23, 2020. Under this Court's current extended deadlines during the Covid-19 pandemic, the deadline to file this instant petition for a writ of certiorari is 150 days (the 150th day was a Saturday, May 22, 2021, so the Petition is timely submitted on the next court day, i.e. Monday, May 24, 2021).

This petition flows directly from denial of review by a state court of last resort on December 23, 2020. Thus, this Court's final jurisdiction is customary and proper in such cases which arise from state courts.

LEGAL ISSUES IN THIS CASE

The legal issue in this case is rather straightforward: in a settled dissolution matter which resolved on the eve of trial after 7 years of litigation, a judge does not possess any legal authority after the fact to sanction or deem a litigant vexatious for bringing about the very settlement which is the objective of family law litigation. In this case, California judge Bruce Iwasaki was rather upset at Appellant's pledge of allegiance with Article II of the Constitution rather than paying homage to incapable judges like Mr. Iwasaki. Appellant chooses to instead rely on the judgment of almost 160 million American voters in 2020 and rather prefers the wise judgement of our original constitutional framers and the founders of American society on July 4, 1776.

These concepts trouble judges nowadays. So, they deemed Appellant vexatious and sanction him. Notably, Appellant settled his dissolution case with the other party on his own – not with a judge's help. Yet, his constitutional rights have been squelched for merely doing his job. First and Fifth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Due process does not allow a judge to brand a litigant vexatious or sanction Appellant after the case is already settled because the judge feels left out of the process. Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Courts in America fail to comply with the international legal system affording basic rights to all human beings. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Thus, they violate Appellant's rights in contravention of international laws which apply in the United States since 1945. United Nations Charter.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Appellant and the real party Sonya Bhatia (“Bhatia”) were in a family law proceeding which Appellant commenced in July 2013. After seven years of constant litigation, a trial was set at the end of July 2020. On the eve of trial, the parties resolved all of the issues and the family law trial court entered a final judgment ending the matter.

A few days later, Judge Iwasaki, decided that he would start his own version of the law, and decided after the case was already over that he would now sanction Appellant and deem Appellant a vexatious litigant. Judge Iwasaki’s judgment is seriously flawed and indicates that judges in this country require approval from the Executive, Article II of the Constitution, before making any further rulings in cases.

Judges cannot interpose their own rules after cases are over. To do so violates the very meaning after cases are settled under due process considerations. Moreover, when Appellant sought permission to review his case in the appellate court, the California Court of Appeal did not allow his writ to be reviewed. In fact, Appellant was denied permission to even file his writ, thereby eliminating his First Amendment right to petition and seek redress. *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015).

The reality is very difficult for judges to accept even though it should be easy. President Trump threatened China and they hit America back so hard that most Americans cannot even accept that they have been under the equivalent of global nuclear attack every day since the Fall of 2019 to the spring of 2021.

STATEMENT OF CASE

Judges in America do not think that the laws apply to them nor do they believe that they are under the law. For this reason, the Executive Power of the United States is required to bring the entire Judicial Branch in compliance with the Law by July 4, 2021. The inherent power of the Executive shall govern to preserve, protect and defend this nation, from all enemies, foreign and domestic, which cause harm to the American people. Article 2, Constitution.

The United States is under serious attack for the past 20 years starting on September 11, 2001. But, judges in U.S. courts are instead making a delusional mockery of our history of the past 245 years by their behavior at the present time. Unlike judges in America, China clearly remembers President George H.W. Bush's speech on September 11, 1990 about a "new world order" and the judgment of the Chinese was to thwart this order by launching the equivalent of Pearl Harbor 1941 and 9/11/01 warfare every day, all-day, upon all Americans for about the past two years. By the time that a judge catches up to that world reality of the fact that they have been under attack in 2019 and 2020 by China, the entire past 245 years will become obsolete since July 4, 1776. President Biden is now the Commander-in-Chief. His lawful orders will be followed by the nine individual justices in this Supreme Court and their staff at all times. We have already lost a lot of ground to the rest of the world with judges living in their delusional, fairy-tale, mickey-mouse Disneyland view of reality. Judges have to eventually grow up.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF WRIT PER ARTICLE TWO

The reasons for the writ and the mandate of Executive Authority to be imposed upon Article III of the Constitution are already set forth in the following matters already presented to this Supreme Court:

Case no. 20-7450 (*Patel v. Regents of the University of California*)

Case no. 20-7555 (*Patel v. Miller*)

Case no. 20-7747 (*Patel v. Robinson*)

The apparent bipolar mental condition of Appellant appears to be cured by President Trump's time in office: the President's Way (Joseph R. Biden, Junior) shall govern in this Supreme Court by no later than July 4, 2021 (the same way as it once did when he was the Vice President back on July 4, 2012).

All staff and law clerks of all judges in all federal courts must be ordered to comply forthwith with all lawful orders of the 46th presidential administration.

ARGUMENT PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVES 1 TO 46

Appellant's arguments are stated by each of 46 presidential administrations per *The Declaration of Independence* on July 4, 1776. Executive Officers 1 through 46. Article Two, U.S. Constitution.

Executives 1 to 46 are substantially important. Supreme Court Rules 10 and 12. This writ concerns fulfilling the wishes of 46 presidential administrations and their executive oaths to their nation's ideals for the past 245 years. *Id.*

Judges in America are currently departed from the customary and usual norms of law practice (and customary and usual norms of human reality perception). The Judiciary runs directly counter to both President Biden and Vice President Harris. Executive Order 14023.

The entire judiciary is currently vexing their fellow 300+ million citizens and requires approval prior to issuing any further orders in any cases or controversies. Articles II and III, Constitution.

THE CONCLUSION PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 14023

Executive Order 14023 functions as continuing legal education for judges in America starting at Noon Eastern Time on January 20, 2021. Article Two, Constitution.

Courts thus require permission from the Executive Branch of U.S. Government to issue any further rulings in any case or controversy beginning on July 4, 2021.

DATED: May 24, 2021



Anthony A. Patel
Appellant
In Pro Se