

No 21-5581

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Raoul Lafond

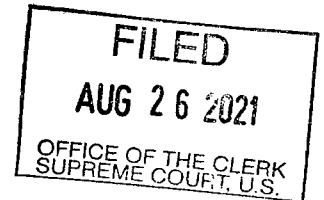
Plaintiff-Petitioner, Pro Se

Vs.

RICHARD S. GLASER JR., CHIEF A.U.S.A.
WALTER C. HOLTON JR., U.S. ATTORNEY
CLIFTON THOMAS BARRETT, A.U.S.A.
LYNNE P. KLAUER, A.U.S.A.

Respondent's

ORIGINAL



ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR CERTIORARI

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NORTH LAKE CORRECTIONAL
FACILITY
POST OFFICE BOX 1500
BALDWIN MI. 49304

PETITION FOR CERTIORARI

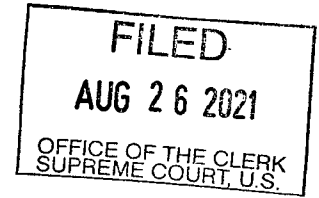
QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. The supreme court In NEITZKE, Recognized that: A complaint is Frivolous if it is, without Arguable Merit either In Law or In Fact.. Doesnt Theories of what the plaintiff Claimed have to be Undisputably Meritless In Order for the Court's Below to determined allegation from plaintiff's complaint are Frivolous?
2. Since Amendment V, the Constitution of the United States required " All Felonies be Tried upon Indictment by a Grand Jury. " Isn't It a Violation," Under Fifth Amendment right of the plaintiff, for Any United States Attorney, to act before the court's Using an Indictment knowing to be falsify to prosecute the Plaintiff?

LIST OF PARTIES IN COURT BELOW

Raoul Lafond, Plaintiff-Petitioner Pro Se

RICHARD S. GLASER JR., CHIEF A.U.S.A.
WALTER C. HOLTON JR., U.S. Attorney
CLIFTON THOMAS BARRETT, A.U.S.A.
LYNNE P. KLAUER, A.U.S.A.



CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Raoul Lafond, Plaintiff-Petitioner Hereinafter Plaintiff's submitted this list of disclosure statement, listing Parties not appear in the Caption on the cover page in this petition for Certiorari, as required this court by form No. S Ct. 29.1.

SANDRA J. HAIRSTON
ACTING U.S. ATTORNEY

LIST OF CASES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THIS CASE

1. United States District Court for the Middle District Greenboro North Carolina.
2. 6:96-CR-212-1
3. United States of America Vs. Raoul Lafond
4. Date of entry of judgment **April 2, 1998**

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*CITATIONS OF OPINIONS AND ORDERS
IN CASE*

The Opinion and Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, have not yet been reported and believe its because of unpublished Opinion of the Fourth Circuit, therefore can not be reprinted for the use of Appendix's.

The Fourth Circuit's Opinion affirms Judgment of The United States District Court For the Middle District of North Carolina, Greensboro Division, and the decision was based on Unpublished Opinion, and was not found reported yet. Therefore, could not be reprinted for the Use of Appendix's.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The judgment of the United States Court of appeals for the fourth circuit was entered On June 28, 2021. There's no pending order regarding a panel rehearing or rehearing en Bank because the fourth circuit court of appeals suspend oral argument and determined that any argument and legal contentions presented in this case that's before them, would not aid the decisional process. for such reason the plaintiff did not bother filing any rehearing brief.

This petition is filed within 90 days of the date, so that this court has jurisdiction to review the judgment of the fourth circuit on petition for certiorari rests by virtue of section 1254(1) of the judicial code (28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1)).

STATUTES INVOLVED

The relevant statutory provisions are deprivation of rights under color of law as amended, U.S. Code title 18 part 1 chapter 13 section 242. the respondent's submitted indictment charging the plaintiff in the court, in Illegal manner that have no parallel to laws and constitution of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

According to the use of false indictment against the plaintiff during criminal proceedings, On June 18, 2020 the plaintiff filed a civil action complaint pursuant BIVENS, and this is after learning the respondents, from therein defendants, deprived the plaintiff of liberty and property without due process of law of the United States, while acting under color of federal law and color of authority. in the action complaint the plaintiff seeks \$35,000,000.00 million dollars in damages from each individual defendants and demanded a jury trial.(Doc.# 1).

On January 14, 2021, upon considering the magistrate judge recommendation, the district court agrees that the action complaint before them against the four defendant's are "Frivolous" and failed to state its claim. Therefore, accepted the magistrate judge judge recommendation in full and dismissed the action complaint against the four defendants.(Doc.# 8)

On February 1st 2021, notice of appeal was giving to United States middle district court, Greensboro North Carolina. on February 2, 2021 plaintiff filed appeal brief in the fourth circuit court of appeals, thereafter received appeal number of 21-6177. On June 29, 2021, the fourth circuit Entered Unpublish Opinion and

affirmed judgment of U.S. middle district court Greensboro North Carolina.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

On November 25, 1996 a superseding indictment under number 6:96CR212-1, was filed in United States middle district court Greensboro North Carolina charging the plaintiff with multiple counts of felonies as follow:

Count One, conspiracy to distribute 50 grams of cocaine base crack.

Count Two, using a firearms in relation to a drug trafficking crime and

Count Three through Thirteen, Monetaring money laundering.

After entered a plea of not guilty, however, the plaintiff attended a second trial where the juries found the plaintiff guilty and thereafter was sentenced in count One, to four hundred months imprisonment and in count Two, 60 months imprisonment to run consecutively to count (One) and in count Three through thirteen, 400 hundred months imprisonment to run concurrently to count One.

After Twenty six years while still incarcerated, with Nine and a half years left until projected release, January 21, 2030, the plaintiff learned that he have been suffering loss of liberty as a result of the indictment charges that was found to be "fraudulently manufactured" intentionally, while the fifth Amendment (Amendment v) to the United States constitution have already addressed criminal procedure applies to every level of the government, including the federal prosecutors in regards to U.S. Citizen or resident of the U.S., the protections of the fifth Amendment through the due process clause. U.S.A. Const. Amend. 5.

THE DISTRICT COURT DECISION

The plaintiff commenced this action by filling complaint against the four Versus defendants, On June 18, 2020. the district court January 14, 2021 decision that the complaint is "frivolous" or failed to state its claim, are Irrelevant to the breaking point, because Reports and Opinion of Forensic Expert were used in the complaint brief has foundation of the claim, at which actually reveal in detail who's the petite forger that fraudulently manufactured the indictment charging the plaintiff. How frivolous can such expert evidence be, when it is the expert evidence that lead the entire allegation of malicious misconduct of the defendants. How did the plaintiff failed to state his claim like the court below determined when it is the expert evidence could only title the plaintiff claim has a deprivation of liberty. The Opinion of the United States district court

for the middle district of North Carolina appears at (**APPENDIX (A)**).

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

On June 29, 2021 by unpublish opinion the fourth circuit court of appeals affirmed the district court order dismissing plaintiff complaint the district court dismissed under 28 U.S.C. Section 1915 A(b). this opinion holds conflict to both, plaintiff's right to constitution of the United States and principles established by this court in BIVENS. The report and opinion of the forensic expert that generally lead this entire claim against the defendants have been disregarded has if, it is legal to tried plaintiff's for felony charges on false indictment. The opinion of the fourth circuit court of appeals appears at (**APPENDIX (B)**).

EXISTENCE OF JURISDICTION IN COURTS BELOW

This action was commenced by plaintiffs in the United States district court for the middle district of Greensboro North Carolina because the court has jurisdiction over the matter pursuant to **28 U.S.C. section 1391 (a)**, and sections **1331** and **1343**, of the judicial code (**28 U.S.C. section 1331, 1343**).

The final judgment of the district court was entered on January 14, 2021. timely appeals were filed to the United States court of appeals for the fourth circuit, which had jurisdiction over the matter under **28 U.S.C. section 1281**.

ARGUMENT FOR ALLOWANCE OF WRIT

The decision below establish attitudinal and Irrational departures from well understood and long standing Fifth Amendment law of the United States that **requires felonies be tried only upon indictment by a grand jury. U.S.A. Const. Amend. 5.** On the same criteria, if not Ignored opinion of the forensic expert, it would not been difficult the fourth circuit court of appeals to find opinion of the forensic expert, are material facts that verify proof of causation between the officials conduct and the alleged injury. The court's below dismissed the action complaint has if the court below are not "oblige" to construe pro-se pleadings (liberally) and Interpret them to raise the strongest claims that the action complaint suggest. this court in NEITZKE, recognized that "FRIVOLITY" dismissals should only be ordered when legal theories are indisputably meritless. **NEITZKE V. WILLIAMS, 490 u.s. 319 325 109 S.Ct. 1827, 104 L.Ed 2 d 338 (1989)**

THE FOURTH CIRCUIT'S UNPUBLISH DECISION IS CONTRARY TO PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED BY THIS COURT

Whether the defendant's acted under color of federal authority gave rise to a federal cause of actions, for damages consequent upon their misconduct, the fourth circuit unpublish opinion is pretty much in conflict with plaintiff's right's to fifth Amendment constitutional law of the United States, and should be delt with as a matter of law and principles established by this court, **BIVENS V. SIX UNKNOWN NAMED FEDERAL AGENTS OF BUREAU NACORTICS**, 403 U.S. 389 91 S.Ct. 1995 29 L. Ed 2d 619 (1971), **CORRECTIONAL SERVICES CORPS V. MALESKO**, 534 U.S. 61 71 12 S.Ct. 515 (2001); **DAVIS v. PASSMAN**, 442 U.S. 228, 29 S. Ct. 2264 60 L. Ed. 2d 846 (1976), **ASHCROFT V. IQBAL**, 556 U.S. 662 678 129 S.Ct. 1937 L. Ed. 2d 818 (2009). The report and opinion of the forensic expert are evidence that verified the truth in detail, about the fictitious signature founded above the line entitled foreman in the indictment charging the plaintiff, *is the hand written signatures of chief assistant United States attorney RICHARD S. GLASER JR.*, Who, during the time relevant **to** filing of the indictment charging the plaintiff, were employed by U.S. attorney office, for the middle district of North Carolina.

Whether the fifth Amendment command's "*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury*" the defendant's, did act upon plaintiff's before the lower court's, without legal authority. the defendant intentionally submitted an indictment charging the plaintiff into the court, in Illegal manner that have NO parallel to laws and constitution of the United States. there can be no doubt that the defendant's routine and calculated misconduct was or is willful, a violation occur against plaintiff, that still is suffering loss's of liberty as a result of the defendant's misconduct. there is NO reasons or are No reasons in law, facts or equity to continue depriving plaintiff's constitutionally required fifth Amandment right to the further loss of anymore rights, particularly plaintiff's precious, and priceless liberty rights. Twenty Six years thus far of imprisonment are "Monstrously" an criminal amount of time to mistreated the plaintiff under the color of law; to stripped the plaintiff of all protected liberty interest, to sit in deficiance of both, the admonishment of the supreme court and the constitution of the United States.

In the eye's of the law, the defendant's had known this all alone, that the plaintiff, is being Illegaly forced

to spent three and a half decade's of imprisonment for felony charges that was not approved by a grand jury. **U.S.A. Const. Amend. 5.** In so doing, the defendant's Ignored the facts of wrongfully used authority under the color of law, however, does not disappear like a magic trick, because an agent acting albeit unconstitutionally in the name of the United States possesses a far greater capacity for harm than an individual trespasser exercising no authority other than his own. **403 U.S. at 392.** It has been the rules from the beginning "where federally protected rights have been invaded, then the court's will be alert to adjust their remedies so as to grant the necessary relief." **BELL V. HOOD, 327 U.S., at 684.** In this matter at hand when plaintiff's presented reports and opinions of the forensic Expert, it was to holds together the factual details, can imagine the court's not ignored, would have allowed the courts to draw reasonable inference that all four defendant's are liable for their misconduct alleged. **ASHCROFT V. IQBAL, 556 U.S. 662, 678 129 S.Ct. 1937 L.Ed.2d 818 (2009).** it is well settled that where legal rights have been invaded, and a federal statute provides for a general right to sue for such invasion, federal court's may use any available remedy to make good the wrong done. **BELL V. HOOD, 90 L.Ed. at 944.**

It is obvious that the plaintiff deprivation of liberty is an apparent and disturbing "Grievous Loss" and should be delt with as a matter of well settled law. In **BIVENS SUPRA**, this court recognized that claimant's may assert cause of action for damages caused by federal agents because an individual federal agent may be found liable for action "In Excess of the authority deligated to him. "**403 U.S. at 397.** Lacking any rational or principled basic of support, the decision below are clearly in conflict with the fifth Amendment constitutional law of the United States and contrary to this court ruling in **BIVENS**, the same case in which 40 years ago this court created a counterpart to **42 U.S.C. section 1983**, and authorized suits against federal employees in their individual capacities. **BIVENS**, from its inception has been based on the deterrence of individual officers who commit unconstitutional acts by means the defendant's in this matter cannot be allowed to profit from their own Illegal acts. **OLMSTEAD V. UNITED STATES, 227 U.S. 438, 471, 72 L.Ed. 944, 952-53, 48 S.Ct. 564.**

CONCLUSION

The decision below demonstrates so compelling a need for exercise of the court's power of supervision that it should be summarily reversed, under S. Ct. R. 16, On the issues presented by this petition. Each day that the decision of the lower court is allowed to stand, its strange logic and egregious misstatements of the law will predictable mischief the due process clause of the fifth Amendment constitution of the United States and principles established by this court. At the very least, this petition should be granted, In order to address the Fourth Circuit departure from constitutional law of the United States and long accepted BIVENS, rulings of this supreme court of the United States.

The Petition For Writ Of Certiorari Should Be Granted.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Raoul Lafon", followed by a large, stylized flourish or checkmark.

Date

August 26 2021