

OCT 11 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. _____

21-6040

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Louis Holgers, et al — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of Alaska Inc. et al RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Louis Holgers (EKLUND) #396774
(Your Name)

Anchorage Correctional Complex
1300 East 4th Avenue
(Address)

Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

ORIGINAL

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. IS the Constitution For the United States of America the Supreme law of the land?
2. Are all judicial officers, both of the United States & of the Several States, bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution?
3. Do the People of the United States have a Constitutional guarantee, under the 5th amendment, to the equal protection of the laws?
4. Do the People of the United States have a Constitutional guarantee - under the 5th amendment, to due process of law?
5. Do the People of the United States have a guarantee to the right of trial by jury in suits at common law where the value in controversy exceeds \$20.⁰⁰, under the 7th amendment.
6. Are unconstitutional laws, that are repugnant to the Constitution void?
7. Does 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) violate People's Constitutional guarantee of trial by jury, under the 7th Amendment?
8. Does 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) violate the People's right to the equal protection of the laws, under the 5th amendment, insofar as it violates the 7th amendment guarantee of trial by jury?
9. Does 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) violate People's right to due process of law, under the 5th Amendment, insofar as it violates the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury under the 7th Amendment?
10. IS 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) unconstitutional, being repugnant to the 5th & 7th amendments guarantee to the equal protection & due process of law & trial by jury, and void?
11. Are all writs & process issuing from courts of the United States required to bear the Seal of the ~~Seal~~^{Seal} Court, signature of the clerk & teste of the judge?
12. Are writs & process not bearing the Seal of the Court void?
13. Are the legal definitions of the words "writs" & "process" identical, or do they have separate meanings, with the word "writ" being specific in nature & the word "process" encompassing all of (the totality) the proceedings in any action or prosecution?

* LIST OF PARTIES *

All Parties do not appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all Parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this Petition is as follows:

Sharon L. Gleason; State of Alaska Inc.; William Martin Walker; Alaska Bar Association; Jonathan A. Woodman; Alaska Court System Inc.; Office of Children's Services Inc.; Morgan Bradford; Department of Health and Social Services Inc.; Office of the Attorney General Inc.; Shanna R. Johnston (Defendants - Appellees - Respondents).

John Wesley; Joulie Ann; A.W (minor child); D-K (minor child); C.R (minor child) (Plaintiffs - Appellants -)

NOTE: Sharon L. Gleason is listed here as a Party due to the fact that she was the primary ~~Plaintiff~~ Defendant in the original common law complaint. The District Court, with no explanation what-so-ever, removed her name from the list of defendants & altered the case name, after I filed my Notice of Appeal to the 9th Circuit.

* LIST OF DIRECTLY RELATED PROCEEDINGS *

1. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. Motion For leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. Filed on 2/21/2018, at dkt#
2. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. The Court's denial of my Motion For leave to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. Filed on April 9, 2018, at dkt#
3. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. The Judgment. Filed on April 16, 2018. at dkt#
4. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. Motion For Relief From a Final Judgment Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 60(b)(4)(6). Filed on September 11, 2020, at dkt#
5. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. The Court's denial of my Rule 60(b)(4)(6) Motion For Relief From a Final Judgment. Filed on October 9, 2020, at dkt#

6. U.S. District Court For the District of Alaska. Notice of Appeal to the 9th Circuit. Filed on November 3, 2020, at dkt #
7. U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit. Order to Show Cause Docket Fee due. Filed on November 10, 2020, at dkt #2.
8. U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit. Motion ³. Affidavit For Permission to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. Filed on November 30, 2020, at dkt #3.
9. U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit. Order to File a Statement explaining why my appeal is not Frivolous ³. Should go Forward. Filed on December 3, 2020, at dkt #4.
10. U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit. MY Statement that appeal should go Forward. Filed on January 8, 2021, at dkt #5.
11. U.S. Court of Appeals For the 9th Circuit. Order of Dismissal. Filed on July 21, 2021, at dkt #9.

RELATED CASES

1. Louis Holger, etal v. State of Alaska Inc., etal
9th Circuit Case No. 20-35567
District Court Case No. 3:18-CV-00040-SLG
U.S. District Court For the Dist., of AK, Anchorage
2. Louis Holger, etal v. United States of America Inc., etal. 9th Circuit Case No. 21-35442
District Court Case No. 3:18-CV-00241-RRB
U.S. District Court For the Dist., of AK. Anchorage.
3. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. LOUIS HOLGER EK LUND. District Court Case No. 3:18-CR-00035-SLG
U.S. District Court For the Dist., of AK, Anchorage

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OTHER - DEFINITIONS. Black's Law Dictionary 8th Ed.
Process - the proceedings in any action or prosecution.
Shall - Has a duty to; more broadly is required to.
Writ - A court's written order, in the name of a state or other competent legal authority, commanding the addressee to do or refrain from doing some specified act.

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PETITIONER'S DECLARATION
PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT
RULE 29.2

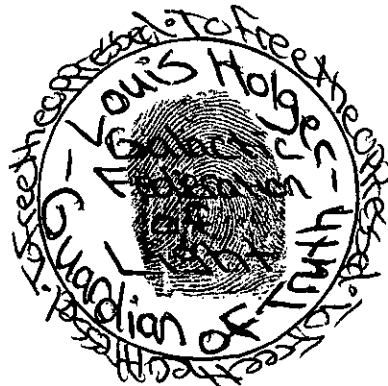
I Louis Helger, an Alaska Native Inupiat
People of the United States & a Guardian of
Truth, in this Article III Court of Record,
under Penalty of Perjury, declare the following
to be true & correct to the best of my knowledge
& belief:

I AM currently a prisoner at the Anchorage
Correctional Complex West. I AM depositing this
Petition for a writ of Certiorari into the ACC-West
Golf Mail box along with the proper request
form for the mail clerk to affix 1st class postage,
prepaid, to the envelope prior to mailing, as is done
for indigent prisoners with no money for postage.

I AM depositing this Petition into the
Prisoner mail box, exactly as described above,
on October 10, 2021. The envelope & its contents
are legal mail & the golf mail officer signs & dates
the envelope at the time of deposit, with the
date matching the date cited above.

Louis Helger Guardian of Truth
Louis Helger Guardian of Truth
Galactic Federation of Light

10/10/2021
Date



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

Petitioner respectfully Prays, to our Lord & Savior Jesus Christ of Nazareth, that a writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment(s) below:

* OPINIONS BELOW *

The following opinions were issued in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska & in the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit.

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit appears at Appendix A to this Petition.

The opinion of the United States District Court for the District of Alaska appears at Appendix B to this Petition.

NOTE: Petitioner is a Pro Se Political Prisoner, who has limited resources. I AM, additionally, currently confined to my cell for 23 hours a day due to the majority of housing units at the Anchorage Correctional Complex West being on an Active COVID-19 quarantine as a result of the plannedemic. Due to these facts I do not have access to the Federal Reporter, thus I have no knowledge as to whether the opinions above are published or unpublished.

* JURISDICTION *

The United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit decided my case on July 21, 2021. No Petition for a rehearing was filed in my case. The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under Article III Section 1 and 28 U.S.C. §1257(a) for the United States of America,

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. Constitution For the United States of America. Article III. Section 1 (Judicial Powers).

The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

2. Constitution For the United States of America. Article 6, Clause 2 (Supremacy clause).

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. Constitution For the United States of America. Article 6, Clause 3 (Constitutional Oath clause).

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

4. Constitution For the United States of America. Amendments (Due Process & Equal Protection clause).

No Person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any Person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

5. Constitution For the United States of America. Amendment 7. (Right of trial by jury in civil cases).

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury, shall

The general rule is that an unconstitutional act of the legislature protects no one. It is said that all persons are presumed to know the law, meaning that ignorance of the law excuses no one; if any person acts under an unconstitutional statute, he does so at his peril and must take the consequences.

Rights acquired under a statute while it is duly adjudged to be constitutional are valid legal rights that are protected by the constitution, not by judicial decision. But rights acquired under a statute that has not been adjudged valid are subject to be lost if the statute is adjudged invalid, though the statute was considered valid by eminent attorneys, public officers, and others. This general principle as to rights has varied in practical applications. Thus, it is held that the fact that one acts in reliance on a statute which has theretofore been adjudged unconstitutional does not protect him from civil or criminal responsibility, if his act otherwise subjects him to such liability. In a majority of jurisdictions it is held that reliance on a statute which is subsequently declared unconstitutional does not protect one from civil responsibility for an act in reliance thereon which would otherwise subject him to liability. On the other hand, occasionally the position has been taken, as far as omissions to perform some duty are concerned, that reliance on a statute which is subsequently held to be unconstitutional protects from civil or criminal liability one who omits an act which, but for the statute, would be required by law. It has been stated that an unconstitutional law should not be applied to work a hardship or impose a liability on one who has acted in good faith and relied on the validity of a statute before the courts have declared it invalid. And it has also been held that reliance on a statute subsequently declared unconstitutional may properly be considered by the jury on the issue of damages in a civil action against the one who relied upon the statute.

8. 16 American Jurisprudence, 2d, § 221. Interpretation of Constitution; Maintaining Separation of Powers.

Under the American system of constitutional government among the most important functions entrusted to the judiciary are the interpreting of constitutions and, as a closely connected power, the determination of whether laws and acts of the legislature are or are not contrary to the provisions of the Federal and State constitutions.

The judicial powers include the important functions of preventing departmental encroachment, such as marking out the boundaries of each department and remedying the invasions by either of the ~~territories~~ ^{territories} of the other. When called on to review and control the acts of an officer of a co-ordinate branch of the government, however, the courts should proceed with extreme caution, and the right to exercise the power should be manifestly clear. The whole subject as to the

Power of the judiciary to construe constitutions and thus to determine the constitutionality of acts of the other two departments of government has been accorded detailed consideration elsewhere.

It has been held in one jurisdiction that where there are two conflicting legislatures, each claiming the right to exercise legislative functions, it is for the courts to determine which has the lawful authority.

9. Title 1 United States Code. General Provisions. Chapter 2. Acts and Resolutions; Formalities of Enactment; Repeals; Sealing of Instruments. § 114 Sealing of Instruments.
In all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary; which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance.
10. Title 28 United States Code. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Part V Procedure. Chapter 13 Process. § 1691 Seal and teste of Process.
All writs and process issuing from a court of the United States shall be under the seal of the court and signed by the clerk thereof.
11. Title 28 United States Code. § 1915(e)(2)
The court may dismiss a case at any time, if the court determines the case is frivolous.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I, Louis Holder, an Alaska Native Inupiat People of the United States & a Guardian of Truth, under Penalty of Perjury, in this Article III court of Record, declare the following to be true & correct to the best of my knowledge & belief:

On February 21, 2018 I (Petitioner) Filed the original common law complaint (the common law complaint), in the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska, against the Respondents for their actions in a Political child human trafficking machine that abducts & trafficks children, for Federal Funding, in violation of child welfare laws designed to prevent the children from being removed from their Parents' Physical Custody.

The Primary Plaintiff was I, Louis Holder. The Primary defendant was a corporate attorney acting as a Judge, Sharon L. Gleason. The case name was Louis Holder, et al v. Sharon L. Gleason, et al. The case no. 3:18-CV-00079-TMB. The common law complaint was initially assigned to a corporate attorney, acting as an ~~attorney~~ Judge Timothy Mark Burgess (Burgess).

Along with the common law complaint was filed a motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Burgess issued an order, on 04/09/2018, denying my motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (falsely) claiming the common law complaint to be frivolous & ordering the clerk to issue a judgment in favor of the defendants (Respondents). The clerk entered the judgment on 04/10/2018. Burgess' 04/09/2018 violated Petitioner's: U.S. Constitutional right to a trial by jury, under the 7th Amendment; due process of law, under the 5th Amendment and the equal protection of the laws, under the 5th Amendment.

In addition neither Burgess' 04/09/2018 order, nor the clerk's 04/10/2018 contains the Seal of the Court as required under, both, 1 U.S.C. § 114 & 28 U.S.C. § 1691.

On September 11, 2020 Petitioner Filed a "Motion for Relief From a Final Judgment Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 60(b)(4)(6), with Supporting Affidavit" (the Rule 60(b)(4)(6) Motion). On September 24, 2020 Burgess recused himself from the common law complaint & it was reassigned to another corporate attorney, acting as a judge, Ralph R. Beistline (Beistline). At which time the Court (Dist. Court - AK) (unlawfully) altered the case name by removing my name, as the Primary Plaintiff, & replacing it with the name "John Wesley". as well as removing the

Corporate attorney Sharon L. Gleason's Name as, not only the Primary ~~defendant~~ defendant, but removing Sharon L. Gleason's Name in its entirety from the list of defendants. Then replacing, the Corporate attorney, Sharon L. Gleason's Name with the Name "State of Alaska Inc.". The District Court (unlawfully & fraud) altered the case Name from Louis Holger, et al v. Sharon L. Gleason, et al, to John Wesley, et al v. State of Alaska Inc., et al (this is explained in detail in Appendix I)

On October 9, 2020 Beistline issued an order denying my Rule 60(b)(4)(6) Motion. This is also in violation of Petitioner's right to trial by jury (7th Amend. U.S. Const), due Process of law & the equal protection of the laws (5th Amend. U.S. Const). In addition, Beistline's 10/09/2020 order does not contain the Seal of the Court as required by, both, 1 U.S.C. § 114 & 28 U.S.C. § 1691 (Beistline's 10/09/2020 is added as Appendix B herein).

On 11/03/2020 I filed a Notice of Appeal. ~~AA~~ (Appendix H). On 11/09/2020 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit (the 9th Circuit) assigned a case no., 120-359661 & issued a time scheduling order (Appendix C). The 9th Circuit's time scheduling order does not contain the Seal of the Court as required by, both, 1 U.S.C. § 114 & 28 U.S.C. § 1691.

On 11/10/2020 the 9th Circuit filed an order to show Cause Docket Fee Due. ~~THE~~ (Appendix D). The 9th Circuit presented an option for me (Petitioner) to file a motion to proceed in forma pauperis. The 9th Circuit's 11/10/2020 order to show Cause does not contain the Seal of the Court as required by, both, 1 U.S.C. § 114 & 28 U.S.C. § 1691.

On 11/30/2020 I filed, with the 9th Circuit, a motion & Affidavit for Permission to Proceed in forma pauperis (Appendix I).

On 12/03/2020 the 9th Circuit filed an order, citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), stating that my 11/03/2020 Appeal may be frivolous & that the 9th Circuit can dismiss a case at any time, if the 9th Circuit determines that the case is frivolous (Appendix E). The 9th Circuit's 12/03/2020 order presented an option for me to file a statement explaining why my appeal is not frivolous & should go forward. The 9th Circuit's 12/03/2020 order does not contain the Seal of the Court as required by, both, 1 U.S.C. § 114 & 28 U.S.C. § 1691. Nor does the 9th Circuit's 12/03/2020 order contain the signature (testes) of the Appellate Commissioner, Peter L. Straw, (who alleges to be the author of the order) nor that of any other individual what-so-ever. It is a not sealed & not signed order.

On January 8, 2021 I (Petitioner) Filed my Statement that appeal should go forward, in response to the 9th Circuit's 10/23/2020 order (Appendix I). On January 20, 2021 I motioned the 9th Circuit for a copy of the case file, in anticipation of my need for information to be used in this petition for a writ of certiorari, which was provided to me on 01/20/2021. After waiting over 120 days for the 9th Circuit to respond to my statement that appeal should go forward, & receiving no response, I filed a motion - on June 2, 2021 - for an update as to the case status, due to the 9th Circuit's prolonged silence after I filed my statement that appeal should go forward.

On July 21, 2021 the 9th Circuit issued an order of dismissal (Appendix A), in response to my statement that appeal should go forward, citing 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2). Continuing to violate Petitioner's U.S. Constitutional rights to a jury trial, due process of law & the equal protection of the laws under the 5th & 7th Amendments to the Constitution for the United States of America. The 9th Circuit's unconstitutional order of dismissal states that the 9th Circuit has concluded that my (Petitioner) appeal was frivolous & cited 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) as the authority backing the dismissal.

The 9th Circuit's 07/21/2021 unconstitutional order of dismissal does not contain the Seal of the Court as is required by, both, 1 U.S.C. §114 & 28 U.S.C. §1691. Nor does it contain the signatures of (testes of process) "SCHROEDER, SILVERMAN, and MURGUA" who are the corporate attorneys who allegedly issued the 9th Circuit's unconstitutional order of dismissal. Nor does it contain any type of signature what-so-ever. The 9th Circuit's July 21, 2021 unconstitutional order of dismissal is a 100% not sealed & not signed ORDER.

On August 12, 2021 the 9th Circuit issued a MANDATE (Appendix F). The 9th Circuit's MANDATE does not contain the Seal of the Court as is required by, both, 1 U.S.C. §114 & 28 U.S.C. §1691.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Supreme Court Rule 10(a) states one of the reasons the Supreme Court considers granting a petition for a writ of certiorari is,

"A United States Court of Appeals has entered a decision in conflict with the decision of another United States Court of Appeals on the same important matter."

In this instance the 9th Circuit has entered a decision in conflict, not with another United States Court of Appeals but, with its own past ruling in Perris Irr., Dist., v. Turnbull, 215 F. 562 (9th Cir. 1914):

"All writs & Process issuing from the Courts of the United States shall be under the Seal of the Court from which they issue & shall be signed by the clerk thereof. Those issuing from the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court shall bear teste of the Chief Justice of the United States or, when that office is vacant, the associate justice next in Precedence, & those issuing from a District Court shall bear teste of the judge or, when that office is vacant, of the clerk thereof. The Seal of the said Courts shall be provided at the expense of the United States."

None of the Process that has issued, in this matter, from the District Court of the United States for the Dist. of Alaska nor from the 9th Circuit have been affixed with the Seal of the Court as is required by 1 U.S.C. §114 & 28 U.S.C. §1691. Thus they are not authentic, (Smith v. United States, 30 U.S. 292 (1831)):

"It is ^{the} the Seal which authenticates a transcript..."

and they are void (Ins., Co., v. Hallock, 73 U.S. 556 (1867)):

"The authorities are uniform that all Process issuing from a Court, which by law authenticates such Process with its Seal, is void if issued without a Seal."

Another reason the Supreme Court considers, stated in Supreme Court Rule 10(c) is,

"... a United States Court of Appeals... has decided an important Federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of this Court."

The 9th Circuit's dismissal of my case, citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), violates my Constitutional rights to: a trial by jury guaranteed by the 7th amendment; due process of law guaranteed by the 5th amendment and; the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 5th amendment.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) is repugnant to the U.S. Constitution - 5th & 7th amendments - thus it is void (Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)).

"A law repugnant to the Constitution is void. The Courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument."

(See also 16 American Jurisprudence 2d. § 177):

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form & name of law, is wholly void, & ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, & not merely from the date of the decision so branding it, an unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, & justifies no acts performed under it...

No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law & no courts are bound to enforce it.

A void act cannot be legally inconsistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby...

The general principles stated above apply to the Constitutions as well as to the laws of the several States insofar as they are repugnant to the Constitution & laws of the United States. Moreover, a construction of a statute which brings it in conflict with a Constitution will nullify it as effectually as if it had, in express terms, been enacted in conflict therewith."

(See also L.O. Cooke v. Samuel G. Iverson, 108 Minn., P.388):

"If a statute be unconstitutional it is as if it never had been."

28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2) is an unconstitutional act of the legislature & it does not protect against the United States Constitutional guarantee of the right of trial by jury under the 7th Amendment. The corporate attorneys who are running the 9th Circuit are presumed to be experts in the law & their ignorance (the 9th Circuit's ignorance), in this matter, does not protect the respondents from evidence of their wrongs being presented to a jury at a jury trial. The 9th Circuit - Statute (28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)), & must accept the consequence of a jury trial (16 American Jurisprudence 2d. § 178):

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional act of the legislature protects no one. It is said that all persons are presumed to know the law, meaning that ignorance of the law excuses no one; if any person acts under an unconstitutional statute, he does so at his peril & must take the consequences."

The 7th Amendment is very clear & unambiguous in its meaning. It states very clearly,

"In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved..."

One of the most important functions entrusted to the judiciary is interpreting the Constitution & determining whether laws & acts of the legislature are contrary to the provisions of the Constitution (16 American Jurisprudence 2d. § 221):

"Under the American system of constitutional government, among the most important functions entrusted to the judiciary are the interpreting of constitutions & as a closely connected power, the determination of whether laws & acts of the legislature are or are not contrary to the provisions of the federal & state constitutions."

Where the language of the Constitution is plain, as is in the 7th Amendment, speculation as to its meaning is not permitted (State v. Sutton, 63 Minn., p. 147):

"Where the language of the Constitution is plain, we are not permitted to indulge in speculation concerning its meaning, nor whether it is the embodiment of great wisdom."

The words of the 7th Amendment embody a definite meaning, which is not absurd, nor does it contradict itself. The meaning of the 7th Amendment is so apparent that the right of a trial by jury is the only meaning which the Courts of the United States are at liberty to say was intended to be conveyed (State v. Sutton, 63 Minn., p. 147):

"If the words embody a definite meaning, which involves no absurdity, & no contradiction between different parts of the same writing, than that meaning apparent upon the face of the instrument is the one which alone we are at liberty to say was intended to be conveyed."

Even though there are serious hardships at issue involved in this case (Government kidnapping & child human trafficking) the 9th Circuit - & the District Court - is not at liberty to restrict the obvious meaning of the 7th U.S. Constitutional Amendment to avoid a jury trial. The 7th Amendment is free from all ambiguity & the Courts of the United States must accept it as it reads (L.O. Cooke v. Samuel G. Iverson, 108 Minn., p. 388):

"When the language of the Constitution is positive & free from all ambiguity, all courts are not at liberty, by a resort to the refinements of legal learning, to restrict its obvious meaning to avoid the hardships of particular cases. We must accept the Constitution as it reads when its language is unambiguous, for it is the mandate of the Sovereign Power."

The Constitution for the United States of America is the Supreme law of the land, as is stated in the

Supremacy clause, at the Second clause of the Sixth Article of the Constitution for the United States of America, & the Supreme Court has previously articulated in Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. 264 (1821):

"the 2nd clause of the 6th article declares that, 'this Constitution, & the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme law of the land.'"

The judges of the courts of the United States are bound by Oath or Affirmation to support the Constitution, under the 3rd clause of the 6th Article of the Constitution for the United States of America, & it is the duty of the Court to close a judicially created breach at its earliest opportunity, by granting this Petition (People v. Quimby, 152 Colo., P.2d 1963)):

"An unconstitutional act does not, through some mystic process, become constitutional by repetition. Our oath... exacts of us that we support the Constitution, not alter it; & it seems to me that it is our duty to close a judicially created breach in it at our earliest opportunity."

A reflection of the record, in this matter, shows the 9th Circuit - & the District Court - has repetitively shown an affirmative conduct of a character to deceive by giving deceptive answers & other indirect but misleading language to violate Petitioner's U.S. Constitutional rights to a trial by jury, due process of law, & the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 5th & 7th Amendments. This constitutes remedial fraud (Blanton v. Sherman Compres Co., 256 S.W. 2d 884 (1953)):

"Fraud is deducible from artifice & concealment as well as from affirmative conduct of a character to deceive. The plainest case of false representation is the telling of a deliberate & intentional lie. But a representation need not be a direct lie in order to constitute remedial fraud. The false representation may consist in a deceptive answer, or any other indirect but misleading language."

The 7th Amendment guarantees the right of trial by jury, in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars. Not only is it the right of the People to claim the Protection of that law (7th Amendment), but one of the First duties of the Court (Judicial branch of govt.) is to afford the People that Protection (Marbury v. Madison. 5 U.S. 137 (1803)).

"The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the Protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the First duties of government is to afford that Protection."

The granting of this Petition is of National importance, as the 7th Amendment protects all who file suits at common law where the value in controversy exceeds \$20. 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (e)(2) is systematically used to violate the 7th Amendment guarantee of trial by jury & the 5th Amendment guarantee of due process & the equal Protection of the laws.

This case is also of national importance because the issue of the Seal of the Court being affixed to all process issuing from Courts of the United States, under 1 USC § 114 & 28 USC § 1691, needs to be addressed. As does the Political, Federal Funding, child human trafficking machine.

CONCLUSION

The children & families of the United States need this case to go to a trial by jury. The evidence of the wrongs of the respondents need to be presented to a jury.

Based upon the information herein organized & presented,
The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

~~Louis Holger - Guardian of Truth~~
~~Louis Holger - Guardian of Truth~~
~~Galactic Federation of Light~~

Date: October 10, 2021

