

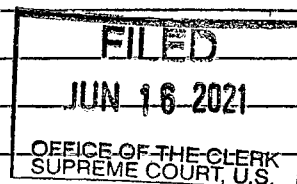
North America

21-6237

ORIGINAL

In the Supreme Court for the
United States of America

Term 2021



a criminal proceeding

: Glenn-Damond, Sui Juris

v.

State of Louisiana

On Petition For a writ of certiorari to
the Louisiana Supreme Court

Petition For a writ of Certiorari

: Glenn-Damond, in propria persona

474 La-15

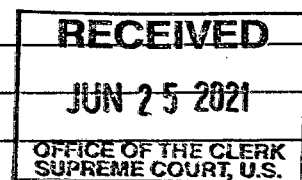
Rayville, Louisiana Republic

Non-domestic without the U.S.

zip code exempt. DMM. 122.32

: Glenn-Damond, a State national.
one of the people of Louisiana

①



Questions Presented

1. Does an unconstitutional bias exist in this case in violation of the Due process clause?
2. Was claimant treated as a person in violation of 8th amendment cruel and unusual punishment clause?
3. Was Fraud committed in converting claimant as a thing to obtain a criminal conviction?

In the Supreme Court For the
United States of America

Term, 2021

a criminal Proceeding

: Glenn-Damond, Sui Juris

v.

State of Louisiana

Petition For writ of certiorari

Petitioner: Glenn-Damond, respectfully
prays that a writ of certiorari be
issued to Louisiana Supreme Court.

Opinion Below

The ruling of the Louisiana Supreme Court
appears in Appendix A to this petition,
as well as the Fourth Circuit's District Court

JURISDICTION

The Jurisdiction of this court is
invoked under Title 28 United States
Code, section 1257

Constitutional Provisions

This case involves amendment XIV for the United States Constitution, which provides, in part:

all persons subjected to the Jurisdiction of are citizens of the state that reside in. No state shall deprive him of life, liberty, or property without due process of laws

and 8th amendment bill of Rights which provides:

Nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

• art 4. sect 3 clause 2 (4:3:3)

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Statement of the case

In 1996, petitioner was arrested for a capital offense, to be convicted under this crime, petitioner was ~~convicted~~ converted into a thing within a ~~real~~ fictional system of fraud.

In 2017, petitioner filed a 12 page document in the lower court to correct the record because of newly discovered fraud and serious constitutional violations. Those documents were destroyed, and never appeared on the courts record.

July 27, 2018, claimant hand delivered 160 pages of documents to the District Court to correct the fraud, that were also destroyed, not correctly filed, disfigurement.

Finally, petitioner filed 2 original lawsuit against Judge Paul A. Bonch & company regarding those matters, lawsuits which are still pending. In this same time, petitioner submitted a motion to that same Judge to correct the fraud and overturn the original 1998 conviction based on it.

That criminal Judge, instead of recusing himself as required by law, denied the writ, disregarding all Supreme court law.

The fourth circuit's letter to claimant states the writ was granted, but the other documents states the writ was denied.

~~This court did not file what claimant
submitted, omitted all the important pages,
kept the case hampered with the nation,
kept half of it from the record, falsify
the motion, prejudging claimant in
all respects, disrupting the administration of
justice.~~

Reasons For Granting the Writ

A. Importance of the Questions Presented

This case presents the fundamental question of the interpretation of this court's ruling in *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238. The questions presented are of great importance because it affects the operations of the court systems in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, thousands of city and county jails, and especially the God given right to be free from any bondage set by man or government.

In view of the large amount of court cases in criminal proceeding, this decision affects our country as a whole.

In 1996, was Glenn Darnold, the man, converted into a thing by a fictional federal system, designed to replace our true government in the form of a bar society? And was fraud committed in doing so. In violation of 8th amendment, and other rulings by this court.

Indeed, since this court has ruled on several occasions, there are U.S. citizens and there are State citizens ~~who~~ as claimant who has the right to declare such, who he is.

This court said in *Rundle v. Delaware and Baritan Canal Company* 55 U.S. 14 (How) 80 page 98 (1852), there are natural persons in their natural character in contradistinction to artificial persons created by law.

And when a man so declare his status as a man's not U.S. fictional entity, this court is bound to protect and enforce

that right that's God given.

See, e.g., *Butcher's Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746 (1884), in part:

"these inherent rights have never been more happily expressed than in the declaration (which petitioner signed online) of independence, the new evangel of liberty to the people; all men are endowed not by acts of Congress, but by their creator with certain inalienable rights - that is, rights which cannot be taken away, bartered away, or given away; cf. *Budd v. People of State of New York*, No. 719 (1892) (and to secure these rights, this court was instituted); cf. *City of Dallas v. Mitchell*, 245 S.W. 944, 945-46 (1922) (the constitution states these rights already exist, and when legislative encroachment by the nations, state, or municipality invade these permanent rights, it is the duty of the courts to so declare, and to afford the necessary relief); cf. *British Columbia (Attorney General) v. Christie*, 2007 1 S.C.R. 873, 2007 SCC 521 at (20); *British Columbia*, 2005 BCCA 631 at 47, the rule of law says that as a man our natural rights and freedom are supreme over any government enactment or action.

2. Fraud System

In 1996, petitioner was converted into a thing within a fictional system under the State of Louisiana to be convicted as a fictional person & not a man.

The State of Louisiana is a fictional Federal enclave state created within a state as this court so clearly put it.

"There has been created a fictional Federal State within a State. See, *Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville*, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953); accord *Schwartz v. O'Hara TP. School Dist.*, 180 A.2d. 621, 624, 375 Pa. 440. (Compare also 31 C.F.R. Parts 51.2 and 52.2 & The Buck act; accord art. 4, sect. 3, clause 2 (4:3:3) in the Federal constitution, which also identify a fictional State within a State which is identified by two-letter abbreviations like "CA" "AZ" and "TX" as distinguished like "Calif" "Ariz" and "Tex", etc. This fictional State also uses zip codes which are within the municipal, exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress. See, e.g., The Buck act, 4. U.S.C.S. 105-113.

And in order to hold custody of the living man Glenn Damond, that fictional State within a State, i.e., State of Louisiana, petitioner had to be converted into a thing. See, Canon Law 3228(vi) (the custodian cannot hold custody of the living man unless they convert them into a thing).

- Thing: an inanimate object distinguished from a living being.
- Custody: The word is defined as the care and possession of a thing. "Black's Law 4th Ed."

State of Louisiana is a Federal enclave of the United States Corporation. See, Title 28 U.S.C. § 3602 (5) Chapter 176, 534 Federal Supplement 724 - cf. United

states of america v. United States corporation (2017) (one country versus one corporation).... In this case, this court pointed out the Bar society and how they have taken over our criminal system to deprive us our rights. Id.

2. Glenn Damond converted into DAMOND GLENN

The reason the name is in all capital letters backwards is because in Roman law, it meant the loss of a man's status from freedom to one of a slave.

CAPITIS DIMINUTIO: In Roman law, a diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes.

CAPITIS DIMINUTIO MAXIMA: the highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave.

Truly, this court has recognized this in Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S. Ct. 773, that all U.S. citizens (citizens of the District of Columbia) residing in one of the states of the Union, are classified as property, as franchisees of the federal government, and as an individual entity.

and in the conversion of the man into a fictional entity U.S. citizen, thereby making the R.S. apply to him, because all acts of congress apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress. See, American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 213 U.S. 347, 356-357 (1909); U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217, 222, 94 L.Ed. 378 S.Ct. 15 (1949); New York Central R.R. Co. v. Chisholm, 268 U.S. 29, 31-32, 69 L.Ed. 828, 45 S.Ct. 402 (1925).

For this State of Louisiana, being a fiction can only interface with other artificial persons, cf. R.S. 15:429.

This court ruled in 1795, "Inasmuch, as the government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible." S.C.R. 1795 C3 U.S. 54 2 L.Ed 57 3 Dall 54

The original conviction under R.S. 14:42, forcible Rape applies to persons, a fictional entity not the man, cf. R.S. 15:429.

This court has settled the law that a person is a corporation. See, Santa Clara County v. Southern P.R. Co. 118 U.S. 394, 30 L.Ed. 118, 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1132; Pembina Consol Silver Min & Mill. Co. v. Pennsylvania 125 U.S. 181, 31 L.Ed. 650, 2 Inters. Com. Rep. 24, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 737.

A Person is a corporation within the

meaning of that penal statute. See, United States v. Amedy, 11 Wheat 392, 412, 6 L.Ed. 562, 567; Harrison Case, 2 East, P.C. 927; See also, Church of Scientology v. U.S. Dept. of Justice, 612 F.2d 417, 425 (1979) (the word person in legal terminology applies to a variety of entities other than a man), rehearing denied, 01-35-1980; accord 1 U.S.C. § 2.

Truth needs no disguise. See, Hazel v. Hartford, 322 U.S. 238, 247 (1944), rehearing denied, 06-12-~~1944~~ 1944, R.S. 15:429 proves that the title on the indictment is a fiction, a corporation. This is State of Louisiana's law.

3. 8th amendment Violation

State of Louisiana in converting petitioner into a thing, not only was fraud committed, their actions offends the Constitution.

Four times this action is barred in this Louisiana State Republic, as carried out by State of Louisiana. That is by this court, Louisiana Supreme Court & both Federal and State Constitution.

This court ruled in Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. at 270; accord State v. Perry, 610 So. 2d 746 (La. 1992) "A, Humane treatment".

"The principal hallmark of any punishment that is degrading to the dignity of human beings is that it treats members of the human race as non-humans. . . . This results when a man is treated as a thing or as a means to the States end."

In art I section 20 of the Louisiana constitution of 1974 and organize 8th amendment bill of Rights:

"No cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted."

In *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. at 269 (1972), this court held, in the guise of judicial restraint, we must not abdicate our fundamental responsibility to enforce the bill of rights, *reh. den.*, 409 U.S. at 902.

"No higher duty rests upon this court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the constitution. *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. at 244 (1901)."

"Whenever it appears that an act of Congress conflicts with anyone of these provisions, Judges must enforce the amendment. *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. at 104."

"It is evident that legislative judgments alone cannot be determinative of 8th amendment standards since that amendment was intended to safeguard individuals from the abuse of legislative power. *Weems v. United States*, 217 U.S. 349, 371-373, 54 L.Ed. 793, 30 S.Ct. 544 (1910); *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. at 258-269, 33 L.Ed. 2d 346 92 S.Ct. 2726 (Brennan J., concurring). *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660, 8 L.Ed. 2d 758, 82 S.Ct. 1417 (1962), illustrates the proposition that penal laws enacted by state legislatures may violate the 8th amendment because in the light of contemporary human knowledge, they would

doubtless be universally thought to be an infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. *Id.* at 666, 8 L. Ed. 2d 758, 82 S. Ct. 1417."

"For that Constitutional Instrument is above all precedents. *Rundle U.S.* at 99... This court mandated that courts can not allow the constitutional securities to be evaded by unnecessary refinements without inflicting a deep injury on the institutions of the country. *Id.* page 95"

"If courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case. *Marybury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137, (1803)."

"

at A time in our history, when the Streets of the nation cities inspire fear and despair, no nation in the recorded history of man has a greater tradition of revering justice and fair treatment for all its citizens.... This country stands tallest in troubled times; a country that clings to fundamental principles, cherishes its constitutional heritage, and rejects simple solutions that compromise the values that lie at the roots of our democratic system. In recognizing the humanity of our fellow beings, we pay ourselves the highest tribute. *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. at 37, rehearing denied, 409 U.S. 902."

"Sovereignty resides ultimately in the people as a whole, for the theory is that the people themselves have spoken in the Constitution, and therefore its commands are superior to the commands of the legislature, which are merely an agent of the people. Marbury v. Madison, supra."

Therefore, this writ must be Granted, ordering the lower courts to vacate the original conviction of 03-23-1998 & the Defendant Judge Paul A. Bonin decision to deny the motion to void that decision, which in essence is the same relief.

B. The Louisiana Supreme Court Made a decision that conflicts with this courts Precedent

Even after revealing all above to each lower court, unquestionable evidence of the discovered fraud, they still refused to honor this courts opinion & set aside the Judgments.

this court said in Hazel v. Hartford, 322 U.S. at 244:

"Federal courts, both trial and appellate, long ago established the general rule that they would not alter or set aside their Judgments after the expiration of the term at which the judgments were finally entered. Bronson v.

Schulten, 104 U.S. 410, 26 L.ed. 797, this salutary general rule springs from the belief that in most instances society is best served by putting an end to litigation, after a case has been tried and judgment entered. This has not meant, however, that a judgment finally entered has ever been regarded as completely immune from impeachment after the term. From the beginning there has alongside existed the term rule of equity to the effect that under certain circumstances, one of which is after-discovered fraud, relief will be granted against judgments regardless of their entry. *Marine Ins. Co. v. Hodgson*, 7 Cranch (US) 332, 3 L.ed. 362; *Marshall v. Holmes*, 141 US 589, 35 L.ed. 870, 12 S.Ct. 62; rehearing den. 06-12-1944.

That power to overturn that Judgment is wielded without hesitation. *Id.* at 245. This element of fraud demands the exercise of the historic power to set aside fraudulently begotten judgments. *Id.*

Finally, tampering with the administration of justice in the manner indisputably shown here involves far more than an injury to a single litigant. It is a wrong against the institutions set up to protect and safeguard the public institutions in which fraud cannot complacently be tolerated. *Id.* at 246.

Therefore, this writ should be Granted.
See, Rule 60 (a)(b)(3).

" Federal decisions addressing void state

court judgments include, *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 U.S. 433, 40 S. Ct. 343, 84 L. Ed. 370; accord *Ex parte Rowland*, 104 U.S. 604, 26 L. Ed. 861 (1882). A judgment which is void upon its face, and which requires only an inspection of the judgment roll to demonstrate its want of vitality, is a dead limb upon the judicial tree, which should be lopped off, if the power to do so exists. *People v. Greene*, 71 Cal. 180 (16 Pac. 197, 5 Am. St. Rep. 448)"

"

Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot act beyond the power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority and certainly contravention of it, their judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and this even prior to reversal. *Ellist v. Peirson*, 7 Pet. 328, 340; accord *Old Wayne Life Ass'n v. Mc Donough*, 204 U.S. 8, 27 Sup. Ct. 236; accord *Valley v. Northern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 254 U.S. 348, 353-~~354~~ 354 (1920)."

"For centuries, our justice system has operated under the principle that someone who commits fraud should not be permitted to gain thereby. *Talbot v. Jansen*, 3 U.S. 133, 158 (1795) (Paterson, J.); accord *New York Mutual Insurance Co. v. Armstrong*, 117 U.S. 591; accord *Glus v. Brooklyn Eastern Terminal*, 359 U.S. 231, 233, 79 S. Ct. 760, 761, 3 L. Ed. 2d 770 (1959)."

"No court in this land will allow a person to keep an advantage what he has obtained by fraud. *Lazarus Estates Ltd v. Beasley* 1 Q.B. 702 (1956) 2 W.L.R. 502

2 ALL E.R. 341..... This maxim applies to corporations, 73 Federal Reporter, Page 286.

Because the state courts decision is contrary to this court's ruling, that ruling must be overturned. William v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 402 (2000)...again, under state of Louisiana's Law, on the indictment, a corporation is mention, not a man. R.S. 15:429. This also proves fraud.

C. There is an unconstitutional bias that exists in this case

For over 3 years now, the State Judge, Paul A. Bonin, who ruled on this criminal case concerning discover of fraud among other things, petitioner has been litigating two pending lawsuits against him.

In the 19th Judicial District Court, the civil action begin in case numbers 674614 and 675084, in which Paul A. Bonin is a named defendant in both cases. In 1st Circuit court of appeal in case numbers 2019-CA-0676 and 2019-CA-0675, and Louisiana Supreme Court cases: 2020-OK-01243 and 2020-CP-00820, and finally petitioner combined both cases and submitted it to this court that was received 06-15-2021, Glenn Demand v. Frank A. Marullo III, to which this court instructed petitioner to refiled in 60 days because all proper documents were not enclosed. These cases ~~are~~ are combined in No. 21-5718 in this court.

The jurisprudence reveals that an unconstitutional bias exists when the judge was a defendant in prior litigation involving one of the parties. See, State of Louisiana v. Rogers Laaze, 239 So. 3d 807, 2018

La. LEXIS 727 (citing Johnson v. Mississippi, 463 U.S. 212, 215-16, 91 S.Ct. 1778, 29 L.Ed. 2d 423 (1971)), cert. denied, Lacaze v. Louisiana, 2018 U.S. LEXIS 5973 10-89-2018.

Under binding law, Paul A. Bonin should have recused himself. See, La. Code. Crim. Proc. ann. art 671 (A)(1).

Under this courts precedents, the Due Process clause demand recusal even when a judge has no actual bias. See, Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Lavoie, 475 U.S. 813, 825, 106 S.Ct. 1580, 89 L.Ed. 2d 823 (1986).

Recusal is required when, objectively speaking, "the probability of actual bias on the part of the judge or decisionmaker is too high to be constitutionally tolerable". See, Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47, 95 S.Ct. 1456, 43 L.Ed. 2d 712 (1975); cf. Williams v. Pennsylvania, 579 U.S. , 136 S.Ct. 1899, 1905, 195 L.Ed. 2d 132 (2016) (the court asks not whether a judge harbors an actual, subjective bias, but instead whether, as an objective matter, the average judge in his position is likely to be neutral, or whether there is an unconstitutional potential for bias" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

This court did not had that a litigant must show as a matter of course that a Judge was "actually biased in the litigant's case, much less that he must do so here. Because the risk of bias was too high (in this case petitioner Glenn Diamond has 2 pending lawsuits against Judge Paul A. Bonin & filed the proper documents to report him to IRS for tax evasion) this court Granted the writ of certiorari and vacated the

motive not connected with the public good. See, *Gregorie v. Biddle*, 177 F.2d 579, 581, therefore, to deny recovery to the petitioner Glenn Damond who was injured by the ruling of Judge Bonin acting out of personal gain or personal motives would be monstrous. *Ibid.*

Relief

Therefore, this writ must be Granted. The Judgments of 03-23-1998 and the one made by Judge Paul A. Bonin most recently, to deny vacating that Judgment after discovered fraud & a serious set of constitutional violations, must be vacated as a matter of law. ~~as seen in the exhibits, the Judge, PA, along with 2 attorneys, committed the public goods of the nation, if granted it, destroys any chance for success.~~

Respectfully Submitted,

: Glenn - Damond
one of the people of
Louisiana, Not U.S.
Citizen. Rather State
national

Date: 06-15-2021.