

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

21-6365

ANTHONY A. PATEL,

Plaintiff and Appellant,

vs.

PATRICIA MILLER; *et al.*,

Defendants and Appellees.

U.S. Supreme Court Case No. 21-6365
Supreme Court, U.S.
NOV 18 2021
United States Court of Appeals for the
Ninth Circuit Case: No. 21-55192
U.S. District Court for Central District
of California (Los Angeles) Case
Number: 2:19-cv-00080-CBM-AFM

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to
The U.S. Court of Appeals for The Ninth Circuit
Denial of panel rehearing and en banc review
(dated: August 26, 2021)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI AND
NATIONWIDE MANDATE FOR UNANIMOUS PRIOR
APPROVAL FROM ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS
BEFORE FEDERAL OR STATE JUDGES MAY ISSUE ANY
FURTHER ORDERS IN ANY CASE OR CONTROVERSY
PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Does a judge have the authority to deem the interests of Congress and the Executive Branch to be vexatious?
2. How severely ill are judges in America to consider support for Congress and the Executive to a medical disorder?
3. What should be the penalty and appropriate level of punishment for a judge treating mental intelligence as illness?
4. How many United Nations inspector(s) should be installed to supervise the work of each judicial officer in America?
5. Do men in the U.S. permanently lack the ability to keep up with men outside of America due to same-sex marriage?
6. How can any American ever trust a judge who is/was opposed to *Obergefell v. Hodges* (such as the Chief Justice)?
7. What remedies do Congress and the Executive possess against judges after impeachment and disbarment?
8. Why has every federal judge in America still not resigned after *The Wall Street Journal* published a recent cover story that more than 130 judges violated their oaths of office?
9. How else should vexatious litigants, known as Congress and Executive, discipline members of the Judiciary?
10. Why was/is President Biden mentally ill for running for Congress 50 years ago rather than working as a lawyer/judge?
11. What other penalties exist for judges who fail to comply with the United Nations starting September 12, 2001?
12. How soon can every judge in America tender his or her resignation to the United States Congress and the Executive Branch for still wasting people's time and not following the law?

LIST OF PARTIES

Plaintiff and Appellant

ANTHONY A. PATEL, individual

Defendants-Appellees (parties appearing in district court and not voluntarily dismissed heretofore by plaintiff)

Individuals: Patricia Miller; Gregory Hendey; Johanna Klohn; Atilla Uner; Charles Robinson; John C. Mazziotta; Lynne McCullough; Janet Napolitano; Douglas Nies; and Lukas Alexanian.

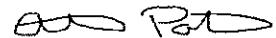
Public Entities: UCLA Health Information Management Service (Regents of California)

Private Entities: BUTER BUZARD FISHBEIN & ROYCE LLP; BLANK ROME; NEMECEK & COLE; MCLA PSYCHIATRIC GROUP; WASSER, COOPERMAN & MANDLES, PC; LAW & BRANDMEYER LLP; JAFFE AND CLEMENS; DeCarolis Family Law Group, LLP and Trope Fein, LLP; Greenberg Traurig LLP; SCHMID & VOILES; SILVER LAW GROUP; LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP; BOREN, OSHER & LUFTMAN LLP; and MEYER OLSON LOWY & MEYERS.

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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

The State of California and the State Bar of California are interested parties as it relates to all the Defendants/Appellees.



DATED: November 17, 2021

Anthony A. Patel
Plaintiff and Appellant
In Pro Per

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Anthony A. Patel vs. Patricia Miller et al., United States
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Case Number: 21-55192.

Date of Entry of Order Denying Petition for Rehearing and
for Rehearing and Review En Banc: August 26, 2021.

Date of Entry of Order Affirming Judgment of the District
Court: May 18, 2021.

Anthony A. Patel vs. Patricia Miller et al., United States
District Court for the Central District of California, Docket Case
Number: 2:19-cv-00080-CBM-AFM.

Date of the Entry of District Court's Orders Classifying
Appellant as Vexatious Litigant and Refusing Further Filings
and the Date of the Appealable Orders: February 4, 2021.

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(August 26, 2021)

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(May 18, 2021)

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is proper: this petition for certiorari stems from a case in a federal appeals court (Ninth Circuit). The Court of Appeals denied petition for rehearing and full en banc review on August 26, 2021 (original disposition order entered May 18, 2021, affirming the lower U.S. district court orders of February 4, 2021).

The deadline to file this instant petition for a writ of certiorari is 90 days from August 26, 2021. This certiorari request stems directly from denial of the rehearing and denial of en banc review of the highest federal appeals court. Thus, the Supreme Court's final jurisdiction is customary and proper in this case.

The underlying trial court matter in the U.S. district court is based upon federal civil rights violations, both of which are actionable in federal district court as a tribunal of first resort. Because subject matter jurisdiction in the federal district court was properly invoked, the appeal to the federal appeals court (the Ninth Circuit) was also appropriate.

The original case concerns appellant being deemed vexatious for supporting the judgment of U.S. voters and their choices in elections for Congress and President/Vice-President. Because appellant defers to the judgments and choices of voters and elections rather than lawyers, he was deemed vexatious and mentally ill by the federal district court. The Ninth Circuit agreed. Thus, the judgments of the district court and appeals court threaten the legitimacy of Congress and the Executive Branch since 1789 and are an attack on the Constitution.

LEGAL ISSUES IN THIS CASE

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the federal district court are treating the interests of Congress and The Executive Branch as vexatious to the legal profession. Courts are acting as if supporters of the other two branches of government are mentally ill. The entire position of the federal judiciary is contrary to the entire meaning of our Nation since July 4, 1776. Certainly, the Constitution itself was not created to serve only lawyers and judges since 1789. Yet, despite this very self-evident truth, courts today are pitted against the interests of their citizens. By misunderstand global reality and the United Nations since September 12, 2001, judges in America are a threat to the legitimacy of the other two branches of government and a danger to the health, safety, and well-being of all Americans – of which 800,000 have already perished in an international conflict currently being called a “flu” so as not to make judges cry all-day.

The principal legal issues in this case include the following:

United States v. Hooton, 693 F.2d 857, 858 (9th Cir. 1982).

Moy v. United States, 906 F.2d 467 (9th Cir. 1990)

Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. 644 (2015)

Federal civil rights: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 42 U.S.C. § 1985.

Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

U.S. *Declaration of Independence* (as interpretive text underlying Preamble and specific text of the U.S. Constitution).

Inherent power to control proceedings per Article III of the U.S. Constitution. Judicial Power of the United States under the U.S. Constitution to ensure States comply with the supremacy of Articles I and II of the U.S. Constitution.

Supremacy Clause under the U.S. Constitution.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

United Nations Charter (1945).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Federal courts have branded as vexatious Congress, the Executive Branch, and the United Nations. Articles 1 and 2, Constitution. Courts are thus a threat to these institutions and their members.

STATEMENT OF CASE

In case 2:19-cv-00080-CBM-AFM, federal courts adjudged the interests of Congress, the Executive Branch, and the United Nations as vexatious and mentally ill. Federal judges are thus a threat to the legitimate interests of these institutions and their membership.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF WRIT

Courts are threatening the very foundation of the American Republic since 1789. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 42 U.S.C. § 1985. Thus, the approval of every member of Congress is required prior to further court decisions. Rules of The United States Supreme Court, Rules 10 and 12.

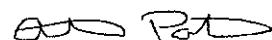
Federal judges are also threatening the United Nations and the legitimacy of international peace and order. Therefore, the unanimous prior approval of every member of Congress is required for courts to make further decisions. 28 U.S.C. § 2106.

ARGUMENT

The arguments stand submitted by every Congress and Presidential Administration since 1789 against courts in 2021. Articles I and II, U.S. Constitution. Further arguments may follow from world leaders at the United Nations (from 1945 to 2021) and all those around the world who seek international peace, stability, and basic human rights for all individuals on this planet Earth.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Appellant reiterates the positions of the 117 U.S Congresses and 46 presidential executives since 1789 (as further supported also by the United Nations since 1945): thus, the request for approval for all court decisions going forward from every member of Congress is plenary and wholly consistent with the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution.



DATED: November 17, 2021

Anthony A. Patel
Plaintiff and Appellant
In Pro Per