

22-5008

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ORIGINAL

ANTHONY A. PATEL,

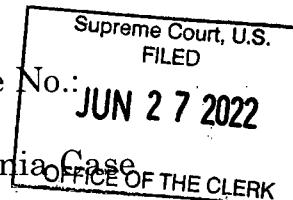
Petitioner and Appellant,

vs.

SONYA BHATIA,

Respondent and Appellee.

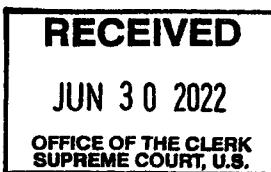
) U.S. Supreme Court Case No.:
)
) Supreme Court of California Case
) Number: S272859
)
) California Court of Appeal Case
) Number: B307926
)
) Superior Court of California (County
) of Los Angeles) Case: BD585163
)



Petition Seeking Relief from Denial of Review by
The California Supreme Court
(dated: March 30, 2022)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Plaintiff and Appellant
In Propria Persona



QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. May courts impose *sua sponte* punishments against litigants in cases which were already settled as a matter of law?

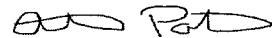
LIST OF PARTIES

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

SONYA BHATIA, Respondent and Appellee.

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: June 27, 2022

Anthony A. Patel

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Anthony A. Patel vs. Sonya Bhatia, Supreme Court of California, Docket Case Number: S272859. Date of Entry of Order Denying Petition for Review: March 30, 2022.

Anthony A. Patel vs. Sonya Bhatia, California Court of Appeal, Docket Case Number: B307926. Date of Appellate Opinion: December 14, 2021.

Anthony Aanand Patel vs. Sonya Bhatia Patel, Superior Court of California (County of Los Angeles) Docket Case Number: BD585163. Underlying Case Date of Decision: August 3, 2020.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is proper as the final petition for review in this proceeding was denied by the

California Supreme Court on March 30, 2022. The deadline to file a petition for a writ of certiorari is 90 days. Rule 13. The petition flows directly from denial of review by a state court of last resort. Thus, the Court's jurisdiction is customary and proper.

LEGAL ISSUE IN THIS CASE

The legal issue in this case concerns the authority and jurisdiction of courts: whether judges retain the power in cases deemed settled as a matter of law to still impose punishments on the subject litigants. In this particular case, the parties fully settled several ongoing civil and family law disputes through their own voluntary agreement. Normally, settlement of several bitter and acrimonious disputes should be viewed as positive.

However, after the settlement was approved and entered as a final stipulated judgment, the court nevertheless chose *sua sponte* on its own motion to impose sanctions and an injunction against the Petitioner (despite the Respondent already having voluntarily settled all of the disputes between the parties). Thus, the legal issue is whether courts themselves possess the inherent authority as third parties to sponsor continued conflict after the parties themselves chose to permanently end their own litigation.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Petitioner and Appellant Anthony A. Patel (“Patel”) filed for dissolution of marriage in 2013 from Respondent and Appellee Sonya Bhatia (“Bhatia”). Over 7 years into 2020, the parties engaged in a very acrimonious divorce proceeding involving two young children. In parallel, Patel also filed several civil lawsuits against Bhatia. After many years of this bitter high-conflict legal

battle from 2013 to 2020, the parties voluntarily reached a full and final settlement of all of their many disputes. They entered a settlement agreement on July 30, 2020 and a stipulated final judgment was entered by the lower court on that date. The parties resolved all conflicts between them in all legal matters.

A few days later, the lower court *sua sponte* reviewed the record and concluded on its own that Patel must be punished for explaining military reality to civilian judges pursuant to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1972 (Bhatia herself was born in 1973). Thus, after the case had been settled and litigation was finally over between Patel and Bhatia, the trial court nevertheless sanctioned Patel \$5,000 and declared Patel a vexatious litigant subject to a prefilings injunction.

STATEMENT OF CASE

The case highlights the power of democracy and federalism. The issue before the Court is whether the judicial power extends to the authority to punish litigants for settling their conflicts and resolving disputes. Do judges have a right to get in the last word?

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF WRIT

The reasons for the writ are supported by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) for the past 50 years from 1972 to 2022.

ARGUMENT

Appellant asks this Court to grant this writ petition because the issues raised are of substantial importance. Rules 10 and 12. This writ concerns judges ignoring the Constitution in 2020 in order to trump the JCS. The state courts in California (Court of Appeal and Supreme Court) depart from the customary

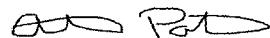
and usual norms of law practice. Normally, judges cannot punish litigants for resolving their cases and settling their litigation.

The supervisory power of this Supreme Court is required so that all lower courts understand that the JCS has been ready for November 8, 2022 since November 8, 1972; and regardless of whether the declaration of U.S. Martial Law occurs with the authorizing signatures affixed thereto from President Biden in 2023 or Senator Biden plus his 99 friends in the Senate in 1973.

CONCLUSION

Prior to the *Magna Carta*, judges did not have freedoms to rule in a manner contrary to divine law. But, like all free citizens endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, the nine justices of this Court have the Liberty to deny this instant petition. *Declaration of Independence*. Like all Men (and Women) since July 4, 1776, a judicial officer has the divine right to pursue his or her own Happiness and live his or her own Life. *Id.*

Letting judgments of California courts stand for the ages allows this Court to trump the self-evident and timeless truths extant in the Old Testament and New Testament. Thus, the Court trumps JCS and defeats every Congress and President since 1789 for Posterity – assisted by nine civilian rebels who hate the JCS for the past 50 years, God's littlest children in 1972: Amy; Brett; Clarence; Elena; John; Neil; Samuel; Sonia; Stephen.



DATED: June 27, 2022

Anthony A. Patel
Plaintiff and Appellant
In Pro Per