

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

22-6742

Supreme Court, U.S.  
FILED

OCT 27 2022

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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GAWLIK, JAN.M.  
PETITIONER

V.

GOVERNOR MALLOY P.DANNELL.ET.AL, STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
RESPONDENTS

---

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO  
THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OF  
THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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ARGUING COUNSEL  
OF RECORD

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ORIGINAL

SSOC 15 11 0

# I. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

WHERE THE GOVERNOR/MALLOY, P. DANNELL OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, RECOMMENDED SEMPLE, SCOTT AS COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS WITHIN CONNECTICUT TO THE STATE LEGISLATORS TO APPOINT SEMPLE/COMMISSIONER TO PROMULGATE A DIRECTIVE/REGULATION THAT DENIES INCARCERATED CATHOLIC/CHRISTAIN DENOMINATION THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTED RIGHT TO OPENLY VENERATE CHRISTAIN, CRUCIFIXES, ROSARIES, SCAPULARS, OUTSIDE THEIR CLOTHING WHILE INCARCERATED. WHERE CHRISTAINS ARE ORDERED TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES UNDER THREAT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION FOR DISOBEYING A DIRECT ORDER TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES UNDER PRISON UNIFORM, BUT, WHILE ALLOWING EVERY OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION TO OPENLY DISPLAY THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF, MUSLIMS, JEWISH, RASTAFARIAN, NATIVE AMERICAN, ECT. WHERE CHRISTAINS REFUSAL TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES AND TO RELINQUISH TO STAFF PLACES A CHRISTAIN INMATE IN (4) FOUR POINT RESTRAINTS WITHOUT ALLOWING INMATE TO DEFECATE/URINATE UPON REQUEST CAUSING CHRISTAIN INMATE TO DEFECATE/URINATE BODILY FUNCTIONS WITHIN HIS BODY CAVITIES AND WALLOW IN THE FECES/URINE FOR HOURS AND DAYS. WHERE THE GOVERNOR, COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS, STAFF, ADMINISTRATION, VIOLATE THE CATHOLIC/CHRISTAIN 1st AMENDMENT SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, RLUIPA, 14th AMENDMENT DUE PROCESS CLAUSE AND THAT THE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT ARE INHUMANE VIOLATING HUMAN DIGNITY OF HUMAN BEINGS WITHIN THE CIVILIZED HUMAN RACE.

~~WHERE THE ACTIONS OF CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST~~  
~~THE CATHOLIC/CHRISTAIN DENOMINATION DUE TO THEIR RELIGIOUS CONVICTION~~  
AS CONSCIENCE DEMANDS VIOLATES THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

## II. PARTIES

### DOCKETING STATEMENT OF DEFENDENTS AND COUNSEL OF RECORD;

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.) MALLOY, DANNELL/GOVERNOR<br>CAPITOL BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106                                  | 2.) WYMAN NANCY/LT. GOVERNOR<br>CAPITOL BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106                                  |
| 3.) MARRILL, DENISE/SEC. OF STATE<br>CAPITOL BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106                             | 4.) LOONEY, MARTIN/SENATE<br>CHAIRMAN PRO. TEMPORE<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106        |
| 5.) DUFF, BOB/VICE CHARMAN<br>SENATE MAJORITY LEADER<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106      | 6.) FASANO, LEONARD/SENATE<br>RANKING MEM./MAJ. LEADER<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106    |
| 7.) SHARKEY BRENDEN/SENATE<br>HOUSE SPEAKER<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106               | 8.) ARESIMOWICZ, JOE/VICE-CHARMAN<br>MAJORITY LEADER<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106      |
| 9.) MS. KLARIDES, THEMIS<br>RANKING REPUBLICAN LEADER<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106     | 10.) TRACY P. JAMES/EXECUTIVE<br>DIRECTOR LEGISLATIVE<br>LEGISLATIVE BUILDING<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06106     |
| 11.) SEMPLE, SCOTT<br>COM'R OF CORRECTIONS<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                                    | 12.) MS. RINALDI, MONIKA<br>DEP. COM'R. OF CORRECTIONS<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                        |
| 13.) REV. FR. ANTHONY BRUNO<br>DIR. RELIGIOUS SERVICES<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                        | 14.) MS. WHIDDEN, CHRISTINE<br>DIR. OF SECURITY<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                               |
| 15.) MURPHY, PETER/DIST#2<br>ADMINISTRATOR<br>CHESHIRE, CT. 06410  | 16.) QUIROS, ANGEL/DIST#1<br>ADMINISTRATOR<br>SUFFIELD, CT. 06078  |
| 17.) COURNOYER, ANNA/WARDEN<br>CENTRAL OFFICE<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                                 | 18.) MALDONADO, EDWARD/WARDEN<br>CENTRAL OFFICE<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                               |
| 19.) FANUEFF, WILLIAM/WARDEN<br>CENTRAL OFFICE<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                                | 20.) LAFFARGUE, RICHARD/DEP. WARDEN<br>CENTRAL OFFICE<br>WETHERSFIELD, CT. 06109                         |
| 21.) ERFE, SCOTT<br>WARDEN<br>CHESHIRE, CT. 06410  | 22.) MS. HARRIS/OFFICER<br>HARTFORD CORRECTIONAL<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06120                                  |
| <del>23.) MS. SALMON/OFFICER</del><br><del>HARTFORD CORRECTIONAL</del><br><del>HARTFORD, CT. 06120</del> | <del>24.) MS. TASARZ/OFFICER</del><br><del>HARTFORD CORRECTIONAL</del><br><del>HARTFORD, CT. 06120</del> |
| 25.) MR. ARCHER/LIEUTENANT<br>HARTFORD CORRECTIONAL<br>HARTFORD, CT. 06120                               | 26.) MR. ROSADO/OFFICER<br>CHESHIRE C.I.<br>CHESHIRE, CT. 06410  |

- 27.) MR. SPRING/OFFICER  
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- 29.) MR. TARDIFF/OFFICER  
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- 31.) MS. McMAHON/OFFICER  
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- 33.) MS. BURNS/OFFICER  
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- 37.) MS. FALICIANO/OFFICER  
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- 39.) MR. DEVEAU/OFFICER  
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- 41.) MR. SANDULLI/OFFICER  
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- 43.) MR. GONZALEZ/OFFICER  
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CHESHIRE,CT.06410
- 45.) MR. BUGBEE/OFFICER  
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- 49.) MR. RIDDICK/OFFICER  
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- 28.) MS. McCARTHY/LIEUTENANT  
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- 30.) MR. TAYLOR/CAPTAIN  
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CHESHIRE,CT.06410
- 32.) MR. CUNNINGHAM/OFFICER  
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- 36.) MR. JURA/OFFICER  
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- 40.) MR. CAMPBELL/OFFICER  
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- 42.) MR. ORTIZ/OFFICER  
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- 44.) MS. BRIATICO/OFFICER  
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- 46.) MR. LALLY/OFFICER  
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- 48.) MR. VASSAR/OFFICER  
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## V. PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

GAWLIK, JAN.M., AN INMATE CURRENTLY INCARCERATED AT CHESHIRE CORR. INST., IN CHESHIRE, CT. AS A PRO-SE LITIGANT RESPECTFULLY PETITIONS THIS COURT FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO REVIEW THE JUDGEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT, CONNECTICUT APPELLATE COURT, SUPREME COURT.

## VI. OPINIONS BELOW

THE DECISION BY THE CONNECTICUT APPELLATE COURT DENYING TO PROPERLY REVIEW THE APPEAL AND EVIDENCE IS REPORTED AS, (GAWLIK, JAN.M., - V.MALLOY P.DANNELL.ET.EL./GOVERNOR, APPELLATE COURT, 203 CONN.APP.904-(43870)). THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT DENIED CERTIFICATION PETITION FOR HEARING ON MAY 24th, 2022. MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION "EN BANC", WAS DENIED BY SUPREME COURT ON SEPTEMBER 20th, 2022. THE ORDERS OF THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT ARE ATTACHED AT ("APPENDIX") AT: (APPN.#(A)).

## VII. JURISDICTION

GAWLIK, JAN.M., PETITION FOR HEARING TO THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT WAS DENIED ON MAY 24th, 2022. EN-BANC DENIED SEPTEMBER 20th, 2022, INVOKES COURTS JURISDICTION UNDER 28 U.S.C.§1257, HAVING TIMELY FILED THIS PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI WITHIN NINETY DAYS OF THE CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURTS JUDGEMENT.

## VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, AMENDMENT I:

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAWS RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, AMENDMENT XIV:

ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES, ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE WHEREIN THEY RESIDE. NO STATE SHALL MAKE OR ENFORCE ANY LAW WHICH SHALL ABRIDGE THE PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES; NOR SHALL ANY STATE DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW; NOR DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.

## IX. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

THE PETITIONER FILED A 42 U.S.C. §1983 WITHIN THE STATE COURTS USING FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTION PROTECTED BY THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, DUE TO THAT THE CONNECTICUT COURTS ARE DENYING PLAINTIFFS 1st AMENDMENT FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH EXPRESSION, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, DISCRIMINATION OF RELIGION, FEDERAL HATE CRIMES, ECT, EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE. THE GOVERNOR/MALLOY P. DANNELL. ET. AL., PRIMARY DEFENDENT IN THIS CASE, HAS RECOMMENDED TO THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION TO APPOINT THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION/SEMPLE, SCOTT, TO OVERSEE AND OPERATE AS COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. GOVERNOR MALLOY UPON THE APPROVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION TO APPOINT COMMISSIONER SCOTT SEMPLE TO CORRECTIONS ADMINISTERED THE OATH OF OFFICE, THUS, SCOTT SEMPLE BECAME CONNECTICUTS COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS. COMMISSIONER SCOTT SEMPLE UPON HIS ADMINISTRATION PROMOTES AND PROMULGATED A ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE THAT VIOLATES CATHOLIC/CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS THEIR 1st AMENDMENT FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, DISCRIMINATES AGAINST CHRISTIAN RELIGION, VIOLATES THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE, FEDERAL HATE CRIMES, RLUIPA, ECT.

THE COMMISSIONER/SEMPLE SCOTT, PROMULGATED IN ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVES THAT THE CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS MUST CONCEAL ALL THEIR RELIGIOUS CHRISTIAN ARTICLES OF: ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, SCAPULARS, ECT, THAT ARE AROUND THEIR NECKS INDICATING THAT IT IS A THREAT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY AS IT IS CONSIDERED GANG RELATED, WHILE, ALLOWING EVERY OTHER TYPE OF DENOMINATIONAL FAITH OF MUSLIMS, JEWISH, NATIVE AMERICAN, RASTAFARIAN, ECT, TO VENERATE OPENLY THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES WITHOUT HINDERENCE.

CATHOLICS AND CHRISTIANS WHEN THEY OPENLY OUTSIDE THEIR PRISON UNIFORM VENERATE THEIR, SCAPULARS, CRUCIFIXES, ROSARIES, AND ARE ORDERED TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS CHRISTIAN ARTICLES UNDER THEIR PRISON UNIFORMS AND DIS-

OBEY THE DIRECT ORDER TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF, CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, ROSARY, ARE THEN HANDCUFFED FOR THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, ESCORTED TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION, STRIPPED SEARCHED TO NAKEDNESS, AND THEN AGAIN ORDERED TO RELINQUISH/HANDOVER THEIR RELIGIOUS SCAPULARS, CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, AGAINST CORRECTIONS OWN PROPERTY MATRIX THAT ALLOWS WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION ALL RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS. WHEN A CATHOLIC/CHRISTIAN REFUSES TO HAND OVER THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES TO PRAY WITH DAILY, THE CHRISTIAN IS PLACED WITHIN A FOUR POINT RESTRAINT AND HIS ARMS/LEGS ARE SECURED IN POSITION WHERE THEY CANNOT MOVE. WHEN THE INMATE WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION REQUIRES TO PERFORM ANY TYPE OF BODILY FUNCTIONS AND THE INMATE REQUESTS TO RELIEVE THEMSELVES, THE STAFF ARE NOWHERE TO BE FOUND AND THE INMATE DEFECATES AND URINATES UNDER HIS OWN BODY WHICH HE WALLOWS FOR HOURS AND/OR DAYS WITHOUT BEING ASSISTED. CORRECTIONS AT THE TIME OF THIS CIVIL ACTION FILED IN STATE COURT IN 2018 CONTINUED THIS PRACTICE TO INCARCERATED DENYING WITHOUT HELP THAT INMATES HUMANELY BE RELEASED TO PERFORM BODILY FUNCTIONS. WITHIN THIS PETITION OF CERTIORARI, THE PRACTICE OF PLACING CHRISTIANS FOR NOT CONCEALING THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES CONTINUES, AND, TO DATE OF THIS CERTIORARI PETITION THE CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS HAS NOT CHANGED ITS POLICY OF EQUAL PROTECTION DENIAL, AND, CONTINUES TO PLACE CHRISTIANS FOR THEIR LOVE OF CHRIST JESUS AND MOTHER MARY, AND PLACES CHRISTIANS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION FOR NOT CONCEALING THEIR ROSARY, CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR. THIS IS INHUMANE!!! THIS PLAINTIFF RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS FOR CERTIORARI FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO INTERVENE AND CEASE THE INHUMANE TREATMENT OF CHRISTIAN INMATES IN CONNECTICUT, AND TO CEASE THE VIOLATIONS OF 1st AMENDMENT FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, DISCRIMINATION OF RELIGION, EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE, AND, TO CEASE THE INHUMANE TREATMENT OF CONNECTICUT INMATES FOR LOVING JESUS CHRIST AND MARY.

THE HON. JAMES W. ABRAMS, THAT PRESIDED OVER THIS PLAINTIFFS CIVIL ACTION PRIOR TO HIS APPOINTMENT BEING A SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE WAS A ELECTED STATE LEGISLATOR INWHICH THIS NOW PRESIDING JUDGE ABRAMS ONCE WORKED FOR THE STATE LEGISLATION AND ENACTED LAWS AND ACTS AGAINST INCARCERATED INMATES WHICH WAS DETRIMENTAL AND DENIED INCARCERATED LIBERTY INTERESTS. JUDGE JAMES W. ABRAMS THAT PRESIDED OVER THIS PLAINTIFFS INJUNCTION DISCRIMINATIVELY RULED AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF IN FAVOR OF THE STATE AS BEING ONCE A STATE LEGISLATOR, PLAINTIFF HAD NO CHANCE TO ANY FAVORABLE RULING AND WAS DENIED INJUNCTION AND TRIAL BY JURY PROTECTED UNDER THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIAL OF INJUNCTION WITHOUT TRIAL AND DENYING TO ALLOW CATHOLICS AND VARIOUS CHRISTAIN DENOMINATIONS TO OPENLY VENERATE THEIR FAITH OF, SCAPULARS, CRUCIFIXES, ROSARIES, IS A CLEAR INDICATION THAT THE COURT (ABRAMS), DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE IS DISCRIMINATION AND ANIMUS TOWARDS THE CHRISTAIN FAITH, WHILE ALLOWING IN THE DENIAL OF ALL OTHER AND EVERY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS TO OPENLY VENERATE THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES WITHOUT PERSECUTION. DENOMINATIONAL FAITHS ARE ALLOWED AS MUSLIMS, JEWISH, RASTAFARIANS, HINDU, NATIVE AMERICANS, ECT, ARE ALLOWED TO OPENLY WEAR THEIR RELIGIOUS HEADWEAR AS WELL AS RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, REFLECTS THAT THE COURT (ABRAMS), FORMER LEGISLATOR IS IN FAVOR OVER ALL RELIGIONS EXEPT THE CATHOLIC AND CHRISTAIN FAITH, CONSTITUTES PREJUDICE AGAINST THIS DEVOUT CATHOLIC BE THE COURT (ABRAMS), AND ALSO DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF. THE COURT (ABRAMS) JUDGEMENT DENIAL OF INJUNCTION AND DISMISSING WITHOUT TRIAL PROTECTED BY BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS IS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF AS WAS THE INJUNCTION HEARING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 16th, 2019, INWHERE THE COURT (ABRAMS) WAS IMPEDING THIS PLAINTIFFS EVIDENCE AND DENYING THIS PLAINTIFF PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE TO VERBALLY PRESENT REBUTTAL OF LAW BEFORE THE COURT. THIS PLAINTIFF WAS NOT ALLOWED TO PRESENT THE EVIDENCE PROPERLY BE HEARD BY THE COURT DUE TO PREJUDICE AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF.

THE JUDGEMENT AFTER INJUNCTION HEARING DENIED AND RULED FOR DEFENDENTS BY THE COURT DUE TO THE COURT (ABRAMS) BEING A FORMER STATE LEGISLATOR AND THE ENTIRE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE ARE IN COLLUSION AGAINST INCARCERATED AND NON-INCARCERATED IN CONNECTICUT WORK TOGETHER TO PROTECT STATE INTERESTS. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIAL OF FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS TO PROCEED TO TRIAL AS THIS PLAINTIFF DEMANDED, DUE TO THE FEDERAL CAUSES VIOLATIONS, MONETARY DAMAGES ARE ALLOWED, BUT, UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE THE COURT DENYING FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS DUE TO MONETARY RELIEF WOULD BE UNWARRANTED BY THE COURT. THE COURT (ABRAMS) VIOLATES THIS PLAINTIFFS 1st AMENDMENT, (SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH), WHICH IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, AND THE COURT DURING THE INJUNCTION HEARING STATED: IT ONLY APPLIES TO FREE/NON-INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS, INCARCERATED HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THIS PLAINTIFF HAS PRESENTED IN HIS VERBAL ARGUMENT WHILE BEING IMPEDED BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) THAT A PRECEDENT CASE OF: (CHURCH OF LUKUMI AYE V. CITY OF HIALEAH, 508 U.S. - 520 (1993)), THAT THIS PLAINTIFFS (SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH), IS PROTECTED, BUT, WAS REJECTED BY THE COURT. THIS COURT IGNORES THE LAW OF THE LAND SET BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. THE COURT (ABRAMS) PRIOR TO DENIAL OF INJUNCTION HEARING ORDERED THE CLERKS OFFICE TO FREEZE ANY AND ALL SUBMITTED MOTIONS ON THIS PLAINTIFFS CASE DOCKETS SO THAT THE COURT (ABRAMS), WOULD NOT HAVE TO RULE PRIOR ON PLAINTIFFS MOTIONS BEFORE THE INJUNCTION HEARING. THIS PLAINTIFF WILL ARTICULATE THE FREEZING OF MOTIONS PRIOR TO INJUNCTION RELIEF HEARING. THE COURT (HON. ABRAMS) HAS STATE OF CONNECTICUT AFFILIATIONS AS A FORMER--STATE LEGISLATIVE OFFICER. THE COURT (ABRAMS) WITHIN CONNECTICUT RAN FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE AS A STATE LEGISLATOR AND WAS ELECTED WITH THE IDEOLOGY THAT IS PRO-STATE FOR CONNECTICUT, AND BEING PRO-STATE USES HIS JUDICIAL POWER TO ABUSE PROPER AND SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE TO DENY INCARCERATED IMPARTIAL RULINGS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

THIS PLAINTIFF WILL ARTICULATE THE COURT (ABRAMS) POLITICAL STATE AFFILIATIONS WITHIN THIS CERTIORARI. THE PLAINTIFFS 1st AMENDMENT COMPLAINT IS CAUSE OF ACTION UNDER §1983, IN WHERE PLAINTIFF NEED ONLY ALEDGE AND NOT REQUIRE IN GREAT DETAIL THE INJURIES AS ARTICULATED UNDER FEDERAL PROTECTION. THE PLAINTIFF IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT (SYMBOLIC-EXPRESSION OF SPEECH), AND DUE TO THE FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS WITHIN THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT, FEDERAL RULES PRE-EMPTS UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE ALL STATE STATUTORY AND SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY AGAINST THE DEFENDENTS. THERE IS NO CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL REQUIRED UNDER FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS AS THIS CONFLICTS WITH THE VERY PURPOSE OF §1983 CAUSES OF ACTIONS.

1.) THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIED PLAINTIFF CAUSE OF ACTION UNDER C.G.S. §-52-571(c)/ACTION FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM INTIMIDATION BASED ON BIGOTRY OR BIAS, WHICH ACTS AS A WAIVER FOR DAMAGES/RECOVER INJURY.

THE COURT, (ABRAMS), WITH PREJUDICE DENIED PLAINTIFFS CAUSE OF ACTION OF: C.G.S. §52-571(c)-ACTION FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM INTIMIDATION BASED ON BIGOTRY OR BIAS, WHERE SECTION(A)-STATES: ANY PERSON...INJURED IN PERSON... AS A RESULT OF AN ACT THAT CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF SECTIONS#(53a-181j/53a-181k/53a-181l), MAY BRING ACTIONS AGAINST PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUCH ACT TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR SUCH INJURY. SECTION(B) STATES: IN ANY CIVIL ACTION BROUGHT UNDER THIS SECTION IN WHICH THE PLAINTIFF PREVAILS, THE COURT SHALL AWARD TREBLE DAMAGES, (MONETARY), ...EQUITABLE RELIEF. THIS PLAINTIFF CANNOT PREVAIL IF THESE SECTIONS OF (53a-181k), WAS DENIED AND PRESENTED AND RULED ON BY THE TRIAL JURY, AS IN THIS CIVIL ACTION WHERE THE COURT (ABRAMS) WITH PREJUDICE DISMISSED WITHOUT TRIAL THIS CAUSE OF ACTION. THE

~~BIGOTRY AND BIAS CAUSE OF ACTION IS A SECOND DEGREE CLASS (D) FELONY. A~~  
PERSON IS GUILTY OF INTIMIDATION BASED ON BIGOTRY AND BIAS IN SECOND DEGREE WHEN SUCH PERSON MALICIOUSLY, AND WITH SPECIFIC INTENT TO INTIMIDATE OR HARASS BECAUSE OF THE ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED...RELIGION..., (1) CAUSES PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH SUCH OTHER PERSON...OR, (3) THREATENS BY WORD OR ACT

TO DO AN ACT DESCRIBED IN SECTION (1) OR (2), OF THIS SECTION, IF THERE IS A REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT AN ACT DESCRIBED IN SUBDIVISION (1) OR (2) OF THIS SECTION WILL OCCUR. THE PLAINTIFF WITHIN HIS CIVIL PLEADINGS HAS ARTICULATED/DEMONSTRATED ALL TO THE COURT, (ABRAMS), THAT THE STAFF, ADMINISTRATION, OFFICERS, ECT, HAVE THREATENED THIS PLAINTIFF BY WORD OR ACT TO CAUSE PHYSICAL INJURY PLACING PHYSICAL CONTACT USING HANDCUFFS AND SHACKLES FOR NOT CONCEALING UNDER MY CLOTHES CHRISTAIN, ROSARIES, SCAPULAR, CRUCIFIX, AND IT IS THE SINCERE BELIEF THAT IT WILL OCCUR. THIS IS ARTICULATED IN (C.G.S. §53a-181k). THIS IS A HATE CRIME, AND THE COURT, (ABRAMS), AS A SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE KNOWS THIS AND PREJUDICELY DISMISSED THIS CIVIL ACTION THAT HAS MERIT IN HIS ORIGINAL COMPLAINT. THE DEFENDENTS AS ARTICULATED IN C.G.S. §53a-181k THREATEN WITH ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION, OR DUGGEON AND WILL MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH HANDCUFFS AND SHACKLES, REGARDLESS OF ANY INSTITUTIONAL POLICY OR DIRECTIVE IN PLACE IF PLAINTIFF DISOBEYS A DIRECT ORDER AND DOES NOT CONCEAL HIS CHRISTAIN, CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, ROSARY, UNDER HIS INSTITUTIONAL GARMENTS, THIS PLAINTIFFS BELIEVES AS IN §53a-181k/BIGOTRY AND BIAS STATUTE. THE COURT ABRAMS IS WELL AWARE OF THIS AND DISMISSED HIS FEDERAL ACTION TO PROTECT STATE ACTORS, AS (HON. ABRAMS) A ONE TIME STATE LEGISLATOR ENACTING LAWS AGAINST ALL INCARCERATED. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DISMISSED THE (HATE CRIMES) STATUTE SUA SPONTE WITHOUT THE DEFENDENTS EVEN OBJECTING TO THE HATE CRIMES STATUTE. THE COURT IS ACTING AS AN ADVOCATE FOR THE DEFENDENTS, AND, THE COURT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DEFENDENTS OBTAINING A FAVORABLE OUTCOME WHERE THE PLAINTIFFS CIVIL ACTION WAS DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. PLAINTIFF PRESENTED THESE FACTS TO THE CONNECTICUT APPELLATE COURT, BUT, CONNECTICUT COURTS PROTECT FORMER GOVERNORS/MALLOY P. DANNELL, AND OTHER STATE ACTORS WITH THE TITLE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. COURTS OF CONNECTICUTS RULINGS AND LANGUAGE ALWAYS PROTECTS STATE ACTORS, IN WHERE INCARCERATED NEVER PREVAIL IN CONNECTICUT.

APPENDIX(C),  
(§52-571(C))-BIGOTRY/BIAS. (6)

2.) PLAINTIFFS 1ST AMENDMENT OF THE U.S.CONSTITUTION,(SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION-OF SPEECH),WAS NOT CONSIDERED OF §1983 BY THE COURT,PROTECTED UNDER FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS THAT ARE PRECEDENT BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS PLAINTIFF PLACED A FEDERAL CIVIL CAUSE OF ACTION AND VIOLATIONS OF HIS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. THE PLAINTIFF WAS DENIED CATHOLIC MASS BY THE DEFENDENTS DUE TO THAT THE PLAINTIFF WORE OPENLY VENERATING HIS CATHOLIC, ROSARY,CRUCIFIX,SCAPULAR,OUTSIDE HIS INSTITUTIONAL GARMENTS,CONSTITUTES INJURY AND PUNITIVE PUNISHMENT MEASURE FOR VENERATING HIS SINCERE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF,(SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH),WHICH IS PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF U.S.CONSTITUTION.. THIS CAUSED SUBSTANTIAL BURDEN OF MY CATHOLIC RELIGION AS CONSCIENCE DEMANDS OF WORSHIP WITHIN A CHURCH OF CATHOLIC MASS,THAT WAS DENIED TO THIS PLAINTIFF. THIS PLAINTIFF SUFFERED AN ACTUAL INJURY PURSUANT TO,(VANSCOY V.HICKS,691 f.supp.1366(DIST.ALA.1988)), PLAINTIFFS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION,WHICH INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO ENTER A PLACE OF WORSHIP AND PARTICIPATE IN A RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY. PLAINTIFF WAS DENIED BY THE COURT,(ABRAMS),TO COMPENSATE VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS. PLAINTIFF WAS INJURED,BUT,THE COURT (ABRAMS),WAS PREJUDICE TOWARDS THIS CATHOLIC AGREEING WITH ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS CASE WITHOUT TRIAL REFLECTS DISCRIMINATION.(SEE:MEMPHIS COMMUNITY SCHOLL DISTRICT V.STACHURA,477,U.S.299,106,-S.CT.25,37,2542-43,91 1.ed.2d.249(1986)). DEFENDENTS IRRATIONALLY STATE THAT WEARING A ROSARY OUTSIDE OF INMATES GARMENTS IS GANG RELATED,BUT,WEARING A KUFFI,YARMULKA,RASTAFARIAN,NATIVE AMERICAN HEADWEAR IS NOT GANG-RELATED. CORRECTIONS STAFF OUTSIDE THEIR UNIFORMS WEAR SATANIC,WICCAN,ECT,~~THAT IS AGAINST GOD IS ALLOWED,BUT,INMATES WEARING CRUCIFIXES,SCAPULARS,ROSARIES,IS CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF ITS INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES. CORRECTIONS AND THE GOVERNORS OFFICE HAVE ANIMUS AGAINST CATHOLIC/CHRISTAIN FAITH AND PERSECUTE INCARCERATED FOR THEIR LOVE OF CHRIST JESUS AND MARY.~~

"APPENDIX(D),  
VANSCOY V.HICKS/1988.



SEGREGATING THE CATHOLIC AND CHRISTAIN RELIGION ARTICLES OF CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, ROSARY, IS OF COURSE SINGLING OUT THE CHRISTAIN FAITH AND ITS RELIGION OF ALL ITS, (SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH/FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE) VIOLATES THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF U.S. CONSTITUTION.

IN THE CASE OF, (CHALIFOUX V. NEW CANEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST., 976, f.- SUPP. 659 (S.D. TEX. 1997)), THE SCHOOL HAD A BAN ON GANG RELATED APPERAL FROM WEARING ROSARIES OUTSIDE THEIR CLOTHING WHILE ON SCHOOL PREMISES, WHICH IS COMPARABLE TO THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION DIRECTIVE OF UNABLE TO WEAR AND VENERATE ROSARIES OUTSIDE OF GARMENTS. IN CHALIFOUX, DURING THE EARLY 19-97, STUDENTS BEGAN WEARING WHITE ROSARIES ON THE OUTSIDE OF THEIR SHIRTS AS A MEANS OF DISPLAYING THEIR RELIGIOUS FAITH. DURING THAT PERIOD THEY WORE THEIR ROSARIES, THEY WERE NEVER APPROACHED BY GANG MEMBERS BECAUSE OF THEIR ROSARIES, NOR, DID PLAINTIFFS DISPLAY OF THEIR ROSARIES CAUSE ANY DISRUPTION OR ALTERCATIONS AT THE NEW CANEY SCHOOL. LIKEWISE, THIS PLAINTIFF IN PRISON SETTING WEARS HIS ROSARY DISPLAYING HIS CATHOLIC FAITH OF (SYMBOLIC SPEECH). TO IRRATIONALLY STATE THAT ONLY GANG MEMBERS WITHIN THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION WEAR ROSARIES AROUND THEIR NECKS AS A GANG SIGN IS BIGOTRY AND BIAS OF THE DEFENDENTS, OF THIS PLAINTIFFS CATHOLIC FAITH. THE FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTS PRIVATE RELIGIOUS, (SYMBOLIC SPEECH), (SEE: - WIDMAR V. VINCINT, 454, U.S. 263, 269, 102 S. CT. 269, 274, 70-1. ed. 2d. 440 (1981)). IT IS WELL SETTLED THAT THE FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTS NOT ONLY VERBAL AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION, BUT, SYMBOLS AND CONDUCT, THAT CONSTITUTES "SYMBOLIC-SPEECH". (SEE: TINKER V. DES MOINES INDEP. COMM. SCH. DIST., 393 U.S. 503, 89- S. CT. 269, 274, 70-1. ed. 2d. 440 (1981)). WEARING OF ARMBANDS FOR PURPOSE OF EX-  
PRESSING CERTAIN POLITICAL VIEWS CONSTITUTES "SYMBOLIC SPEECH" PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS ALSO PROTECTED WITHIN THE CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS.

THIS PLAINTIFF WEARING HIS RELIGIOUS CATHOLIC ROSARY OUTSIDE HIS PRISON GARMENTS EXPRESSING HIS LOVE FOR JESUS CHRIST AND MOTHER MARY IS SYMBOLIC SPEECH. SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT IF THIS CATHOLIC IS WEARING HIS CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, ROSARY, IN WHICH THIS PLAINTIFF INTENDS TO CONVEY A PARTICULARIZED MESSAGE AND THERE IS A GREAT LIKELIHOOD, THAT THE MESSAGE WILL BE UNDERSTOOD BY THOSE OBSERVING IT, AS OTHER CATHOLIC PRISONERS IN CONNECTICUT VENERATING THEIR SYMBOLIC SPEECH FOR THE LOVE OF "MOTHER MARY". (SPENCER V. WASHINGTON, 418, U.S. 405, 410-11, 94-S. CT. 2727, 2730, 41 L. ED. 2D. 842 (1974).)

THE COURT (ABRAMS) IRRATIONALLY STATING THAT THERE IS A VALID SAFETY CONCERN IN ITS MEMORANDUM OF DECISION WITHOUT ANY EXPLANATION ON DENIAL OF INJUNCTION IS PREJUDICE THAT ONLY GANG MEMBERS WITHIN THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION WEAR ROSARIES, THIS IS BIGOTRY AND BIAS BY THE COURT AND DEFENDENTS, AND, THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE. THIS PLAINTIFF WEARS HIS RELIGIOUS ARTICLES IN OPEN VENERATION TO CONVEY HIS CATHOLIC FAITH, TO COMMUNICATE HIS CATHOLIC FAITH TO OTHERS. THE COURT (ABRAMS) AND DEFENDENTS MANY OF NON-CATHOLICS/CHRISTIANS DO NOT UNDERSTAND PLAINTIFFS INTENDED MESSAGE OF CATHOLIC FAITH. THE COURT (ABRAMS) AND DEFENDENTS READ PLAINTIFFS RELIGIOUS CATHOLIC MESSAGE TOO NARROWLY, EVEN ASSUMING SOME PERSONS ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE CRUCIFIX ATTACHED TO THE CENTER OF THE ROSARY, WHICH IS RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY AS A SYMBOL OF CHRISTIANITY. THIS CATHOLIC WEARS HIS ROSARY AS A NECKLACE IS NOT ABNORMAL, THAT PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE ROSARY WOULD UNDERSTAND PLAINTIFFS CATHOLIC MESSAGE. THE TRIAL COURT IN (~~CHALIFOUX V. NEW CANEY IND. SCHOOL DIST.~~), ~~RULED THAT WEARING A ROSARY AS A~~ NECKLACE IS A FORM OF (SYMBOLIC SPEECH), A FORM OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION AND PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT, UNLIKE THE COURT (ABRAMS) RULED THAT THERE IS A VALID SECURITY ISSUE, WITHOUT ANY FORM OF CLARIFICATION.

THE COURT (ABRAMS) IS AWARE OF NO SUPPORTING EVIDENCE OF GANG RELATED ACCUSATIONS WERE PRESENTED BY DEFENDENTS, YET, WITH NO EVIDENCE THE COURT (ABRAMS) STATES THAT THE ,SCAPULAR,CRUCIFIX,ROSARIES,IS A VALID SECURITY ISSUE WITHOUT ANY CLARIFICATION,ARTICULATION,ECT,THIS IS PREJUDICE.

THE WEARING OPENLY ALL SCAPULARS,CRICIFIXES,ROSARIES,OUTSIDE OF GARMENTS IS A SECURITY ISSUE,BUT,ALLOWING ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONAL FAITH VENERATING IS NOT A SECURITY ISSUE,MIGHT AS WELL SAY THAT CHRIST JESUS CRUCIFIED ON THE CROSS FOR OUR SINS IS A CRIMINAL,AND HIS FOLLOWERS ARE ALSO CRIMINALS,BECAUSE THE CHRISTAIN RELIGION THAT CHRIST STARTED IS A CRIMINAL GANG,AND,WEARING SYMBOLS OF CRUCIFIX,SCAPULARS,ROSARIES IS CRIMINAL. THIS PLAINTIFF IS SELF STUDYING UNTIL HE ENROLLS IN CATHOLIC SEMINARY TO ONE DAY BECOME A CATHOLIC PRIEST,AND,BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) RULING THIS PLAINTIFF IS A GANG MEMBER OF CHRIST JESUS AND THAT ALL WHO WEAR CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS OF CHRIST OUTSIDE THEIR GARMENTS ARE CRIMINAL GANG MEMBERS AND RULED AS A SECURITY CONCERN. THE ONLY RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS ARTICLES RECOGNIZED BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) THAT ARE NOT GANG RELATED ARE ARTICLES OF REIGIONS OF, (MUSLIM KUFFIS,JEWISH YARMULKAS,RASTAFARIAN HEADWEAR,NATIVE AMERICAN HEADBANDS,MUSLIM BEADS,MEDICINE BAGS,ECT),THE CONNECTICUT COURTS,ATTORNEY GENERALS,CORRECTIONS,TURN THEIR BACKS ON CATHOLIC/CHRISTAIN DENOMINATIONS WITH PREJUDICE. THIS PLAINTIFF ASSERTS A CLAIM UNDER THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT. THIS PLAINTIFFS FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT IS BEING VIOLATED BY THE GOVERNOR/MALLOY,APPOINTING COMMISSIONER/SEMPLE,AND,INSTRUCTING STAFF THROUGH POLICIES AND DIRECTIVES TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST CHRISTAINS.

THE ROSARY IS DEEPLY ROOTED IN CATHOLIC BELIEFS AND TRADITION. ITS USE BY THE CATHOLICS IS UNIQUE AMOUNG ALL THE OTHER CHRISTAIN DENOMINATIONS. PLAINTIFF WEARS HIS ROSARY OUTSIDE HIS GARMENTS AS A MEANS OF "EMPHASIZING" HIS CATHOLIC FAITH SHOULD BE VIEWED FROM A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE,AS NON-RELIGIOUS OR ABNORMAL.

THIS IS NOT A SITUATION WHERE A PERSON ADOPTS A RANDOM OBJECT AS A RELIGIOUS TALISMAN, AND, NOW SEEKS FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTION FOR IT. RATHER, THIS PLAINTIFF HAS TAKEN AN OBJECT CENTRAL TO CATHOLICS AND EXTENDED ITS PRESENCE INTO THE PLAINTIFFS PUBLIC LIFE, DAILY LIFE, OPENLY VENERATING HIS RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF FAITH. THE FACT THAT WEARING A ROSARY AS A NECKLACE OPENLY IN PUBLIC OUTSIDE HIS GARMENTS IS NOT MANDATED BY CATHOLICISM, DOES NOT DEFEAT THIS PLAINTIFFS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS TO FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE OF HIS PERSONAL BELIEFS OF "SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH". (SEE: ALABAMA V. COUSHATTA, 817, f. supp. at 1330. cit. omit). IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO PLACE A BLANKET BAN AGAINST THE CATHOLIC/CHRISTIAN FAITH AND VIOLATE THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE AND SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH WHILE ALLOWING ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS TO WEAR OPENLY THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES INCLUDING STAFF WITHIN CORRECTIONS THAT WEAR SATANIC, WICCAN, ECT, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, THIS IS DISCRIMINATION. APPENDIX(E) (1997) CHALIFOUX V. NEW CANEY, IND. SCH. DIST. IN THE CASE OF, (NICOL V. ARIN INTERMEDIATE UNIT 28, 268 f. supp. 2d. 536 (2003)), ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ASSISTANT BROUGHT ACTION AFTER SHE WAS SUSPENDED FOR REFUSING TO REMOVE OR CONCEAL CROSS THAT SHE REGULARLY WORE AS A NECKLACE. THE STATE HAD A GARB STATUTE, SIMILAR TO THE CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTION DIRECTIVE, POLICY, BUT, ALLOWED EMPLOYEES TO WEAR TO SHOW SECULAR ARTICLES WITH NO HINDERENCE. THE RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION POLICY VIOLATED FIRST AMENDMENT FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE AND A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION RELIEF WAS WARRANTED AND GRANTED. THE COURT (ABRAMS) IN THE CASE (GAWLIK V. MALLOY), DID NOT ISSUE A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION DUE TO PLAINTIFF GAWLIK ~~HAS NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AS ARTICULATED AT THE SEPTEMBER 16th, 2019,~~ INJUNCTION HEARING STATED BY THE COURT (ABRAMS). THAT WAS A DENIAL OF THIS PLAINTIFFS INJUNCTION THAT IS WARRANTED FOR VIOLATIONS WHERE THE SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH IS PROTECTED UNDER U.S. CONSTITUTION.

AS IN, (NICHOLS), RELIGIOUS JEWELRY SUCH AS "CROSSES AND STAR OF DAVID" ARE PROTECTED APPERAL, SUCH AS PLAINTIFF WEARING HIS CATHOLIC, SCAPULAR, CRUCIFIX, ROSARY, TO OPENLY VENERATE OUTSIDE HIS GARMENTS. (NICHOLS), FOR REFUSING TO COMPLY THAT SHE REMOVE OR CONCEAL HER CROSS SHE WORE AS A NECKLACE, SHE WAS SUSPENDED. THIS ALSO HAPPENS WITH THIS PLAINTIFF (GAWLIK), BEING HANDCUFFED AND SHACKLED FOR NOT CONCEALING HIS SCAPULAR, ROSARY, CRUCIFIX, UNDER MY GARMENTS. THE SCHOOL ASKED (MS. NICHOLS) EITHER NOT TO WEAR THE CROSS OR TUCK IT IN, (SHE EXPLAINED), THAT THE CROSS IS A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM, AND SHE COULD NOT DENY CHRIST IN SUCH A WAY AS SHE WAS BEING ASKED TO DO. THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION DENIES THIS PLAINTIFF THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND, LOVE OF CHRIST JESUS AND MOTHER MARY TO VENERATE HIS RIGHT TO (SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH). MS. NICHOLS, STATED THE FOLLOWING REASONS WHY SHE WORE HER CROSS OUTSIDE HER SHIRT REFUSED TO TAKE IT OFF UPON REQUEST: "I BELIEVE IN JESUS CHRIST MY LORD AND SAVIOR, I BELIEVE THAT THIS WOULD BE DENYING HIM (CHRIST) IN A SENSE OF TUCKING THIS CROSS IN, BECAUSE I AM NOT ASHAMED OF MY LORD AND SAVIOR JESUS, I WILL DO NOTHING TO DENY MY FAITH AND BELIEF IN HIM".

THIS PLAINTIFF ALSO LOVES JESUS CHRIST, AND IS BEING DENIED HIS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS TO (SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH) AND DISCRIMINATED BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) AND THE DEFENDENTS. THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION ALLOWS ITS EMPLOYEES AND GANG AFFILIATED EMPLOYEES AND STAFF TO WEAR OPENLY THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, AND SECULAR JEWELRY OF, WICCAN, SATANIC PENDENTS, ROCKS, CRYSTALS, PENDENTS WITH LOGOS, ECT, AND, NON-CHRISTAIN INMATES ARE ALLOWED TO WEAR AND VENERATE, (KUFFIS, YARMULKAS, RASTAFARIAN GARB, NATIVE AMERICAN, MEDICINE BAGS, BEADS, ECT, BUT, CATHOLIC AND CHRISTAIN INMATES ARE ALL PUNISHED BY WORD AND ACT, THROWN INTO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION FOR REFUSING TO CONCEAL THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES UNDER THEIR SHIRTS, AND, THE COURT (ABRAMS) CONDONES THIS DISCRIMINATION WITH PREJUDICE BY CORRECTIONS.

THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION ALLOWING DECORATIVE JEWELRY BY STAFF AND GANG AFFILIATED STAFF IS A SECULAR MESSAGE, (NO MESSAGE), ALLOWING SECULAR JEWELRY AND NOT RELIGIOUS IS DISCRIMINATIVE BY THE DEPT. OF CORRECTION OF ITS UNCONSTITUTIONAL DIRECTIVE AGAINST CATHOLICS AND CHRISTAINS WITHIN CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONS. CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS DIRECTIVES, POLICY, DISPLAYS IN PURPOSE AND EFFECT A (HOSTILITY TOWARD THE CATHOLIC AND CHRISTAIN RELIGION), WITH THE COURT, (ABRAMS), CONDONING TO PERSECUTE CHRISTAINS AND VIOLATING THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE/SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH OF INMATES. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE DIRECTIVE PROHIBITING ONLY CATHOLIC AND CHRISTAINS IS TO DISCRIMINATE CHRISTAIN INMATES AND TO DISCIPLINE INMATES WHO DO NOT COMPLY WITH ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION, WHILE EXEMPTING EMPLOYEES AND STAFF AND OTHER DENOMINATIONAL INMATES, WITH NO RELIGIOUS MESSAGE FROM SIMILAR TREATMENT. WEARING THE CRUCIFIX, SCAPULAR, ROSARY, STAR OF DAVID, ECT, IS SYMBOLIC SPEECH AND EXPRESSIVE SPEECH BY THE WEARER WHICH CONVEYS HIS PERSONAL RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AS IN, (CHALIFOUX V. NEW CANEY IND. SCHOOL DIST). THE COURT IN (NICHOL V. ARIN INTERMEDIATE-UNIT 28), HOLDS: PLAINTIFF VISIBLE DISPLAY OF CROSS JEWELRY IS (SYMBOLIC-SPEECH), EXPRESSING RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND VIEWPOINT. THE SYMBOLIC SPEECH OF PLAINTIFF, (GAWLIK), THEREFORE, INCLINES IT TOWARD A FINDING OF PUBLIC SPEECH CONCERN SPEECH. THE PLAINTIFFS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT PROTECTIONS HAVE MERIT, OF HIS FREE SPEECH CLAIM, AND HIS FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE AND SYMBOLIC SPEECH AND EXPRESSION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT. LIMITATIONS ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION AND FREE SPEECH, EVEN AT MINIMAL PERIODS CONSTITUTES ~~A IRREPARABLE HARM. THE COURT (ABRAMS) CONDONES IRREPARABLE HARM DENYING~~ A WARRANTED INJUNCTION OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS BY CORRECTIONS. (ELROD V. BURNS, 427 U.S. 347, 373, 96, S. CT. 2673, 49 1. ed. 2d. 547 (1976)). IN THE CASE OF, (NICHOLS), THE COURT GRANTED A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DEFENDENTS GARB STATUTE, (EQUAL TO DEPT. OF CORRECTION DIRECTIVES), AS THE

COURT (ABRAMS) SHOULD HAVE GRANTED THE PLAINTIFF (GAWLIK) AN INJUNCTION FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT VIOLATIONS. THE CONNECTICUT DEPT.OF CORRECTIONS, ITS AGENTS,EMPLOYEES,STAFF,CONTINUALLY HARASS,INTIMIDATE,PERSECUTE,THIS CATHOLIC PLAINTIFF AND CHRISTAIN INMATES,DENYING SCAPULARS,CRUCIFIXES, ROSARIES,TO BE OPENLY DISPLAYED AND VENERATED,AND VIOLATE THIS PLAINTIFFS CIVIL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF,(SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH AND FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE). APPENDIX(F), NICHOL V.ARIN INTERMEDIATE UNIT 28/(2003). IN THE CASE OF,(TINKER V.DES MOINES IND.COMMUNITY.SCHOOL.DIST.,393,U.S.-503,(1969)),AT ISSUE IN TINKER WAS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A SCHOOLS PROHIBITION ON WEARING BLACK ARMBANDS ON CAMPUS TO PROTEST THE VIETNAM WAR AFTER STATING THAT PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS DO NOT SHED THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH OR EXPRESSION AT THE SCHOOL GATE. LIKEWISE,INMATES DO NOT SHED THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AT THE PRISON GATES OF ITS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS,UNDER DUE PROCESS OF LAW..NO DUE PROCESS,PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS,ECT,WAS EVER IMPLEMENTED IN ANY COURT AGAINST THIS CATHOLIC PLAINTIFF. THE COURT IN TINKER JUSTIFIED ITS BROAD PROTECTION OF THE STUDENTS SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH NOTING THAT THE USE OF ARMBANDS TO CONVEY A MESSAGE WAS,"CLOSELY AKIN TO PURE SPEECH". THE REGULATIONS PROHIBITING BLACK ARMBANDS PROTESTING THE VIETNAM WAR TO SCHOOL PROVIDING FOR SUSPENSIONS OF ANY STUDENTS REMOVE SUCH WAS A UNCONSTITUTIONAL DENIAL OF STUDENTS RIGHT OF EXPRESSION OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH.THE WEARING OF ARMBANDS FOR PURPOSE OF EXPRESSING SYMBOLIC VIEWS IS THE TYPE OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH THAT IS WITHIN THE FREE SPEECH CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT. (WEST VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION V.BARNETTE,-319,U.S.624,63,S.CT.1178,87,1.ed.1628(1943)(BROWN V.LOUISIANA,383,U.S.-131,86,S.CT.719,15,1.ED.637(1966).THE WEARING OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS ENTITLED TO COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE U.S.-CONSTITUTION.THE COURT (ABRAMS) RULING WITHOUT TRIAL FOR PLAINTIFF,

REJECTS THE LAWS OF THE LAND, AND, DISCRIMINATIVELY APPLIES ITS OWN LAWS AND JURISPRUDENCE OUTSIDE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, APPLIED TO THE STATES, PROTECTS THE CITIZENS EVEN INCARCERATED AGAINST THE STATE ITSELF AND ALL ITS CREATURES. "SYMBOLIC SPEECH", AS IN THIS PLAINTIFF WEARING OPENLY HIS SCAPULAR, ROSARY, CRUCIFIX, IS A (SILENT PASSIVE EXPRESSION), OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH, WHERE THERE IS NO DISORDER OR DISRUPTIVE DISTURBANCE OF HIS CATHOLIC FAITH. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE BY THE DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS DEFENDENTS, THE COURT (ABRAMS), THAT WEARING CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN ARTICLES OPENLY WOULD MATERIALLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY INTERFERE WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS. THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION STATES: THAT STATES MAY NOT ABRIDGE THE RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH AND EXPRESSION. PLAINTIFF OPENLY WEARING HIS CATHOLIC SYMBOLS EVEN WHILE INCARCERATED IS PURE (SYMBOLIC SPEECH), WHICH IS AKIN TO PURE SPEECH AND PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. THE DEFENDENTS DIRECTIVE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT. (CANTWELL V. CONNECTICUT, 310 U.S. 296, 303-304, 60 S. CT. 900, 84, 1. ED. 1213- (1940)) THIS PRECEDENT CASE PROTECTS PURE SPEECH AND THE COURT (ABRAMS) KNOWINGLY VIOLATES THE FIRST AMENDMENT. THERE SHALL BE NO LAWS RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF. CORRECTIONS PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE FROM VENERATING HIS LOVE FOR JESUS AND MARY IS A VIOLATION OF HIS (PURE SYMBOLIC SPEECH), PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT. THE COURT, (ABRAMS), DEFENDENTS, ATTORNEY-GENERALS OFFICE REPRESENTING DEFENDENTS, ALL HAVE ANIMUS AND DISPARAGE ~~CATHOLIC/CHRISTIAN-SYMBOLIC-EXPRESSION-OF-SPEECH-AND-FREE-EXERCISE-CLAU-~~SE IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND THE LAW OF THE LAND, THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT AND INCARCERATED HAVE RIGHTS UNLESS TAKEN AWAY UNDER DUE PROCESS OF LAW.



3.) THE COURT (ABRAMS) VIOLATES THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION AND SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH, PURSUANT TO PRECEDENT CASE OF, (CHURCH OF LUKUMI BABALU AYE V. CITY OF HIALEAH, 508 U.S. 520, 531, 113 S. CT. 2217, - 2225-26, 124 L. ED. 2d. 427, (1998), WHICH PROTECTS SYMBOLIC SPEECH.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND U.S. SUPREME COURT PRE-EMPTS ALL STATE COURTS, CONSTITUTIONS, LEGISLATION, STATE RULINGS UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION. UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS PROTECTED. IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT CASE OF, (LUKUMI-BABALU AYE V. HIALEAH), PLAINTIFF CHALLENGED A STATE ORDINANCE RESTRICTING THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE ANIMAL SACRIFICE AS A METHOD OF RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HELD THAT ALTHOUGH THE PRACTICE OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE MAY SEEM ABHORRENT TO SOME, "RELIGIOUS BELIEFS NEED NOT BE ACCEPTABLE, LOGICAL, COMPREHENSIBLE", TO OTHERS TO MERIT FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTION. THIS PLAINTIFF VENERATING HIS RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OUTSIDE HIS PRISON GARMENTS IS PROTECTED SPEECH, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, ALONG WITH THE OTHER DENOMINATIONAL FAITHS THAT ARE ALLOWED TO VENERATE THEIR RELIGIOUS ARTICLES UNDER THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE. THE CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTION NEED NOT ACCEPT THIS CATHOLICS VENERATION OF HIS PROTECTED RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, BUT, IT IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. ANY RELIGION THAT IS NORMAL TO SOME, MAY NOT BE NORMAL TO OTHERS, AND UNDER THE U.S. SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT CASE RULING PROTECTING THIS PLAINTIFF OF HIS SYMBOLIC SPEECH PROTECTED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT. THE CONNECTICUT DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS AND DEFENDENTS HAVE NO STANDING UNDER THE PRECEDENT CASE OF, (CHURCH OF THE LUKUMI BABALU AYE V. CITY OF HIALEAH), THIS PLAINTIFF OPENLY WEARING HIS SCAPULAR, CRUCIFIX, ROSARY, WITHIN PRISONS IS PROTECTED UNDER THE PRECEDENT CASE, AND, U.S. CONSTITUTION. AS THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE (RIENQUEST), STATED IN: (BELL V. WOLFISH, 441 U.S. 520 (1979)), "THERE IS NO IRON CURTAIN DRAWN BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PRISONS OF THIS COUNTRY". (QUOTE). (WOLFF-V. McDONNEL).

IN THE COURT, (ABRAMS), THIS PLAINTIFF PRESENTED THE CASE, (BELL V. WOLFISH), BUT, THE COURT IGNORED THIS CASE AS IT PROTECTS THIS PLAINTIFF FROM DISCRIMINATION. SYMBOLIC SPEECH IS PROTECTED UNDER THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE AND THE PRECEDENT CASE OF, (CHURCH OF THE LUKUMI BABALU AYE V. CITY OF HIALEAH), IS THE CONTROLLING CASE AGAINST THE RULING OF THE COURT (ABRAMS) AND THIS HONORABLE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT MUST OVERTURN THE CONNECTICUT COURTS DISCRIMINATIVE RULINGS AS THE CONNECTICUT COURTS ARE ALL IN CONJUNCTION TOGETHER THAT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST INCARCERATED. THE ANIMUS AND INHUMANE CONDITIONS OF CATHOLICS/CHRISTIANS ARE BARBARIC, AND SHOCKS THE CONSCIENCE. APPENDIX(G), CHURCH OF LUKUMI BABALU AYE V. CITY OF HIALEAH/(1993)

4.) THE COURT (ABRAMS), IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CHIEF CLERKS OFFICE HAS CONSPIRED TOGETHER AND PLACED A (FREEZE) ON JUDICIAL CASE DETAIL SYSTEM FOR (2+) WEEKS SO PLAINTIFF MOTIONS WOULD NOT BE RULED UPON PRIOR TO (PREJUDICE) RULING OF THE COURT (ABRAMS).

THE COURT, (ABRAMS), AND THE CHIEF CLERKS OFFICE FROZE THIS PLAINTIFFS MOTIONS ON THE JUDICIAL CASE DETAIL SYSTEM SO AS NOT TO RULE BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) ON MOTIONS FROM DATES: (11/12/2019 to 11/26/2019) RULING OF THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIAL WITHOUT TRIAL FOR DEFENDENTS, RULING DATE: 11/26/19. THIS PLAINTIFF SUBMITTED SEVERAL MOTIONS TO BE RULED UPON BY THE COURT, (ABRAMS), OF (DOCKET#171.00-MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION/#172.00-MOTION FOR LIMINE/#173.00-OBJECTION TO DEFENDENTS MOTION/#174.00-MOTION FOR LIMINE). THE PLAINTIFF SPECIFICALLY HAD DOCKET#171.00-MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION, IN WHICH WHY DID THE COURT (ABRAMS), NOT ALLOW DISCOVERY TO PROCEED WITH THE SURVIVING STATE DISCRIMINATION STATUTES, THEN, DENY THIS DISCOVERY FOR TRIAL TO PROCEED. THE PLAINTIFF SPECIFICALLY ALSO REQUIRED DOCKET#173.00-OBJECTION TO MOTION, TO ALL PENDING IN WHICH PLAINTIFF OBJECTED TO A.A.-G./STROM MOTION DUE TO NO RULING BY THE COURT (ABRAMS). THIS PLAINTIFF WAITED SEVERAL WEEKS TO SEE IF THE FROZEN MOTIONS WOULD REFLECT ON THE CASE DETAILS, SO COURT (ABRAMS) WOULD RULE, BUT, DOCKETS STILL FROZEN TO RULE BY THE COURT, (ABRAMS).

PLAINTIFF CALLED BY TELEPHONE TO THE NEW HAVEN SUPERIOR COURT DEPUTY CHIEF CLERK, (MS.ANIMA CONNELLY), AND RESPECTFULLY THIS PLAINTIFF SPOKE TO HER AND SHE STATED THAT THE NEXT DAY THE CASE DETAILS SHOULD BE UNFROZEN TO REVIEW ON 11/26/2019, THE DAY THAT ABRAMS RULED AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF. THIS PLAINTIFF REVIEWED THE CASE DETAILS ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS DIRECTED BY (DEP/CHIEF CLERK-MS.AMINA CONNELLY), AND THE FROZEN MOTIONS WERE REFLECTING THAT IT MAY BE ACCESSED, AND IN ADDITION THE COURT (ABRAMS) RULING DENIAL WITHOUT TRIAL FOR DEFENDENTS. PLAINTIFF ALSO SUBMITTED PRIOR TO RULING CASE FLOW REQUESTING THAT THE PLAINTIFFS DISABILITY EVIDENCE ORDERED BY (HON.YOUNG) WOULD BE RESCHEDULED DOCKET#175.00-DATED ON 11/21/2019, FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE THE RULING OF THE COURT (ABRAMS). THE COURT (ABRAMS) DIRECTED CLERKS OFFICE TO KEEP PLAINTIFFS MOTIONS FROZEN ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM UNTIL COURT (ABRAMS) RULED AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF, SO AS NOT TO RESPOND TO THE DISCOVERY CLARIFICATION#171.00, OBJECTION#173.00, AND THE COURT WAITED UNTIL 11/26/2019, TO DENY AGAINST PLAINTIFF OF JUDGEMENT WITHOUT TRIAL FOR DEFENDENTS. THE SAME DAY 11/26/2019, THE COURT (ABRAMS) RULED ON PLAINTIFFS CASE FLOW AFTER SYSTEM WAS UNFROZEN DOCKET#-175.00, AND, DENIED DISABILITY HEARING AND STATED: THE MATTER HAS GONE TO JUDGEMENT. PLAINTIFF HAS NEVER SEEN SUCH PREJUDICE BY THE COURT (ABRAMS) AND HOW THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE AND THE COURT CONSPIRE AND WORK ALL TOGETHER TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST INCARCERATED. THIS IS WHY THE COURT (ABRAMS) A ONE TIME LEGISLATOR DEFENDS THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT AGENCIES. PLAINTIFF FILED MOTIONS FOR RULINGS, AND, WHEN PLAINTIFF SPOKE TO DEP./-CLERK THE DAY PRIOR ON 11/25/2019, WHY MY CASE DETAILS WERE FROZEN AND THEN THE NEXT DAY WHEN COURT (ABRAMS) RULED ON 11/26/2019, REFLECTS THE DISCRIMINATION AND CONSPIRACY BY THE NEW HAVEN SUPERIOR COURT, AND, HOW A FORMER LEGISLATOR BECOMING JUDGE IS IN FAVOR OF THE STATE AGENCIES SHOWS HOW THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN CONNECTICUT IS DISCRIMINATIVE AND ANIMUS.

THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENYING HIS FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS TO PROCEED TO TRIAL AND ALL (5) FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS, WHILE WITHIN HIS JUDICIAL DUTIES IS A REFLECTION OF HOW COURT STATE JUDGES ARE DISCRIMINATIVE AND STATE JUDGES WITH THIS ANIMUS MUST NOT PRESIDE OVER ANY MATTERS WITHIN A JUDICIAL SETTING AS PREJUDICIAL JUDGES DO NOT FOLLOW ANY LAW ONLY THEIR OWN LAWS. APPENDIX(H),  
PLAINTIFFS FROZEN CASE DETAILS BY COURT/DENIAL HEARING/INJUNCTION.

5.) THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE AND PRE-EMPTION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION TO THIS PLAINTIFFS FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIONS IN STATE COURT ANALYSIS CASE AND THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE/PRE-EMPTION ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS.

PRE-EMPTION INVOLVES THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE WHICH PROVIDES THAT THE LAWS AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, "SHALL BE THE LAW OF THE LAND"...ANYTHING IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING. "U.S. CONST., ART. VI. CL. 2" UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE, "STATE LAWS THAT CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL LAW WITHOUT EFFECT". (ALTRIA GROUP, INC. V. GOOD, 555 U.S. 70, 76 (2008)) (GIBBONS V. OGDEN, 22, U.S. - 1211 (1824)). THE APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE IS TO SUCH ACTS OF THE STATE LEGISLATORS...ENACTED IN THE EXECUTION OF ACKNOWLEDGED STATE POWERS, THAT INTERFERE WITH, OR ARE CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF CONGRESS, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION...MUST YIELD TO IT. THE STATE LAWS IN QUESTION INCLUDE MORE THAN JUST STATUTES. ALSO PRE-EMPTED BY FEDERAL LAW ARE ACTIONS OF STATE EXECUTIVES, LEGISLATION, JUDICIAL BRANCH OFFICIALS AND STATE COURTS THAT CONFLICT WITH STATE LAW. (COUMO V. - CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, LLC., 557 U.S. 519, 536 (2009)). PRE-EMPTION PRINCIPLES DENY STATE AUTHORITY TO ACT IN A WAY THAT WOULD UNDERMINE THE PURPOSE OF FEDERAL LAW. (RIEGEL V. MEDTRONIC, INC., 552 U.S. 312, 323, 30 (2008)) A FEDERAL LAW PRE-EMPTS STATE LAWS. CONGRESS MAY "OCCUPY THE FIELD OF SUPREMACY CLAUSE THEREBY PRE-EMPTING ALL CONTRARY STATE LAW". CONGRESS INTENT TO OCCUPY THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE CAN BE INFERRED FROM THE FRAMEWORK OF AUTHORITY SO PERVASIVE...THAT CONGRESS LEFT NO ROOM FOR THE STATES TO THE

FEDERAL SYSTEM, WILL BE PRECLUDED ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LAWS. (ARIZONA V. UNITED STATES, 567 U.S. 387, 399 (2012)). A FEDERAL LAW MAY CONFLICT WITH STATE LAW, THEREBY PRE-EMPTING IT. (CROSBY V. NAT. L. FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, 530 U.S. 363, 387 (2000)). CONFLICT PRE-EMPTION INVOLVES SITUATIONS IN WHICH "COMPLIANCE WITH BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS IS A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY, AND THOSE INSTANCES WHERE CHALLENGED STATE LAW STANDS AS AN OBSTACLE TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT AND EXECUTION OF THE FULL PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF CONGRESS. THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF §1983 WAS TO INTERPOSE THE FEDERAL COURTS BETWEEN THE STATES AND THE PEOPLE, AS GUARDIANS OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS... TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE FROM UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION UNDER COLOR OF STATE LAW. "WHETHER THAT ACTION BE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, OR JUDICIAL". (MITCHUM V. FOSTER, 407 U.S. 225, 240 (1972)). SECTION §1983 WAS ORIGINALLY ENACTED AS PART OF THE KLU KLUX KLAN ACT OF, (APRIL 20th, 1871), §1, 17 statute 13. CONGRESS GOAL IS FOR CREATING FEDERAL JUDICIAL REMEDY AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF CITIZENS FEDERAL RIGHTS BY STATE OFFICIALS. CONGRESS'S PROPOSERS OF THE LEGISLATION NOTED THAT STATE COURTS WERE BEING USED TO HARASS AND INJURE INDIVIDUALS, EITHER BECAUSE THE STATE COURTS WERE POWERLESS TO STOP DEPRIVATIONS OR WERE IN LEAGUE WITH THOSE BENT UPON ABROGATION OF FEDERALLY PROTECTED RIGHTS. "THE ULTIMATE RESULT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE KLU KLUX KLAN ACT WAS THAT"-THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS A GUARANTOR OF BASIC FEDERAL RIGHTS AGAINST STATE POWER WAS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS. THE §1983 IS TO DETER STATE ACTORS FROM RAISING THE BADGE OF THEIR AUTHORITY TO DEPRIVE INDIVIDUALS OF THEIR FEDERALLY GUARANTEED RIGHTS AND TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO VICTIMS IF SUCH DETERRENCE FAILS. (CITY OF NEWPORT V. FACTS CONCEPTS, INC., 453 U.S. 247, 268 (1981)). THUS, THE FEDERAL INTEREST IMPLICATED IN SEC §1983/1985 IS TO COMPENSATE THE VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND TO DETER STATE OFFICIALS FROM COMMITTING SUCH VIOLATIONS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, AND THE FUTURE. APPENDIX (I), (SUPREMACY CLAUSE/§§1983-1985)

CONNECTICUT COURTS ARE BOUND BY THE U.S. CONSTITUTION SUPREMACY CLAUSE AND IS PRE-EMPTED USING STATE COMMON LAW, OF THE PLAINTIFFS §§1983/1985 CAUSE OF ACTION FILED IN STATE COURT AND THE COURT (ABRAMS) SURVIVING JUDGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTION. THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS "LAW OF THE LAND", AND THE CONNECTICUT COURTS MUST ABIDE BY §§1983/1985 FEDERAL LAWS. THE HONORABLE COURT ABRAMS VIOLATED PLAINTIFFS FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTION AND CANNOT BE DISMISSED, AND STATE LAW CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DISMISSED FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AND TRIAL CANNOT BE DENIED UNDER FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE. FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTION ARE UNDER FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND THE COURT (ABRAMS) VIOLATES SUPREMACY CLAUSE.

6.) NOTICE OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER AUTHORIZATION OR STATUTE IS PRE-EMPTED BY THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS CAUSES OF ACTIONS BROUGHT IN ANY STATE COURT, AND (NO) COMMISSIONER AUTHORIZATION IS REQUIRED OF ANY §§1983/1985 BROUGHT IN STATE COURTS.

THIS PLAINTIFF DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY (NOTICE OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER AUTHORIZATION), TO OBTAIN ANY MONETARY DAMAGES FROM THE DEFENDENTS VIOLATIONS. NOTICE OF CLAIMS STATUTE CONFLICTS IN BOTH PURPOSE AND EFFECT WITH §§19-83/1985 REMEDIAL OBJECTIVES, AND BECAUSE ITS ENFORCEMENT IN STATE COURTS WILL PRODUCE DIFFERENT OUTCOMES IN ALL LITIGATION BASED SOLELY ON WHETHER THE CLAIM IS ASSERTED IN STATE COURT, IT IS PRE-EMPTED PURSUANT TO THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE WHEN FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS ARE BROUGHT INTO STATE COURT. WITH REGARD TO FEDERAL PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW, APPLICATION OF NOTICE OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER OF CONNECTICUT BURDENS THE EXERCISE OF THE FEDERAL RIGHT BY FORCING CIVIL RIGHTS VICTIMS WHO SEEK REDRESS IN STATE COURTS TO COMPLY WITH A REQUIREMENT THAT IS ABSENT FROM CIVIL RIGHTS LI-

~~TIGATION IN FEDERAL COURTS. CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS~~  
NOT APPLICABLE IN §§1983/1985 UNIQUE REMEDY AGAINST STATE GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND THEIR OFFICIALS BY CONDITIONING THE RIGHT OF RECOVERY SO AS TO MINIMIZE GOVERNMENTAL AND STATE AGENCY LIABILITY.

CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL NOTICE STATUTE DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE FEDERAL RIGHT. U.S. CONGRESS NEVER INTENDED THAT THOSE INJURED BY STATE OFFICIAL WRONGDOERS TO SUBMIT PERMISSION AS A CONDITION OF RECOVERY TO SUBMIT THEIR CLAIMS TO THE STATE OFFICIALS FOR THEIR INJURIES AND VIOLATIONS. THE CONNECTICUT OFFICIALS INJURED THIS PLAINTIFF OF HIS FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOM OF SYMBOLIC SPEECH AND FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE UNDER DUE PROCESS OF LAW. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DISMISSING THE PLAINTIFFS CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION WITHOUT TRIAL FOR DAMAGES BEFORE A TRIAL JURY FOR INJURIES BY THE DEFENDENTS. THE DECISION TO SUBJECT THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUBDIVISIONS TO LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL RIGHTS, WAS A CHOICE MADE BY CONGRESS, AND IT IS A DECISION THAT THE STATE HAS NO AUTHORITY TO OVERRIDE. CONNECTICUT CLAIMS APPROVAL FOR FEDERAL VIOLATIONS AND INJURIES IN §§1983/1985 ACTIONS FILED IN STATE COURT CANNOT BE APPROVED AS A MATTER OF EQUITABLE FEDERALISM, JUST AS FEDERAL COURTS ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY OBLIGATED TO APPLY STATE LAW TO STATE CLAIMS, THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE IMPOSES ON STATE COURTS A CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY TO PROCEED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT ALL THE SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES UNDER CONTROLLING FEDERAL LAW ARE PROTECTED. A STATE LAW THAT PREDICTABLY ALTERS THE OUTCOME OF §§1983/1985 CLAIMS DEPENDING SOLELY ON WHETHER THEY ARE BROUGHT IN STATE OR FEDERAL COURT WITHIN THE STATE IS OBVIOUSLY INCONSISTANT WITH THE FEDERAL LAW INTRASTATE UNIFORMITY, WHEN THERE IS A FEDERALLY CREATED CAUSE OF ACTION. THE FEDERAL RIGHT CANNOT BE DEFEATED BY THE FORMS OF LOCAL PRACTICE. (BROWN V. WESTERN R. CO. OF ALABAMA, 338 U.S. 294, 296, 70 S. CT. 105, 106, - 94 1. ed. 100 (1949)). CLAIMS APPROVAL IS BARRED UNDER THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO THE STATE OF ITS OWN LAW REQUIREING CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS NOT MATERIAL WHEN THERE IS A CONFLICT WITH A VALID FEDERAL LAW, FOR "ANY STATE LAW", HOWEVER, CLEARLY WITHIN A STATES ACKNOWLEDGEMENT POWER, WHICH INTERFERES WITH OR IS CONTRARY TO FEDERAL LAW MUST YIELD.

(FREE V. BLAND, 369, U.S. 663, 666, 82 S. CT. 1089, 1082, 8, 1. ed. 2d. 180 (1962)).

CONNECTICUT STATE CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS PRE-EMPTED WHEN §§1983-1985 CAUSES OF ACTION IS BROUGHT IN STATE COURT, AND IS BARRED BY FEDERAL LAW AND DOES NOT APPLY TO FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS IN STATE COURT. FEDERAL LAWS IS TO ENSURE THAT INJURED INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FEDERALLY OR STATUTORY RIGHTS ARE ABRIDGED MAY RECOVER DAMAGES OR SECURE INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

(BURNETT V. GRATTON, 468 U.S. 42, 55, 104 S. CT. 2924, 2932, 82 1. ed. 2d. 36 (1984)).

THUS, §1983 PROVIDES, "A UNIQUE FEDERAL REMEDY AGAINST INCURSIONS...UPON RIGHTS SECURED BY THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF THIS NATION-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (MITCHUM V. FOSTER, 407 U.S. 225, 239, 92 S. CT. 2151, 2160, 32 1. ed. 2d. 705 (1971)). AND IT IS ACCORDED "A SWEEP AS BROAD AS ITS-

LANGUAGE". (UNITED STATES V. PRICE, 383 U.S., 787, 801, 86 S. CT. 1152, 1160, 16-1. ED. 2D. 267 (1966)). CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS NOT REQUIRED IN ANY §§1983/1985 FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS BROUGHT IN STATE COURT.

(BROWN V. UNITED STATES, 239 U.S. APP. D.C. 345, 356, n. 6, 742 f. 2d. 1498, 1509-n. 6. (1984)). CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS/ARE INAPPLICABLE TO FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIONS AND CAUSES OF ACTIONS FEDERAL IN AN ANALYSIS OF TWO CRUCIAL RESPECTS;

**FIRST:** IT DEMONSTRATES THAT THE NOTICE OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL REQUIREMENT BURDENS THE EXERCISE OF THE FEDERAL RIGHT FORCING A CIVIL RIGHTS VICTIMS WHO SEEK REDRESS IN STATE COURTS TO COMPLY WITH A REQUIREMENT THAT IS ENTIRELY ABSENT FROM CIVIL RIGHTS LITIGATION IN FEDERAL COURTS. ITS INCONSISTANT TO BOTH DESIGN AND EFFECT WITH THE COMPENSATORY AIMS OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS.

**SECOND:** IT REVEALS THAT THE ENFORCEMENT OF SUCH STATUTES IN §§1983/1985 CAUSES OF ACTIONS BROUGHT IN STATE COURT WILL FREQUENTLY PRODUCE DIFFERENT OUTCOMES IN FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LITIGATION BASED SOLELY ON WHETHER THAT LITIGATION TAKES PLACE IN STATE OR FEDERAL COURTS.



STATES MAY NOT APPLY SUCH AN DETERMINITIVE LAW WHEN ENTERTAINING SUBSTANTIVE FEDERAL RIGHTS AND FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS IN STATE COURT. CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL IS ENACTED PRIMARILY FOR BENEFIT OF GOVERNMENTAL AND STATE AGENCIES, WHICH IS INTENDED TO AFFORD SUCH DEFENDENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE A STRONGER CASE. ONE DOES NOT REQUIRE A EXHAUSTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY OF ANY CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL BEFORE FILING ANY FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS IN STATE COURT.

(PATSY V. BOARD OF REGENTS, 457 U.S. 496, 102 S. CT. 2557, 73 1. ed. 2d. 172 (1982). THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE IMPOSES ON STATE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY TO "PROCEED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT ALL THE SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES UNDER FEDERAL LAW ARE PROTECTED". (GARRETT V. MOORE-McCORMACK, CO., 317 U.S. 239, 245, 63- S. CT. 246, 251, 87 1. ed. 239 (1942). STATE COURTS ARE NOT FREE TO SIMPLY VINDICATE THE SUBSTANTIVE INTERESTS UNDERLYING A STATE RULE OF CONNECTICUT CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FEDERAL RIGHT. PRINCIPLES OF FEDERALISM, AS WELL AS THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE, DICTATE THAT SUCH A STATE LAW MUST GIVE WAY TO VINDICATION OF THE FEDERAL RIGHTS WHEN THAT RIGHT IS ASSERTED IN STATE COURT. (WILSON V. GARCIA, 471 U.S. 261, 105 S. CT. 1938, 85 1. ed. 2d. 264 (1985). THE STATES CANNOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST A CIVIL RIGHTS REMEDY. A STATE OF CONNECTICUT CLAIMS APPROVAL TO BAR A CIVIL RIGHT PETITION AND CAUSES OF ACTIONS IN A COMPLAINT OF PETITIONS OF §§1983-1985 SUIT, WHICH IN REALITY IS "AN ACTION FOR INJURY TO PERSONAL RIGHTS". STATE COURTS MUST ENTERTAIN ALL FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS FILED WITHIN A STATE COMPLAINT AGAINST DEFENDENTS AND CANNOT DISMISS FEDERAL CAUSES OF ~~ACTIONS WITHOUT A TRIAL AS THIS COURT (ABRAMS), VIOLATING THE SUPREMACY~~ CLAUSE. (MARTINEZ V. CALIFORNIA, 444, U.S. 277, 283, n. 7, 100, S. CT. 553, 558 (1980). SOVEREIGN AND STATUTORY IMMUNITY IS BARRED WHEN CAUSES OF ACTIONS OF A FEDERAL STATUTES AND LAW ARE ARTICULATED IN A STATE COURT COMPLAINT, AND, DEFENDENTS CAN BE SUED IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

(MONELL V. NEW YORK CITY OF DEPT. SOCIAL SERVICES, 436 U.S. 658, 690, n. 54, 98-S. CT. (1978): HOLDS; THAT THE 11th AMENDMENT DOES NOT FORBID SUING STATE OFFICIALS FOR DAMAGES IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITIES, AND, FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IN BOTH OF THE CAPACITIES. NO CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL REQUIRED WHEN PLAINTIFF FILES FEDERAL STATUTES AND LAWS WITHIN CAUSES OF ACTION VIOLATIONS IN STATE COURT. PURSUANT TO (FELDER V. CASEY, 487 U.S. 131 (1988)), NO CLAIMS COMMISSIONER APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS. APPENDIX(J), (FELDER V. CASEY/(1988)).

7.) THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIED PLAINTIFF INJUNCTION WITHOUT TRIAL DUE TO REQUEST BY ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE, DENYING JURY TRIAL PROTECTED THROUGH CONSTITUTIONS FEDERAL AND STATE WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIED THIS PLAINTIFF INJUNCTION AND RIGHT TO TRIAL DISMISSING THIS CIVIL ACTION AND JUDGEMENT FOR THE DEFENDENTS WITHOUT TRIAL. THIS PLAINTIFF AND DUE TO THE COURTS DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS CHRISTIANS THE COURTS RULING WITHOUT TRIAL AND STATING THIS IS ONLY REMAINING ISSUE IN THE CASE IGNORING PLAINTIFFS TRIAL DEMAND, DUE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE REQUESTING FINAL JUDGEMENT, IN FAVOR OF DEFENDENTS. THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDED A JURY TRIAL TO PRESENT EVIDENCE ON FEDERAL CAUSES OF ACTIONS OF THE DISCRIMINATION BY ALL THE DEFENDENTS AND THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENIED THIS PLAINTIFF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES UNDER BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS RIGHT TO IMPARTIAL TRIAL. THE COURT (ABRAMS) DENYING THIS PLAINTIFF RIGHT TO TRIAL VIOLATES;

A.) CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION ARTICLE/SECTIONS;

#10-ALL COURTS SHALL BE OPEN, AND EVERY PERSON, FOR AN INJURY DONE TO HIM IN HIS PERSON, PROPERTY OR REPUTATION, SHALL HAVE REMEDY BY DUE COURSE OF LAW, AND RIGHT AND JUSTICE ADMINISTERED WITHOUT SALE, DENIAL OR DELAY.

#19-THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY SHALL REMAIN INVIOATE.

THE COURT (ABRAMS) DUE TO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THIS PLAINTIFF VIOLATED CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION ARTICLE FIRST/SEC#10-19, DENYING THIS PLAINTIFF RIGHT TO PROCEED TO TRIAL AND DENYING RIGHT TO GO TO TRIAL JURY.

THE PLAINTIFF HAS A RIGHT TO TRIAL EVEN IF THE COURT ABRAMS GRANTS OR DENIES HIS INJUNCTION TO PRESENT FULL EVIDENCE OF PLAINTIFFS CASE IN DETAIL. INSTEAD, THE COURT DENIED PLAINTIFFS RIGHT TO TRIAL AND ENTERED FINAL JUDGEMENT BY REQUEST OF ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE PRESENTING THE DISCRIMINATION THAT THIS COURT (ABRAMS) HAS TOWARDS PLAINTIFF/CHRISTAINS. B.) UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION/AMENDMENT;

VII-THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE PRESERVED...

THE COURT ABRAMS DENIES HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRIAL PRESERVED BY THE U.S.CONSTITUTION.THE COURT DENIES THIS PLAINTIFF TRIAL AND TRIAL BY JURY VIOLATING BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS. THE COURTS RULING IN THIS CASE IS ERRONEOUS AND AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION. (CITY OF STAMFORD-V.TEN-RUGBY STREET,LLC.,164 CONN.APP.49,81,137 A.3d.781(2016)),HOLDS:-

THE COURTS RULING CAN BE REVIEWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER THE DISCRETION WAS BASED ON AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT OF LAW OR AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION. THE PLAINTIFF HAS SHOWN GOOD CAUSE FOR AN INJUNCTION AND TRIAL,BUT,THE COURT DENIED THE INJUNCTION.(WOOD V.WILTON,156 CONN.,304,310,240 A.2D.904(1968)). THE PLAINTIFF HAS SHOWN TO THE COURT "IRREPARABLE HARM" ON THE MERITS IN WHICH MONEY DAMAGES CANNOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE COMPENSATION.ALSO,THE COURT (ABRAMS) ABUSED ITS DISCRETION TO DENY THIS PLAINTIFF AN INJUNCTION. (PIRTEK USA,LLC. V.ZAETZ,D.CONN.2005,408 f.supp-2d.81.82). THE VIOLATIONS BY THE DEPT.OF CORRECTIONS WILL CONTINUE AND THE INJURY WILL CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE IF AN INJUNCTION IS NOT ISSUED. (ANGELES V.LYONS,461 U.S.95,101-102,103 S.CT.1660,75 1.ed.2d.675(1983):

(O'SHEA V.LITTLETON,414 U.S.488,495-96 S.CT.669,1.ed.2d.674(1974)).IT IS

THE TRIAL COURT THAT HAS THE DETERMINATION TO MAKE A FINAL JUDGEMENT OF INJUNCTION EVEN THAT COURT HAS RULED AGAINST THIS CATHOLIC PLAINTIFF, PRIOR TO JURY TRIAL. THE COURTS JUDGEMENT WITHOUT TRIAL IS AN ABUSE OF JUDICIAL TRIAL BY COURT.PLAINTIFF REQUESTS SUPREME COURT OF REVERSAL OF JUDGEMENT.

8.) STANDARDS APPLIED:FEDERAL STANDARDS APPLIED TO THIS CIVIL ACTION.

PLAINTIFFS RELIEF AND DEMANDS

9.) DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT.

THE PLAINTIFF IN ACCORDANCE UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION REQUESTS DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT TO DETERMINE THE CONSTITUTIONALITY AND VALIDITY OF CONNECTICUT DEPT.OF CORRECTION REGULATION OR DIRECTIVE OR APPLICABILITY OF THE COURTS FINAL DECISION.

PLAINTIFF REQUESTS DECLARATORY JUDGEMENT.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVES VIOLATE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS;

- A.) EFFECTIVE DATE:6/23/2013-DIRECTIVE 6.10/INMATE PROPERTY,PG#17, SEC#36;RELIGIOUS HEADWEAR MAY BE WORN AT ALL TIMES...
- B.) EFFECTIVE DATE:6/23/2013-DIRECTIVE 6.10/INMATE PROPERTY,PG#6, SEC#16;...RELIGIOUS ARTICLES SHALL BE WORN OR CARRIED UNDER THE INMATES CLOTHING AND SHALL NOT BE OPENLY DISPLAYED...
- C.) EFFECTIVE DATE:9/14/2014-DIRECTIVE 10.8/RELIGIOUS SERVICES,PG#2, SEC#5(C);...THESE RELIGIOUS ARTICLES SHALL NOT BE OPENLY DISPLAYED AND SHALL BE WORN OR CARRIED UNDER THE CLOTHING.

THE CONNECTICUT DEPT.OF CORRECTIONS VIOLATES THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF U.S.CONSTITUTION,1st AMENDMENT SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH,14th-AMENDMENT DUE PROCESS CLAUSE,ECT,AND ANY OTHER VIOLATIONS THIS COURT DEEMS IN VIOLATION OF U.S.CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS.

10). INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

THE PLAINTIFF REQUESTS INJUNCTIVE RELIEF OF THE FOLLOWING AND TO REMOVE LANGUAGE THAT IS A VIOLATION OF 1st AMENDMENT,(SYMBOLIC SPEECH);

- A.) EFFECTIVE DATE:6/23/2013-DIRECTIVE 6.10-INMATE PROPERTY/PG#6, SECTION#16;

REMOVE LANGUAGE

...RELIGIOUS ARTICLES SHAL BE WORN OR CARRIED UNDER THE INMATES CLOTHING,AND SHALL NOT BE OPENLY DISPLAYED.

- B.) EFFECTIVE DATE:9/14/2014-DIRECTIVE 10.8-RELIGIOUS SERVICES, PG#2,SECTION#5(C);

REMOVE LANGUAGE

...THESE RELIGIOUS ARTICLES SHALL NOT BE OPENLY DISPLAYED AND SHALL BE WORN OR CARRIED UNDER THE CLOTHING.

PLAINTIFF DEMANDS THAT THE ABOVE LANGUAGE BE REMOVED,THIS LANGUAGE IS DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLATES CIVIL RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS AS CONSCIENCE DEMANDS OF WORSHIP,VIOLATES SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH.

PLAINTIFF RELIEF AND DEMANDS THAT NEW LANGUAGE PROMULGATED INTO THE DIRECTIVE THAT DOES NOT VIOLATE THIS PLAINTIFFS SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH AS FOLLOWS; PROMULGATED NEW LANGUAGE

A.) EFFECTIVE DATE:6/23/2013-DIRECTIVE 6.10-INMATE PROPERTY,PG#17, SECTION#36(i),AND,-DIRECTIVE DATE:9/14/2014-RELIGIOUS SERVICES, PG#2,SECTION#5(C);

NEW LANGUAGE PROMULGATED

...RELIGIOUS HEADWEAR MAY BE WORN AT ALL TIMES AND ALL RELIGIOUS ARTICLES MAY BE DISPLAYED OPENLY AND PUBLICLY OF ANY DENOMINATIONAL FAITH.

THE NEW PROMULGATED LANGUAGE IS AN EQUAL PROTECTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS OF ALL DENOMINATIONAL FAITHS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPT.OF CORRECTION.

PLAINTIFF REQUESTS THAT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ISSUE A PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DEPT.OF CORRECTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH,FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE,RLUIPA,14th-AMENDMENT DUE PROCESS,ECT,OF THE U.S.CONSTITUTION.

11).PLAINTIFFS MONETARY RELIEF AND DEMANDS; (ORIGINAL COMPLAINT)

THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS RELIEF IN PUNITIVE DAMAGES IN THE AMOUNT OF (\$3,000,000.00/THREE MILLION DOLLARS),FOR DEPRIVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS RELIEF IN COMPENSATORY DAMAGES IN THE AMOUNT OF (\$3,000,000.00/THREE MILLION DOLLARS),FOR DEPRIVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS RELIEF OF EACH INDIVIDUAL WITHIN COMPLAINT IN THIER (INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITIES),IN THE AMOUNT OF,(\$500,000.00/- FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS),OF EACH INDIVIDUAL/DEFENDENT.

~~DEFENDENTS KNOWINGLY AND INTELLIGENTLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION CONTINUED AND CONTINUE UNCONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS AND VIOLATE THIS PLAINTIFFS,SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SPEECH UNDER 1st AMENDMENT, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE,RLUIPA,ECT,UNDER THE U.S.CONSTITUTION.~~

(AWARD DAMAGES FOR DEPRIVATION OF PLAINTIFFS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS);  
(\$100,000.00/ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS), IN DEFENDENTS INDIVIDUAL AND  
OFFICIAL CAPACITIES, FOR DEPRIVATION OF PLAINTIFFS PROTECTED CONSTI-  
TUTIONAL RIGHTS OF, EACH DEFENDENT.

TRIAL BY JURY.

IN ACCORDANCE UNDER CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ARTICLE SEVENTH,  
(7th): RIGHT BY TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE PRESERVED.

PLAINTIFF DEMANDS TRIAL BY JURY.

GRANT SUCH RELIEF AS IT MAY APPEAR THE PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED.

PURSUANT 42 U.S.C. §1988, ATTORNEY FEES, FILING FEES, COSTS, COPIES, ECT.

X. REASONS FOR GRANTING CERTIORARI

A.) TO AVOID CONSTITUTIONAL DEPRIVATIONS OF INCARCERATED OF THEIR PRO-  
TECTED 1st AMENDMENT AND 14th AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF SYMBOLIC EXPRE-  
SSION OF SPEECH, FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE, RLUIPA, OF U.S. CONSTITUTION.

THE GRANTING OF CERTIORARI AND RELIEF WILL SERVE THE PUBLIC INTEREST  
BECAUSE IT IS ALWAYS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST FOR PRISON OFFICIALS AND  
STATE COURTS TO OBEY THE LAW, ESPECIALLY THE CONSTITUTION. (PHELPS-  
ROPER V. NIXON, 545 f.ed. 685, 690 (8th.cir. 2008): (DURAN V. ANAYA, 642 f. supp-  
510, 527, (D.N.M. 1986): "RESPECT FOR LAW, PARTICULARLY BY OFFICIALS RESPON-  
SIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF STATES CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, IS IN ITSELF  
A MATTER OF THE HIGHEST PUBLIC INTEREST." (LLEWELYN V. OAKLAND COUNTY-  
PROSECUTORS OFFICE, 402, f. supp. 1379, 2393 (E.D. MICH. 1975); THE CONSTITUTION  
IS THE ULTIMATE EXPRESSION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST. INCARCERATED HAVE CON-  
STITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO THE 1st/14th AMENDMENTS UNLESS IT IS TAKEN AWAY  
UNDER DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

DENIAL OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM UNDER CONSTITUTION THEN TURNS INTO PERSECUT-  
ION, AND, THEN THE ERADICATION OF A RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION IN WHICH IN TURN  
BECOMES INTO THE TERMINATION OF A RELIGION. PLAINTIFFS FAMILY (4) AUNTS  
PERISHED IN THE DEATH CAMPS OF AUSCHWITZ/BIRKENAU, AND UNDERSTANDS THE  
PERSECUTION OF RELIGION EXPERIENCING PLAINTIFFS FAMILY MEMBERS THAT  
WERE MURDERED BECAUSE OF THEIR FAITH, AND, SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION LOVING GOD.

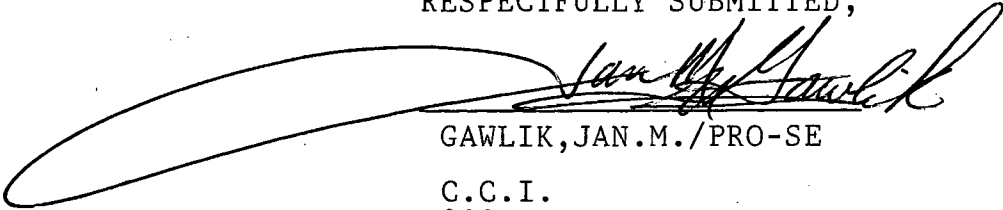
APPENDIX(K),

PLAINTIFFS (4) AUNTS PERISHED IN AUSCHWITZ/BIRKENAU CONCENTRATION,  
CAMP FOR THEIR RELIGIOUS, FAITH.

XI. CONCLUSION

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, CERTIORARI SHOULD BE GRANTED IN THIS CASE.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jan M. Gawlik", is written over the typed name and extends to the left.

GAWLIK, JAN.M./PRO-SE

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ARGUING COUNSEL OF RECORD

DATE THIS 15<sup>th</sup> DAY OF December, 2022.