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No. 23-496

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

SHARAN GARLAPATI,

Petitioner,

v.

BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL et al.,

Respondents.

**On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The First Circuit**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Does the fundamental right to privacy still exist in our modern digital age, and do conspiracies against rights, acts of “cyberstalking” and stalking-by-proxy constitute illegal conduct? Could we view activities such as psychological manipulation, coercion, deliberate obstruction of justice, witness intimidation, denying someone the ability to obtain appropriate clinical care or engage in employment, barring an individual from soliciting legal advice or representation, and the intricate application of sophisticated retaliatory punishments in reaction to individuals exercising their rights to communicate, report, file claims, and so forth, at local, state, and federal levels as infringements of their constitutionally guaranteed civil rights? When looking into the coerced removal of cases filed by the petitioner from various legal entities such as the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and nine related cases from the Superior Court of Massachusetts, the District of Massachusetts, the Western District of Washington, among other places, we notice a pattern of violations against the petitioner’s fundamental right to access the courts. This disturbing predicament involves an array of suspicious and manipulative behaviors that highlight a meticulous and conspiratorial pattern of punishments coming from an abusive syndicate of collated institutions; one could call it the “deep-state” or “system.” This clandestine network has infringed upon the petitioner’s rights to communicate, submit reports, and file claims, as such, with private institutions, associates, as well as

DEPARTMENT

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW
– Continued

local, state, and federal authorities. Such actions, if verified, could provide proof of a “system” that dilutes individual citizens’ rights and undermines the foundational principles of our justice system. These alleged activities by the respondents could unearth critical sociological, legal, and cultural discussions regarding preserving and respecting constitutional rights, ensuring legal access, and pursuing justice. The petitioner suggests that these issues require immediate high-level judicial examination due to the risk to the petitioner’s safety, and the potential to shift how justice is currently (not) being administered. The implications are significant for the individual petitioner, and yet they still yield a more comprehensive reflection on the state of our justice system and its functionality in upholding the rights and freedoms it is designed to protect.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

In the esteemed precincts of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, two contrasting factions have vied for legal supremacy – the respondents, Brigham and Women’s Hospital et al., and the appellant, redefined here as the petitioner, Sharan Garlapati.

RELATED CASES

Case Number: 2384CV01215, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Brigham and Women Hospital et al.*, Court: Suffolk County Superior Court. Judgment entered June 2, 2023.

Case Number: 1:2023cv10995, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Brigham and Women Hospital et al.*, Court: Massachusetts District Court. Judgment entered June 26, 2023.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01191, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Gilbreth*, Court: Washington Western District Court. Judgment entered August 11, 2023.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01175, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Ackerstein et al.*, Court: Washington Western District Court. Judgment entered August 14, 2023.

Case Number 1:2023cv11681, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Feldman et al.*, Court: Massachusetts District Court. Judgment entered August 14, 2023.

RELATED CASES – Continued

Case Number: 0:2023civil01600, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Brigham & Women's Hospital, et al.*, Court: U.S. Court Of Appeals, First Circuit. Judgment entered August 17, 2023.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01197, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Chithis*, Court: Washington Western District Court.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01339, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Unknown Female FBI Agents*, Court: Washington Western District Court. Judgment entered September 12, 2023.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01388, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Unknown Female FBI Agents from the Boston Field Office*, Court: Washington Western District Court. Judgment entered September 12, 2023.

Case Number: 2:2023cv01389, Case Title: *Garlapati v. Feldman et al.*, Court: Washington Western District Court. Judgment entered September 12, 2023.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

This is a petition for a writ of certiorari over allegations of a pattern of sophisticated retaliatory conduct and the coerced withdrawals of cases and obstruction of judicial proceedings and filings, constituting violations of the petitioner's civil rights as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The petitioner alleges conspiracy against rights and the coerced withdrawal of their case from the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and eight related cases from the Superior Court of Massachusetts, the District of Massachusetts, and the Western District of Washington. The petitioner has been the victim of retaliation and grievous retributory conduct instigated by Brigham and Women's Hospital et al. in reprisal for filing legitimate claims against them. The respondents are represented by Attorney Vanessa Gilbreth (in-house counsel) and "Mirick O'Connell, Attorneys at Law," who represent them as outside counsel. They seem, additionally, to be collaborating with (one or more of the petitioners' harassers) attorney: Michael Ackerstein, J.D., of "Ackerstein Law." Moreover, it appears that these individuals and legal entities, in collusion with local, state, and federal law enforcement and authorities, have established a syndicate aimed at enacting a concerted violation of the petitioner's rights. This cabal seems intent on purposely denying the petitioner's victimization, spiting them and leaving them utterly powerless and devoid of redress. This sophisticated network of alleged transgressions continues to be uninvestigated, and the perpetrators are being left

unpunished. It is hoped that the findings pave the way for appropriate legal action, ultimately restoring the petitioner's legitimate rights under the Constitution.

While employed at Brigham and Women's Hospital et al., the petitioner fell victim to countless indecent acts, including attempted coerced rape, sexual assault, stalking, actual rape, and many other inappropriate conduct perpetrated by numerous individuals who held positions as either their superiors, peers, or subordinates. The petitioner has documented hundreds of instances of sexual harassment, blackmailing, hundreds of other illegal acts, and significant conspiratorial behaviors committed against the petitioner both from within and outside their workplace. The petitioner's high school stalker, Ms. Kathleen O'Bryon, was a primary perpetrator alongside Talia Feldman, Eunnindy Sanon, and Niveditha Gopalakrishnan; the petitioner's colleagues found Ms. O'Bryon in June 2022. These incidents have breached professional and personal boundaries, constituting major infringements upon their rights. All facets of the petitioner's individuality were targeted throughout their ordeal: from their socio-economic background, physical attributes, educational level, personal belief system, and more. The petitioner's gender, race, ethnicity, religious beliefs, and medical conditions were exploited as instruments to inflict psychological torment so extreme severity that it has left the petitioner with permanent neuropsychological disability; this is so severe that it warrants legal action in the form of civil and criminal charges. The harassment and retaliation have

continued to permeate all aspects of their life post-employment, including their academic pursuits, social interactions, and professional affiliations, tantamount to relentless victimization. Not only has the petitioner endured extreme emotional distress and trauma due to this hostile work environment, but their educational and career performance drastically plummeted, and their opportunities to freely exercise their rights have been denied entirely.

The current contention lies in the allegedly intentional and severe sexual and other forms of harassment the petitioner suffered, and the petitioner posits that since their termination, there has been an intricate network of retaliatory conspiracy involving the respondents and various government bodies: local, state, and federal. Taking the lead are the F.B.I. Boston Field Office, the F.D.A. Boston Resident Office, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Boston Area Office, who have been employing federal officers to conspire against the petitioner. This conspiracy is not limited to these bodies, with other federal, state, and local agencies and officers participating in the conspiracy against the petitioner's rights. The petitioner has attempted to file several EEOC charges and numerous civil cases with lower and appellate courts and has faced alarming retaliatory abuse. The authorities, including "911," local police departments, and regulatory agencies utterly ignored the complaints submitted by the petitioner. With the sophistication and severity of the level of the alleged conspiratorial actions and how much manpower and effort is being

put into them, the petitioner believes that this case is of national importance; whatever is being “covered up,” is something that should be revealed to the public. The petitioner is facing grievous retaliatory conspiracy and stalking behavior within the space of both public and private sector institutions across the nation. The petitioner takes issue with the extraordinary acts of retaliation by the respondents, Brigham and Women’s Hospital et al. The petitioner asserts that the respondents have manipulated not only public and private entities but also the personal relations of the petitioner, including family and friends, to deter and coerce withdrawals of complaints and a lawsuit. The petitioner argues that this insidious system of coercion and retaliation has caused significant harm, intrusion, and violation of their rights.

OPINIONS BELOW

The First Circuit’s opinion is reported at *Garlapati v. Brigham & Women’s Hospital et al.* (1st Cir. 2023) and reproduced at App. 1. The opinions of the District Court of Massachusetts are reproduced at App. 2.

JURISDICTION

The Court of Appeals entered judgment on August 17, 2023. App. 1. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

“Congress shall make no law 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.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and 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.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respectfully, Sharan Garlapati, the petitioner herein, invokes the authority of this court, seeking its aid and intervention in safeguarding their constitutional liberties as mandated by the United States Constitution. This includes, among other things, the inherent right to freedom of expression and unabridged access to justice. This writ contends that the respondents, namely Brigham and Women’s Hospital, along with associated parties, have engaged in actions constituting forms of psychological manipulation, discriminatory blacklisting, and punitive retaliation. It

alleges that these actions amount to coercive tactics, obstruction of justice, and a conspiracy against rights, tantamount to a flagrant breach of civil liberties. Our Constitution, being the bedrock of our great democracy, unequivocally provides all citizens with a broad spectrum of rights, including the sacrosanct First Amendment right to unencumbered speech. This case puts forth the argument that the respondents' conduct directly violates these inviolable rights, including the petitioner's constitutional rights to freely exercise their rights. Moreover, this case highlights a critical denunciation of the petitioner's rights in defiance of pertinent Supreme Court precedents. It is, therefore, an earnest appeal championing the assertion of these rights through the fair and impartial application of the constitutional provisions and extant jurisprudence. This comprehensive brief sheds light on the respondents' alleged contraventions and underscores the importance of upholding and enforcing the sacred rights enshrined in our Constitution. It advocates that any form of infringement upon these fundamental liberties is not only contrary to the principles of the Constitution but goes against the very essence of the democratic ethos of the United States. This brief, therefore, serves as a plea for justice, a testament to the petitioner's faith in the stewardship of this honorable court and its commitment to the principles of justice, fairness, and equality. In pursuing this legal recourse, the petitioner stands firm in their faith in the judicial process and firmly believes in the court's power and commitment to safeguard the constitutional rights of all citizens. They present this case as evidence of an earnest

pursuit of justice, faithful to the enduring spirit of the United States Constitution and the idyllic principles it embodies.

Throughout the duration of the petitioner's employment at this institution, they found themselves as the object of relentless sexual harassment, discrimination, and reprisals from a vast array of co-workers and superiors. This confluence of aggressors spanned from supervisors, doctors, and professors to colleagues of various other equal or greater ranks and consisted of hundreds of individuals both within and outside the petitioner's department. The scope was enormous and covered a comprehensive array of abuse, ranging from indecent actions, attempts at forced sexual intimacies, and involvement in illicit business operations to a spectrum of psychological abuse. The situation rapidly escalated from grim to dire when, following months of the continuous onslaught of harassment and retaliation, a coterie of co-workers conspired within the petitioner's department. Orchestrated by the petitioner's tormentors, this shadowy coalition was assembled to cast the blame on the victim for their own abuse. This perverse attempt served a dual purpose: to annihilate their professional standing and exploit it for personal gains. The institution that should have provided a safe and conducive working environment instead transformed into an arena of despicable acts of aggression and conspiracy. The petitioner, who sought nothing but to contribute to the growth of this institution, was left isolated, facing the savage wrath of their own co-workers and superiors. They found themselves

caught in a menacing trap, walking on a tightrope between ruthless discrimination, personal humiliation, and career destruction. This unjust saga of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation speaks volumes about the institutional culture and its framework that emboldens and enables multiple forms of abuse. The cabal operated with impunity within the petitioner's department, constructing an elaborate smokescreen to divert focus from their heinous conduct and turn the petitioner into a scapegoat for their own abuse.

During the spring and summer of 2022, while an employee at Brigham and Women's Hospital et al., an insidious wave of deception surpassing the pre-existing stalking, sexual harassment, and retaliation began infiltrating the hospital corridors' serenity. Once decent colleagues suddenly grew distant, their friendly banter turning into hushed whispers and disdainful glances whenever the petitioner entered a room. This abrupt transformation of their work environment felt wrong, like the ominous calm that precedes a storm. The so-called primary accused, of whom the petitioner's primary suspicion fell, were nearly a dozen or more individuals, a group comprising Ms. Talia Feldman, Ms. Rachel Fischer, Ms. Patricia Gaitan Walsh, Ms. Jessica Hunter, Ms. Eunnindy Sanon, Ms. Niveditha Gopalakrishnan, Ms. Sophia Hodgkinson, Mr. Caleb Hansel, Ms. Ester Moon, Mr. Steven Vequenero, and many others including dozens of harassers, rapists, stalkers and perpetrators from their high school, college, and elsewhere. These unscrupulous individuals managed to find and collude with nearly every such

harasser, stalker, or rapist the petitioner has had the misfortune of being victimized by in the previous decade. Much to the petitioner's shock, their supervisor, Dr. Tanuja Chitnis, a physician and neurologist, played an equally active role in this charade. Dr. Chitnis herself discriminated against, harassed, and retaliated against the petitioner after terrorizing them on the basis of every protected characteristic and more. The fact that someone of such high stature and respect could be complicit was chilling. This "stalker enterprise," in concert with an attorney whom the petitioner reasons to be Attorney Michael Ackerman, devised a plan to wiretap the petitioner's personal communications, a scheme of electronic, physical, and mental (illegal) surveillance that was a blatant breach of the petitioner's fundamental rights. The petitioner's private conversations, momentary outpourings, and very expressions were being monitored and recorded discreetly was deeply unsettling. With the unfolding of each new day, it dawned upon the petitioner that they were trapped in a ruthless cycle of psychological manipulation. The petitioner felt the loss of the safe environment that Brigham and Women's Hospital et al. had hitherto been for the petitioner. The realization that they were caught in a form of mobbing or gang-stalking was nothing short of horrifying. Alas, the cruelest part began after this revelation. The conspirators had crafted a scheme meant to tarnish the petitioner's reputation, using those wiretapped conversations to turn their own actions of sexual harassment and retaliation against them and accuse them falsely. In this twisted

narrative, the petitioner would play the supposed villain while they would be the innocent victims.

Grievous retaliation has continued since the petitioner's unlawful termination, even when they have attempted to seek redress from the appropriate agencies. In what appears to be a flagrant violation of civil rights, the petitioner's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) charges were involuntarily withdrawn, leaning heavily on the aggressive and intimidating tactics employed by the respondents' counsels. These unprincipled attorneys, identified as Vanessa Gilbreth, J.D., Robert Kilroy, J.D., and Michael Ackerstein, J.D., aggressively pressured the petitioner into retracting these charges (using extreme threats including against their interests, safety, and very life). Extreme gravitas must be attached to these reprehensible acts as they infringe upon the petitioner's constitutional rights and amount to coercion, conspiracy against civil liberties, obstructing justice, psychological manipulation, blacklisting, and retaliation, among other egregious transgressions. Troublingly, the responses to the petitioner reporting these acts show an outright disregard by local, state, and federal entities, to whom the petitioner has repeatedly sought assistance without any effective recourse or intervention.

Regarding this matter, the coerced withdrawal of cases from both the District of Massachusetts and the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, as well as the state courts of Massachusetts, violated the petitioner's right to access the courts and amounts to a clear case of obstruction of justice and conspiracy

against rights and safety. The coerced withdrawals span from a host of lawsuits that fall under the umbrella of “*Garlapati v.*” namely: “*Ackerstein et al.*” (2023), “*Brigham and Women Hospital et al.*” (2023), “*Brigham & Women’s Hospital et al.*” (2023), “*Chithis*” (2023), “*Feldman et al.*” (D. Mass. 2023), “*Feldman et al.*” (W.D. Wash. 2023), “*Gilbreth*” (2023), “*Unknown Female FBI Agents*” (2023), “*Unknown Female FBI Agents from the Boston Field Office*” (2023), “*Sharan v. Brigham and Women’s Hospital et al.*” (2023), and *Garlapati, Sharan v. Brigham and Women’s Hospital et al.*” (2023). These are only nine, and not twenty because more than half of the cases that the petitioner has attempted to file were never realized in a response from these courts’ clerks (whether they were destroyed or hidden somewhere is unknown). The petitioner expects further details and the requisite corroboration for these claims to be unveiled in due course, contingent on the necessity that arises during the ongoing legal proceedings. The petitioner proposes utmost confidence in the impartiality and integrity of the apex forum in the United States, the Supreme Court, and fervently seeks an expedient resolution to this troubling case. This echoes the belief that justice delayed extends beyond a personal inconvenience, morphing into justice denied for everyone.

The subject of focus interlaces multiple strands of the law, concentrating specifically on the conduct of hundreds of staff members of Brigham and Women’s Hospital – the petitioner’s former employer. As outlined in the cases filed with the District of

Massachusetts and the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, these personnel displayed a series of reprehensible actions directed toward the petitioner. The timeframe of these instances has been (continuing) between October 2021, and till date, during which employees of the respondents participated in coercive behavior, stalking, and various levels of harassment, including sexual harassment, retribution, blackmail, identity theft, fraud, sexual assault, attempted coerced rape, indecent assault, and countless other felonies. This behavior began with the supervisor, Dr. Chitnis, and all of their female coworkers within their immediate professional circle, in mid-fall of 2021, when the petitioner was subjected to incessant and groundless prejudiced behavior and retaliatory measures even during the hiring process. This harrowing sequence of events has persisted since their wrongful termination in October 2022 and is still continuing. Throughout this distressing period, the petitioner experienced sexual harassment, aggression, and blatant discrimination within a work setting that was expected to be conducive and safe; grievous retaliation has plagued them since leaving. The petitioner considers it paramount to highlight that their dismissal occurred in the wake of their resilience against the prevailing unethical practices, having reported dozens of individuals within the organization. The petitioner perceives this illegal termination as an act of retaliation against their stance to confront the embedded culture of fear and victimization evident in the institution. The narrative of revolting episodes unfolded beyond these circumstances, however. The petitioner has been

subjected to experiences that no person should have to endure – coerced rape, blackmail, and death threats that came not just from the initial harassers but also from legal advisors associated with the perpetrators.

In this case, we are confronted with the distinct intersection of significant issues, particularly where the culprits, backed by the former employer, manipulate victims into retracting lawsuits, effectively subverting the course of justice. Central to this complex case is an unnerving pattern of retaliation, undergirded by psychological manipulation, masterminded by the respondents: Brigham and Women's Hospital alongside their complaisant accomplices. In essence, this matter involves a sophisticated conspiracy intended to silence a whistleblower through machiavellian plays meant to dismiss and conceal valid concerns raised and curb the petitioner's pathway to justice. It is a chain of events orchestrated in an elusive fashion – a chilling manifestation of power dynamics and the egregious manipulation of laws designed to protect whistleblowers. Intriguingly, this is not just a simple case of vindictive action against a whistleblower. It is a vivid display of vile corporate conduct characterized by systematic victimization and an apparent attempt to cover up wrongdoing. Our jurisprudential framework, grounded in fairness, equity, and justice doctrines, has long been committed to dismantling such oppressive and retaliatory actions. Our legal system has always held a sturdy guard against any form of abuse and any maneuvers to suppress the voice of those attempting to expose wrongful conduct. The

sanctity of the courts is maintained by its unwavering obligation to uphold justice and protect those who risk much in its pursuit. In light of these factors, this case is a matter of profound complexity.

The petitioner bitterly laments the reprehensible collusion between the respondents, Brigham, Women's Hospital, and various government officers, agents, and bodies. They maliciously deprive the petitioner of their fundamental rights and endanger their safety in a grand, retaliatory conspiracy – a machination that alarmingly aligns with the concept of a “deep-state” or “system,” which seems to harbor a disturbing and pervasive prejudice against the petitioner. Their collective deeds smear the epitome of gross harmful coercion, obstruction of justice, and conspiracies against rights. Equally disturbing is the flagrant apathy displayed by local, state, and federal officers, blatantly dismissing the petitioner's ceaseless appeals for justice. The petitioner's discontent amplifies, thanks notably to the evident inertia of local, state, and federal authorities, compounded by the law-mandated agencies' inaction to safeguard their rights. The following discourse analyzes the alarming possibility of a retaliatory conspiracy involving local, state, and federal authorities, government entities, and the petitioner's former employer, Brigham and Women's Hospital. The petitioner figuratively highlights the alleged mishandling of a discrimination charge by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) directed against the private employer. This examination

reveals potential breaches of the petitioner's rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3). Despite the petitioner's formidable evidence, the EEOC apparently deliberately violates their rights, siding unequivocally with Brigham and Women's Hospital and its accomplices. The petitioner's fears extend to a conspiracy between all contacted state, federal, and local authorities.

The petitioner submits compelling evidence of a coordinated assault against their personal rights by seemingly authoritative and unyielding entities aligned against them. This group (of female federal officers primarily hailing from the F.B.I. Boston Field Office) has meticulously crafted a conspiracy that originated in September of 2022, with alleged attempts to lure them into a psychological trap or 'honeytrap.' The weaponry of choice was psychological harassment and intimidation orchestrated by unknown female federal officers. This group of individuals, however, was not chosen at random. In a calculated move that concerned the petitioner's preferences, they chose dark-haired women aged between 35 and 50 disguised as high-powered professionals from various fields. Thus, they aimed to manipulate the petitioner's proclivity (a personal preference) towards dark-haired women of a certain age, drawing on their portrayed authority. Fall 2022 marked the beginning of the petitioner's ordeal when an unusually high number of individuals attempted to insinuate themselves into the petitioner's personal and professional life under the appearance of various occupations. Their ranks spanned doctors, nurses, attorneys, professors, and more – all highly

skilled in manipulation and control. The petitioner finds the complete disregard for moral and ethical boundaries and the flagrant violation of legal rules utterly alarming. Their underhand and invasive strategies have disrupted the petitioner's personal life and often soiled the peace the petitioner endeavored to sustain. This complaint, heavy with such grave accusations, necessitates urgent action. It is profoundly distressing to perceive the petitioner as a lone target under the relentless harassment by a respected institution, thereby exacerbating the petitioner's vulnerability and distress. The potential damage to the petitioner's credibility and the inadequacy of the safety measures in place terrifies them. In conclusion, the disrespect and unprofessional conduct levied against the petitioner by these female federal officers, supervisors, and F.D.A./F.B.I. agents requires serious scrutiny and immediate action. Our society's fabric and institutional integrity are at stake. The petitioner asserts that every citizen is entitled to fair and unbiased protection under the law, devoid of fear and intimidation. Imperative measures need to be taken to combat such malpractices and uphold the values that unite our society.

Incorporated into this writing is a *Bivens* action, initiated in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, advocating the necessity for litigation to proceed against female federal officers and "honeypot" undercover F.B.I. operatives from the Boston Field Office, purported to have stalked and sexually harassed the petitioner, in a manner that has left

them without evidence, aiming to solicit only the reactions of their victim. The petitioner alleges that these continual attempts to dig up “dirt” are orchestrated endeavors emanating from the respondents, specifically Brigham and Women’s Hospital and their conspirators: the local, state, and federal governments. The petitioner’s contention revolves around their incidence of meticulously strategized harassment, including breach of personal privacy, psychological exploitation, fabrication of identities, and potential distortion of facts allegedly perpetrated by the female federal officers, supervisors, and F.D.A./F.B.I. agents in question. Per the petitioner’s assertion, Deliverance from such offenses lies achievable under the established *Bivens* precedent. The constitutional rights encompassing life, work, education, and travel are held sacred under the Fourteenth Amendment. Legal precedence from rulings such as *Pierce v. Society of Sisters* firmly affirms the Fourteenth Amendment’s grant of liberty, which encompasses freedom from invasive governmental meddling into aforementioned personal realms without adhering to the statutory process. “Honeypotting” and raping an individual with an intent to blackmail them afterward certainly constitutes violations of the petitioner’s civil rights. According to the petitioner’s assertions, the treatment suffered directly infringes upon these constitutionally shielded rights. The environment thus created is one of consistent wariness, apprehension, and relentless surveillance, substantially curbing their whole exercise of these rights. Their accusations centralize violating rights related to personal life and well-being, undoubtedly

constituting an intrusion into personal domains categorically shielded under fundamental privacy rights. The accusations raised by the petitioner, detailing schemed behaviors and assumed identities by female federal officers (primarily F.B.I. agents from the Boston Field Office), have deprived them of their constitutional rights. With respect, the petitioner submits that their alleged targeted harassment, surveillance, and assumed identities by the female federal officers, supervisors, and F.D.A./F.B.I. agents conform to the *Bivens* doctrine parameters, thereby justifying their pursuit of redress for such violations. The petitioner emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive investigation into these allegations to uphold the federal government's reputation, maintain public faith in law enforcement, and protect individuals from any such re-occurrences.

The petitioner is exceptionally distressed to announce that worrying accusations are being made against the respondents Brigham and Women's Hospital et al., claiming their involvement in a retaliatory conspiracy. The actions of hundreds of stalkers, rapists, and the sort are being covered up by the "system." The petitioner asserts that these gross behaviors seemingly violate their inherent rights and curtail their safety. The conglomerate actions these respondents took allegedly involve distressing instances of injurious coercion, obstruction of justice, violation of the First Amendment right to free speech, and conspiracy against rights. It is disconcerting to the petitioner that local, state, and federal officers have displayed a

flagrant disinterest and lack of expedition despite their continuous beseeching for justice. They can only assume that the perpetrators are being protected. Pursuant to this, the impressed claims will seek to investigate the potential cause of deep-seated concern regarding a suspected retaliatory conspiracy brewing between local, state, and federal authorities, government entities, and the petitioner's former employer, Brigham and Women's Hospital. The petitioner raises objections over the alleged improper handling of discrimination charges by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) against the respondents. This purports to scrutinize the possible violation of the petitioner's rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) in their capacity as a petitioner. Extending the circle of concern, the petitioner is disturbed by a suspected conspiracy between all levels of authorities that they have interacted with. This includes the Boston Police Department, multiple field offices of the F.D.A. and F.B.I., the Attorney General of Massachusetts, U.S. Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Drug Enforcement Administration, along with scores of other government agencies and authorities. Overall, this petition portrays a grim situation wherein an individual finds themselves entangled in a web of conspiracy, fraught with potential constitutional rights violations left unanswered by numerous government bodies and authorities.

The petitioner firmly believes that the events that transpired at Brigham and Women's Hospital et al. and subsequent developments in the following months are components of a complex stratagem aimed at intimidating and punishing whistleblowers like them. These brave individuals take immense personal and professional risks to expose illicit activities, striving to uphold integrity and honesty. The United States Supreme Court, the safeguard of justice, the protector of citizens' liberties, and the authoritative interpreter of the Constitution, is being called upon to give this case its due consideration. The petitioner stresses the importance of this review, noting the pivotal role the court can play in reinforcing fundamental rights enshrined in the United States Constitution. The petitioner, therefore, with profound faith in the justice system, solicits the attention of the Supreme Court to review this case. The petitioner asserts that such a review is essential for him as an individual and critical for setting a precedent, fostering an environment that emboldens the silent majority to challenge illicit practices. It is through such a meticulous review, the petitioner argues, that the court can restate its steadfast commitment to upholding the civil liberties of the nation's citizens – liberties that define the core principles of the United States, making it a beacon of freedom and justice for all.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

In an intricate claim of profound significance, the petitioner accuses Brigham and Women's Hospital of meticulously orchestrated malfeasance, retaliation, and racketeering behavior. The accusations are not standalone; they substantially hinge on assertions of a retaliatory conspiracy. This purported conspiracy allegedly implicates the past employer and is further buttressed by a broad spectrum of government authorities, resulting in severe infringements of the petitioner's constitutional and statutory rights. Accusations levied against the medical facility do not merely pertain to discriminatory employment practices. Instead, they extend to calculated psychological manipulation and coercion, explicitly intended to undermine and suppress any potential litigation instigated by the petitioner against the institution. This unique facet of the charge ostensibly bolsters the overarching narrative of an ongoing retributive conspiracy. The Constitution and Federal Statutes, the bulwarks of the American legal system, seek to empower its citizens with a guarantee of rights, among which the right to due process and equal protection are paramount. These rights, enshrined in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, encompass protection against vindictive conspiracies of the nature claimed by the petitioner. Ultimately, this complex labyrinth of claims and counterclaims poses profound questions about the interplay between healthcare, employment, policy, and law in our society. The resolution of this case entails exploring not merely who is right

but also what is right, thereby adding another essential chapter to the ever-evolving jurisprudence of rights protection in the United States of America.

This case stands resolutely at the intersection of traditional gender expectations, the societal perception of victimhood, and the severity of sexual harassment. Regrettably, society often shrouds male victims of sexual harassment and assault in a veil of stigma and shame, leading to their marginalization and neglect. Compared to females, males are significantly less inclined to report instances of sexual victimization. A societal taboo arises when considering the rape of males, thereby contributing to this reprehensible silence. Seldom do the voices of the male victims reverberate beyond the echo chambers of their suffering, only capitulating to the weight of their trauma when severe physical evidence can no longer be disputed. Even within the confines of healthcare facilities, these victims often resort to obfuscating the truth about their injuries, further complicating their path toward justice and healing. Thus, it becomes imperative not to trivialize the dire infractions committed by the individuals at Brigham and Women's Hospital. A multitude of egregious acts, including but not limited to sexual harassment, retaliatory conspiracy, attempted coercive rape, and stalking by proxy, all create a mosaic of extensive felonious activities inflicted upon the petitioner's person by the perpetrators in the hospital. The intricate maneuvers utilized to conduct their abuse, deliberately creating an environment where discernible evidence was scarce, is an indictment of their

malicious intentions. This has added an additional layer of complexity to this case. This case navigates through the labyrinth of United States law, intertwining various legal principles and concepts that have previously been guided by the interpretative standards set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS). There are many underlying facets to consider, from male rape and sexual coercion to false allegations and stalking. In navigating the treacherous waters of sexual assault and harassment, male victims remain precariously adrift. It becomes our aim to ensure that this case serves not merely as a legal joust but as a potential precedent-setting judgment capable of affording justice and recognition to all male victims languishing in silence. The petitioner envisages a future where every voice resounds, every victim is acknowledged, and every act of sexual violation is duly punished, regardless of the gender of the victims or the perpetrators. Proxy stalking and harassment embody deeply dysfunctional psychological dynamics, exerting enduring, harmful effects on both the victims and the perpetrators. The petitioner will inevitably bear the mental and psychological scars, which include extensive trauma, Complex PTSD, and related neuropsychological damage, for their lifetime. The unusual nature of abuse inflicted upon the victim demonstrates why this case is crucial. It could pave the way toward understanding the multifarious and manipulative aspects of illegal behavior and achieving justice for victims, such as the petitioner, who remain devoid of all of the tangible evidence in their hands to account for their abuse. This particular case spotlights female-on-male

stalking, sexual assault, rape, and sexual harassment, presenting a valuable opportunity to underline the neglected trials of male victims.

In examining the legal landscape concerning pressing issues like extortion, identity theft, cyber-stalking, fraud, and sexual harassment, one precedent-setting case provides a trove of critical knowledge – *Doe v. Chao*, 540 U.S. 614 (2004). This monumental litigation underscores the essential need for irrefutable proof of the victim's mental distress to substantiate claims of identity theft and harassment – an exacting undertaking for those subjected to such hidden, systematic forms of abuse who often find themselves bereft of solid evidence. The legal and ethical dimensions surrounding proxy stalking unveil a perplexing array of multifaceted challenges. Laws plentifully focus on tangible evidence and observable instances of stalking yet sidestep the consequential harm inflicted through third-party intermediaries. The petitioner fervently maintains that this quandary bears national significance and has the potential to forge a sturdy judicial precedent. The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) possesses a paramount role in fortifying the citizens' fundamental right to privacy. The right to privacy is inalienable, with the court acknowledging it as entrenched in the idea of ordered liberty. The roots of the right to privacy extend not only to the genesis of liberty but also hold central to many protections enumerated in the Bill of Rights. This significant perspective makes it imperative to unmask and confront this invisible perpetrator skulking in the shadows of our

contemporary digital epoch. It is crucial to reinforce measures that ensure the preservation of justice, safety, and personal freedom for all.

At the heart of this matter, a multitude of supervisors and superiors from “Mass General Brigham” (Brigham and Women’s Hospital’s parent organization) including Dr. Chitnis, Dr. Glanz, Dr. Bergmark, Attorney Gilbreth, and countless others, along with several hundred female colleagues (of equal or varied ranks compared to the petitioner), stand accused of partaking in acts of both sexual and other forms of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation. The recipient of such atrocious behavior was subjected to both quid pro quo and hostile work environment sexual harassment perpetrated by hundreds of identified individuals. This situation led to a ripple effect, ultimately creating a stifling atmosphere of prejudice, where a substantial amount of male victims are compelled into silence. The palpable fear of being mocked, discredited, or facing adverse consequences for revealing their ordeal results in a deliberate non-reporting of cases of male victimization and sexual harassment. This calculated silence only strengthens the unwholesome and injurious culture of suppressed anguish and pain, often synonymous with sexual harassment cases involving male victims. Profiled by societal stigmas, male victims often find themselves stuck in a toxic tangle of shame, self-doubt, and misplaced notions of physical superiority.

Accompanying the rebuttals issued by the respondents and other provokers, in this case, is the

defense that they were allegedly oblivious to the incorrectness of their actions. Harassment and retaliatory behavior are not always enacted with cognizant deliberation; there are instances where either an employer or an employee indulges in such conduct, unwittingly breaching legal boundaries. This underscores the absolute necessity for all workforce members to acquaint themselves with pertinent policies and regulations, along with relevant state and federal laws concerning harassment and retaliation. Nevertheless, in this particular circumstance, the deliberate, brutal, and malevolent retaliatory actions of the respondents, in this case, the organization and the employees involved, instigated profound damage to the petitioner, plunging them into the debilitating depths of Complex Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (C-PTSD). The petitioner repeatedly faced punitive measures for voicing concerns, unveiling unethical activities, participating in disciplinary processes, demonstrating resistance towards complicity in dishonest agendas, or indulging in department-wide fraudulent activities or “cover-ups.” Lamentably, the prevailing societal prejudice devaluing male victims of harassment perpetrated by females configures a situation where the “system” is pitted against the petitioner. The case at hand is a glaring illustration of this bias, highlighting further the urgency to reform these perceptions. While ignorance of the law has long been dismissed as a rightful defense in legal proceedings, its invocation, in this case, underlines the importance of both educating employees about workplace norms and emphatically enforcing anti-discriminatory and anti-harassment policies in

professional environments. This distressing scenario is a stark reminder of the profound consequences of the toxic interplay of institutional abuses and societal biases.

The court, in their wisdom, should acknowledge that Brigham and Women's Hospital must answer for the perpetrators it employs, regardless of the institution's previous or current awareness or presumed ignorance of the actions or the severity thereof. This responsibility stretches across a range of improper behaviors, including but not limited to all forms of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation. It spans even across incidents that could ambiguously be interpreted as elements of a broader conspiracy. In the precedent set by the Supreme Court during the deliberation of *Staub v. Proctor Hospital*, 562 U.S. 411 (2011), the ruling underscored an employer's exposure to vicarious liability for fostering an environment rife with hostility. This risk is particularly elevated in such a hostile environment that aligns with the nefarious intentions of an employee driven by revenge against a co-worker. In this light, the Staub ruling lends credibility to the accuser's claim of a potential conspiracy. With the intricate collaboration with various municipal, state, and national regulatory bodies, the employer effectively furthered the ill intentions and meticulously crafted an elaborate scheme to retaliate. These intricate government networks, including authorities and officers who avidly conspired with the respondents against the accuser, societies themselves, must be brought to account for their actions. Federal law clearly states that

any victim of bullying or vendetta, blighted by either personal or property anguish, reserves the right to seek restitution from collaborators causing damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. It was indeed the intent of Congress that Section 1985 serves to safeguard the citizens while upholding their constitutional and legislated rights to impose laws instituted for their advantage. Therefore, the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) must step in to safeguard the claimant's rights, raging across this critical intersection of social justice, workplace equity, and universal human rights.

In examining the law's principles and the jurisprudence laid down in the referenced lawsuits, it is apparent that the petitioner has a sturdy legal bedrock to strongly contend that the respondent's deliberate behaviors, ranging from harassment, stalking, assault, coercion, fraud, to medical malpractice and countless other abusive behaviors when coupled with the overarching reprisal conspiracy, necessitate judiciary intervention under the United States Constitution and federal statutes. Moreover, wrapping up this argument, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 11 canon states unequivocally that no party should abuse legal procedures for any illicit motives, such as to vex, unnecessarily inflate litigation costs or excessively procrastinate. Consequently, the enforced cessation of the case reflects a wrongful intent to vex and delay justice, contravening this federal rule. Furthermore, as a guarantor of rights observed under the United States Constitution and federal law, the Supreme Court of the

United States (SCOTUS) cannot stand idle. It is paramount that SCOTUS demonstrate resolve to defend the rights of the petitioner, a figure whose rights have been trampled upon institutionally and whose case necessitates the Court's timely intervention to vindicate the just administration of law.

In the complex web of accusations emerging against respondents Brigham and Women's Hospital et al., their alleged compulsion exerted on the petitioner to drop related litigation charges is tantamount to the infamous offense popularly known as 'racketeering,' as delineated under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (R.I.C.O.). The litany of supposed predicate offenses possibly committed by the aforementioned parties is extensive, encompassing blackmail, kidnapping, robbery, engagement in illicit drug trafficking, fraud, theft, obstruction of justice, and, most shockingly, enslavement (indentured servitude) and mail fraud, among others. When viewed collectively, the systematized retaliatory actions taken by all parties implicated in the matter can be seen as a series of illicit activities indisputably falling under the jurisdiction of the R.I.C.O. Act. The case at hand, therefore, characterizing rampant, deep-seated racketeering tendencies, falls directly within the scope dictated by Title 18 of the United States Code, particularly sections 1961-1968. Over the years, the Supreme Court has time and again acknowledged the instrumental role of the R.I.C.O. Act in tackling pervasive corruption permeating various echelons of organizations [*H.J. Inc. v. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.*, 492 U.S. 229

(1989)]. Additionally, the Act has been recognized as a potent weapon against racketeering activity impacting interstate commerce, an understanding bolstered by Supreme Court rulings such as *United States v. Turkette*, 452 U.S. 576, 586 (1981). Crucially, this situation draws valid parallels with the aforementioned *United States v. Turkette*, wherein it was categorically established that an organization indulging in racketeering activities need not necessarily harbor any legitimate objectives. Moreover, the legal precedent set by *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co.*, 473 U.S. 479 (1985), broadening the ambit of the R.I.C.O. statute, supports the Petitioner's claim and underscores the necessary jurisprudential latitude in recognizing retaliatory conspiracies as illegal acts in accordance with the Constitution and relevant federal statutes.

The petitioner effervescently alleges that their preceding employer and associated bodies have demonstrated conduct indicative of collusion and racketeering. The blueprint for this behavior resonates distinctly with the definitions delineated by the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (R.I.C.O.). In the landmark case, *HJ Inc. v. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.*, 492 U.S. 229 (1989), the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) shed a magnifying light on the evolution of this statute. It established that the continuous perpetration of illegitimate activities, accentuated by related predicate incidents, exemplifies a systematic pattern of racketeering. This pattern is further echoed in the regular modus operandi of an "enterprise." Under this

umbrella is placed the Brigham and Women's Hospital, accused of functioning misleadingly as a criminal enterprise. This façade is employed to veil the transgressions of hundreds of implicated harassers who might bear liability for their actions against the petitioner. A meticulous appraisal of the petitioner's assertions – encompassing mental abuse, harassment, and intimidation seeking to deter legal retribution – invariably denotes an unjustified and illegitimate encroachment on their life. In this scenario, the respondents' intent to conspire against the claimant is glaringly transparent. This court's role in safeguarding those who voice out against malpractice is indispensable, especially when their fundamental rights are evidently breached.

Assuming the accuracy of the charges delineating a vengeful conspiracy involving the petitioner's former employer, private entities, and assorted government agencies, we must recognize the severe ramifications. Such allegations, if valid, represent a gross violation of these entities' legal and ethical obligations towards their workforce and the citizenry in general. Swift and decisive measures are needed to safeguard the rights of the petitioner and others potentially ensnared in this egregious behavior. Taking our cue from the Supreme Court's handling of conspiratorial and racketeering behavior, as displayed in *United States v. Enmons*, 410 U.S. 396 (1973), it is evident that an expeditious, comprehensive, and unbiased examination of the petitioner's allegations is warranted. Overlooking or downplaying these severe infringements of the

petitioner's rights threatens to undermine the public's confidence in our institutions, which are firmly rooted in the equilibrium of power and the principles of jurisprudence enshrined in the United States Constitution. The petitioner, in a show of deep respect and trust in the power of our court, pleads for the court to consider the severity of these allegations. They implore the court to issue the writ required to safeguard their rights and uphold the integrity of our magnanimous legal system.

In a climate where the rule of law is a bedrock, the revered Supreme Court has a divine mandate – to serve as a beacon of hope, safeguarding the petitioners from any form of intimidation or reprisal actions. In the present circumstance, the charges leveled against the respective authorities and Brigham and Women's Hospital et al. signify a direct infringement of the petitioner's canonical constitutional rights. The gravity of these allegations cannot be understated, and neither can the potential ramifications be overlooked. As such, the petitioner pleads urgently with the esteemed court to grant this matter the cogency and seriousness it candidly warrants.

In the light of the First Amendment, every citizen holds an intrinsic right to seek legal protection without the menace of reprisal, as delineated by the landmark case *Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company v. White*, 548 U.S. 53 (2006). Nevertheless, in the current instance pertinent to the petitioner, there has been an orchestrated endeavor to forcibly pressurize the petitioner into retracting their grievances and

litigation, thereby infringing upon their First Amendment rights. The petitioner exacerbates the situation by highlighting the malicious, entrenched system of coercion and reprisal, indicating that it has caused considerable detriment, infringement, and, remarkably, an abridgment of their humane rights. They further draw attention to the conspicuous pattern of judicial obstruction and collusion impinging on their constitutional prerogatives, convincingly resonates a conspiracy theory exemplified in the *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88 (1971) case. The Supreme Court there explicated that “the language necessitating intent to deprive of equal protection, or equal privileges and immunities, implies that some racially or perhaps class-based, invidiously discriminatory animus needs to be embedded in the conspirators’ conduct.” In addition to the First Amendment, the petitioner derives legal backing from the Fifth Amendment. This assurance of due process in the Constitution insulates against any state body undertaking retaliatory actions or fabricating a conspiracy in collusion with others. The petitioner, therefore, holds a firmly established case, grounded in constitutional rights and historical judgments, against systematic infringement instigated by the respondents.

In the realm of this dispute, fundamental principles of constitutional protection are forming its foundation, entailing the inalienable right to launch a lawful petition without retaliation, the entitlement to proficient legal representation, the principle of equal protection before the law, and the inviolable right to

due process. Each of these cornerstone rights has been flagrantly violated through the purported actions of state and local authoritative figures and institutions, culminating in a conspiracy that directly contradicts our constitution's fundamental rights zealously preserved. Our Constitution, a masterpiece drafted to safeguard individuals from unconstitutional government actions, defends such freedoms. Embedded in the Sixth Amendment is the right to effective assistance of counsel, encapsulating the prerogative to instigate a lawsuit devoid of intimidation or coercion. The respondents' alleged coercive stratagems, including attempts to impel the petitioner to retract their suit, epitomize cardinal violations of this constitutionally enshrined liberty. As demonstrated in this case, the right to petition the government is intimately intertwined with the First Amendment right to freedom of speech, thus safeguarding individuals seeking judicial relief for grievances. This extends to purported endeavors to manipulate individuals into abandoning their claims or actions, resulting in reputational damage. The respondents' alleged connivance and retaliatory maneuvers blatantly infringe upon these constitutional safeguards. Considering these premises, it is undoubtedly the responsibility of this court to eradicate these apparent and observed breaches of the petitioner's constitutional rights. The vision and values of our founding fathers, immortalized in our Constitution, must remain impervious to such collusive actions aimed at suppressing these onerous rights and liberties.

To conclude, the groundwork of the petitioner's contention is firmly rooted in the soil of cogent legal principles and precedented case law, as evidenced by our nation's highest court. The petitioner stands on the firm foundation of their constitutional rights, seeking vindication for wrongs done and expecting the armored shield of justice to protect them from retaliatory ploys or coercive actions. This case represents a fascinating dichotomy of constitutional rights and usurpation of power, specifically focusing on the individual's right to petition. The blatant flouting of this cornerstone of our democratic framework and the ensuing impingement on the judiciary's pivotal role of furnishing relief ought to be sternly frowned upon. Indeed, the retaliatory conspiracy in this case was not merely an affront but stood as a stark deterrent to any judicious individual – the very definition of objective unreasonableness. The petitioner's grievances touch upon matters of public concern, thereby extending the tentacles of this case beyond the involved parties. Retaliation, it should be noted, may also take shape through coercive practices, a violation of an individual's right to be free from such acts.

The petitioner, a tragically afflicted recipient of an assortment of grave transgressions, pursues justice amidst strategic maneuvers orchestrated by the respondents. This victim fell prey to a multitude of offenses, including extortion, coercion, retaliation, identity theft, fraud, stalking, sexual harassment, sexual assault, attempted coerced rape, and indecent assaults, among hundreds if not thousands of others,

hindering their right to seek due justice. Unfortunately, an underlying societal bias, particularly prevalent in the media and popular culture, misrepresents and underplays male victimization and the severity of sexual crimes and harassment committed against men. Shrinking these transgressions into mere anecdotes strips the victims of the sincerity of their sufferings. Equally unsettling is the tendency to narrate such felonies as comedic reliefs in the popular media, exacerbating the profound psychological impact on the victim. As a direct consequence of this prejudiced view, a substantial number of male victims are coerced into silence. They fear mockery, disbelief, or backlash should they dare to voice their experiences. This deliberate omission in reporting cases of male sexual harassment perpetuates an unhealthy and detrimental culture of suppressed pain. Inextricably linked to the fabric of societal stigmas, male victims of sex crimes are caught in a hostile web of shame, self-doubt, and incorrect assumptions about physical superiority. Paralyzed by these debilitating emotions, many bear the burden in solitude, their voices muffled and suppressed. This grim and challenging scenario represents the current situation faced by Brigham and Women's Hospital. However, with its judicious authority, the Supreme Court has an opportunity to set a definitive precedent for the petitioner's struggles and firmly assert their rights against all odds. It is crucial to underline that the law's reach equally encompasses all Americans, independent of their integral characteristics. The audacious, willful, and recurring violations committed by the culprits brazenly sabotage the core

essence of justice – the undeniable right of every individual to a balanced and unbiased legal proceeding. This challenging scenario requires the court's assertive intervention to reinforce principles of justice adherence further. It is the right time to reassert the law's universal applicability, encapsulated in ethical, transparent, and empathetic legal proceedings, reaffirming individuals' rights irrespective of their circumstances.

Defining the contours of constitutional jurisprudence requires the considered attention of the highest judicial authority, the United States Supreme Court. Due to an evocative dispute, Brigham and Women's Hospital stands at the crossroads of critical deliberation. The petitioner is challenging the lower court's decision, citing significant discrepancies with established Supreme Court precedents. In this inherently combative scenario, the petitioner is on a quest to evoke robust precedence that will unequivocally support the rights of both themselves and their fellow citizens. An informed understanding of the letter and spirit of law posits that all Americans, irrespective of their traits or backgrounds, are encompassed within its ambit. The focus on instances of sexual harassment against women, while not unjustified, dances perilously on the precipice of ignoring other affected demographics, such as men. Given the prevailing assumption that women are predisposed to be victims of such harassment, men's ordeal often goes unnoticed. Contrary to the common stereotype that male physical resilience is a bulwark against illegal workplace behavior, sexual

harassment can devastate men's emotional and psychological well-being. Despite the debilitating effects, many men eschew the opportunity to report or pursue these cases for fear of mocking, discrediting, or unconstructive societal backlash. Rooted in the subconscious is the bias that harassment is predominantly a female issue, and consequently, complaints lodged by a male victim rarely carry the same weightage as those by a female one. This flawed assumption, which has become a societal fixture, undercuts the essence of justice that forms the bedrock of our nation's constitution, which operates independently of gender distinctions. It is as much a pursuit of justice as it is a battle of perception, where the goal is to shatter the prejudice and reshape the narrative around male victims. The impetus for achieving this landmark is predicated on urgently rectifying this misconception to ensure that the constitutional guarantee of fair treatment and justice indeed permeates all genders without exception.

CONCLUSION

The petitioner invokes a vivid portrayal of the lower court's explicit and insouciant dereliction of duty, neglecting to adhere to clearly relevant Supreme Court precedent. The determinations exhibited by the lower courts venture far beyond the remit of the norm of legal decision-making, impelling an imperative petition for a more rigorous appraisal from the only tribunal endowed with the jurisdiction to grant such an investigation. This matter is not only of

substantive importance but fundamentally questions the transgression against the inherent right to voice grievances to the authorities or partake in legal proceedings. It strikes at the very core of our innate rights as individuals and citizens. This violation of constitutional law unequivocally locates the issue within the United States Supreme Court's jurisdiction, as this authoritative body is the petitioner's only viable recourse, having exhausted all other plausible alternatives. The petitioner beseeches for appropriate reassessment, which appreciates the severity of their complaints, the unabashed transgression against their constitutional rights, and the pertinence of the precedents invoked. The disconcerting situation endured by the petitioner calls for societal sensitivity towards fluctuating norms and the imperative need for a legal reassessment that upholds the sanctity of the rule of law. Hence, the petitioner respectfully implores the Supreme Court to reconsider and rectify the alarming verdict rendered by The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Given the conduct of the respondents, including but not limited to Brigham and Women's Hospital et al. and related personnel, along with the fundamental principles and precedent, it is beyond any reasonable doubt that the petitioner's allegations of coercion substantiate the claim of retaliation. This revelation has a profound implication and adds a new layer of depth to the already pressing allegations. Modern societal transformations alongside technological innovation present formidable challenges to existing regulations. This unsettling scenario compellingly necessitates nuanced legal interpretations and a

recalibration of the former legal perspective. The petitioner, therefore, urges the court to acknowledge this clamor for justice and allow the rule of law to triumph both in letter and spirit.

Respectfully submitted,

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