

ORIGINAL

23-5809

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED
SEP 14 2023
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.

Bryce Jackson — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

Tony Golick et al — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

9th Circuit CT of Appeals
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Bryce Jackson
(Your Name)

1313 Nth 13th Ave
(Address)

Walla Walla WA 99362
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

That in the event of wrongful imprisonment can a person bring suit against the Government for the violation of the 5th 6th and 8th civil entitlements? If so, Does the person name the Government or the prosecutor as a Defendant?

If a person cannot sue for wrongful imprisonment, Does this mean that the 5th, 6th and 8th civil rights are but a Propaganda platform?

Does absolute immunity mean that a prosecutor can maliciously commit violations and enjoy impunity?

If a person brings a valid civil complaint before the courts and the complaint is maliciously and unconstitutionally dismissed after the person exhausts the administrative remedies, what course of action should the person commit to at that point?

How are we guaranteed protections against malicious prosecution under the 5th 6th and 8th bill of rights, if when we bring a valid complaint seeking redress we are denied equal justice under law?

Why is there a systemic problem involving Federal Judges referring to unconstitutional case decisions as their supposed authority for violating a persons guaranteed due process entitlements?

If this court issued a ruling in Heck v. Humphrey (1994) on the matter of suing for wrongful imprisonment and that ruling is ignored by lower courts how does this court consider itself a higher authority by which lower courts must obey?

Is the authority of the supreme court optional for a lower court to comply or not?

If the suit I brought against the state stems from a charge that was later acquitted at trial, when in reality the prosecutor did not enjoy any level of probable cause to warrant prosecution and per (Heck v. Humphrey (1994)) the charge because it was acquitted was "deemed invalid by a state tribunal" authorized to make such a determination, a jury would fit that description. Then is a 1983 plaintiff able to bring suit against prosecutor for malicious prosecution and wrongful imprisonment, if the plaintiff is in prison for charges he acquired during his unlawful confinement?

Does the united states constitutional bill of rights exist as an elaborate propaganda platform?

Since when did a prosecutor enjoy a totalitarian establishment to wrongfully imprison us citizens and receive illegal immunity from the courts for their malicious actions?

If the courts refuse to honor their responsibility by unlawfully allowing prosecutors to commit malicious actions against U.S citizens, then when does the 2nd amendment come into play for citizens to secure the interests of a free state?

Does the U.S. bill of rights have an income requirement for Government action?

LIST OF PARTIES

☐ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

☒ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

Tony Golick

Anna Klein

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9-10-22

OTHER

Common Sense

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☒ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A _____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A _____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

9th, 10th, 5th, 6th and 8th constitutional bill of rights.

Washington State constitution Article 1 Section 9-10 - Section 22

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I was subjected to unlawful imprisonment from 12/31/19 to 10/8/21 by prosecutors who were aware that there was absolutely no probable cause to warrant prosecution, as there was no evidence, no witnesses and where all of the alleged evidence should of been included by police said alleged evidence was nowhere to be found, it never surfaced, there was no detective investigation although the alleged crime was Robbery in the 1st degree which is a Class A Felony case #20-1-00008-6. I was subjected to severe abuses by jailers while at the county Jail. The D/A forced representation upon me in violation of Article 1 Section 22 9-10 of the Washington state constitution. I was denied due process of law as it pertains to the proceedings and the administration of Justice was unconstitutionally delayed in violation of the 5th and 6th Federal Bill of rights. I was subjected to excessive bail, as any bail amount where the state does not enjoy probable cause would be considered to be excessive.

At trial it was revealed that the prosecutor had a 911 recording where the alleged victim said the suspect was wearing blue jeans and camo jacket - she then presented the clothing I was arrested in being a tan pair of pants and black jacket. Trial did not occur until 6-22-21 - ineffective counsel was forced upon me -

I've been misinformed by the 9th circuit ^{appeals} ~~appeals~~ CT that my civil rights are optional

Do prosecutors and Judges enjoy a totalitarian power to violate a citizens constitutional protections illustrated in the U.S Bill of rights and enjoy absolute immunity? Because if you conclude that they do by claiming unconstitutional case decisions carry more authority than the U.S constitution, then this failed to be a Republic because in that instance we live in an official police state in all but name.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The decisions made in *Heck v. Humphrey* by this court concerning wrongful imprisonment were ignored by the 9th circuit court officers

I was subjected to 22 months of unlawful detention for a charge that did not satisfy probable cause standards. I attempted to bring suit against the prosecutors responsible for the malicious actions committed, yet I was misinformed that supposedly a prosecutor can commit any violations that they want to and cause any level of injury and enjoy immunity.

If the Federal 9th circuit court believes that I am not entitled to equal justice under law by dismissing a civil complaint that is perfectly valid, because the judges seek to rewrite the constitution by referring 2 previous case decisions that present clear violations of the civil rights enshrined in the constitution, as if those case decisions grant them some authority to violate the constitution of the United States and this behavior is systemic, then the Government is a failed system and needs to be confronted. If I brought petition before the Federal courts presenting grievance for redress to occur and the Government refuses to adhere to the established rule of law, then an orthodox approach is not effective to correct the deficiency and obviously an unorthodox approach is in order.

The 2nd Amendment reads "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right to bear arms shall not be infringed." This amendment is really subject to a broad range of interpretation - one interpretation is "if" Government commits obvious violations and the 1st amendment does not cause the issues to be resolved and said issues threaten the democracy, as failure to adhere to due process of law does indeed present a severe threat to the institutions of democracy then the 2nd amendment would be necessary to establish a resolution.

The laws of American justice are being denied the justice of law here in the 9th circuit. If this court refuses to confront the issues I presented, then I have a moral obligation to confront the Government the only way I reasonably could to restore equal justice under law, considering the circumstances that would force my hand, "if" that is the outcome, how could the Federal Government reasonably label me a criminal? were the colony militias who engaged the British criminals? Am I supposed to respond by doing nothing in response to gross injustice and subversion?

When the constitution of the United States is determined by Government officials to be a constitution that they can violate at their convenience, and any attempts to petition Government for redress of grievance fail as the result of corruption - then as a matter of law the 2nd Amendment authorizes the use of force against that corrupt element of Government to secure adherence to the constitution. This is merely an interpretation of constitution, not a statement of intent.

Do you agree w/ my interpretation of the 2nd amendment?

Should subversive government actors be confronted? If the Government actively condones obvious injustices and perversion to the U.S bill of rights by informing a citizen that their constitutional rights are entirely at the discretion of judges and prosecutors then what is the next step? Should the unlawful acts go unanswered and the corruption allowed to continue?

Advocating for Government to uphold the constitutional entitlements granted to us citizenry is why this petition should rightfully be granted by this court, because the alternative is that this court chooses to adopt the attitude of considering the civil rights of American citizens to be optional, ... and that peaceful attempts to petition Government for redress of legitimate grievance failed,

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Bryce Jackson

Date: 9/12/23