

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

Ms. Meghan Marie Kelly
Attorney at Law
34012 Shawnee Drive
Dagsboro, DE 19939

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October 7, 2024

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

Ms. Meghan Marie Kelly
Attorney at Law
34012 Shawnee Drive
Dagsboro, DE 19939

Re: Meghan Kelly
v. United States District Court for the Eastern District of
Pennsylvania
No. 23-7360

Dear Ms. Kelly:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

October 7, 2024

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

Ms. Meghan Marie Kelly
Attorney at Law
34012 Shawnee Drive
Dagsboro, DE 19939

Re: Meghan Kelly
v. Disciplinary Counsel Patricia B. Swartz, et al.
No. 23-7372

Dear Ms. Kelly:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

A APP B

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Application Number _____

Related Petition No. 23-7360

Related Application No. 23A144

Meghan M. Kelly, Petitioner

•
V

Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari of Third Circuit Case No 22-3372

Petitioner Meghan M. Kelly's Motion/Application to Recuse the Honorable Justice Jackson and
to postpone the conference date for the writ of Certiorari for Third Circuit pending a
supplemental brief for the EDPA appeal No. 7360

September 19, 2024

Meghan Kelly, Esquire
34012 Shawnee Drive
Dagsboro, DE 19939
Pro Se, not represented by
counsel
meghankellyesq@yahoo.com
US Supreme Court No 283696

QUESTION PRESENTED

I. Whether the Court must recuse Justice Jackson since around or on September 1, 2024 she opined in public on her decision against me in two separate cases pending before her, including this case and another case, Kelly v Swart et al, showing she cannot be fair on the issues as to whether the disciplinary rules against federal judges and the proffered disciplinary rules and proceedings against this court violate my right to a fair proceeding as applied and per se since the courts are tempted to violate my Constitutional rights they are charged to uphold to prevent professional harm to their own persons by unjust threats that are used to commandeer a no longer free and impartial lower courts but threatened federal courts which jeopardize this highest court.

II. Is it in the interest of justice to postpone a decision on this appeal beyond the conference date 9/30/2024 given the grave magnitude of the issues presented a court should decide, including but not limited to: Whether the court the US Supreme Court call witnesses to prevent due process violations occurring against me a party in a case by non-party person, Senator Whitehouse, to protect my First Amendment right to petition fairly in accord with the 5th Amendment and to preserve the impartiality of the courts to protect due process so this Court's members do not favor outcomes that reduce the threats to their seats, their family or their beneficial interests as opposed to applying the impartial application of the law to the facts of each case, given the issue is unusual. Trial courts usually call witnesses not appellate courts, but all courts must uphold due process and the right to petition fairly in accord with US Amend I, V, not by threats or force by outsiders made with intent to affect the outcome of the case.

III. Whether the Court must in the interest of justice grant Meghan Kelly time to examine and present the issues as to whether Congress's power must be limited in terms of impeachment and investigation so as not to violate her and other claimants rights to a fair

proceeding under US Amend I, V, by threatening judges to affect the outcome on live issues in my cases unfairly or their wives, given Congress's members in recent times has also threatened parties David Weiss, Justices Alito and Thomas and their wives, a NY Judge by subpoenaing his kid where all of our cases relate to suing a President or with regards to David Weiss his son where Congress seeks to use that information for political reasons unrelated to the impartial application to the rule of law in violation of Article I and III.

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page, although there is an issue as to whether the Court below may be a party in a case which I presented in my Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

CASES DIRECTLY RELATING TO THIS CASE

Kelly v Swartz, et al, Delaware District Court No. 21-1490, and Third Circuit Court of Appeals Matter No 21-3198. US Supreme Court filings Kelly v Swartz et al 22A747, Kelly v Swartz et al. 22-6783, Kelly v Swartz et al. 23A100, and 23-7372.

Kelly v Trump Chancery Court No. 2020-0809, Delaware Supreme Court No. 119-2021, US Supreme Court No. 22-5522

Kelly v Democrats and Delaware Department of Election, et. Al. Delaware Chancery Court No 2020-0157.

The Original disciplinary case in Delaware Supreme Court matter No. 22-58 and IMO Meghan Kelly Number 541 regarding to appointment of counsel where I was denied copies or access to the filed pleadings. US Supreme Court application 22A476 Kelly v DE Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

Reciprocal disciplinary case Eastern District of PA matter No 22-45, Third Circuit Court of Appeals No. 22-3372, Supreme Court No.23-7360.

Reciprocal Disciplinary case I believe is stayed Delaware District Court No. 22-341.

Reciprocal Case in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals 22-8037. Reciprocal disciplinary case before the US Supreme Court Kelly v Third Circuit Court of Appeals No. 22-6584 and application No. 22A478.

PA Supreme Court No 2913 DD3, US Supreme Court filing Kelly v Pennsylvania Office of Disciplinary Counsel US Supreme Court Numbers 22A981, 22-7695

DC and the US Supreme Court have refrained from discipline, DC based on jurisdiction.

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Exhibit 2. Letter to Third Circuit and Third Circuit Judicial Complaint with some exhibits thereto not all to show this Court disciplinary proceedings against federal judges does not uphold the impartial rule of law but only destroys and threatens no longer independent judges to eliminate freedom for business. Wherein I noted the proceedings are unfair even to the judge I complained about.....1-15

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I. STATEMENT OF CASE

I, Meghan Kelly, Esq., pro se pursuant to Rules 18 and 25, US Amend (“Am”) I, V rights (“rt(s)”) to Equal Protections (“EP”) to petition (“pet”), with fair opportunity to be heard pursuant to US Am I, V, and any other law respectfully move this Court (“ct”) for leave to file this application based on intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect of the outcome of my case not previously available that give rise to new and different legal issues and arguments I was not able to proffer before. I seek to somehow protect the ct's function from being vitiated, the US Attorney General's check (“AG”) and my legal power to balance and check the gov by pet coupled with due process (“DP”) without vitiation of my rts/claims based on viewpoint of pet, suing, or prosecuting the President (“Pres”), and new DP or EP issues. I believe there is a scheme to eliminate the rule of law to allow for an overthrow by vitiating the power of the cts, and the petitioners including the AGs from using the rule of law to be replaced by a far worse oppressive system of control which will eliminate every freedom and the governments after 2050, with no rule of law to restrain those with power, connections, or wealth to control a no longer free but slave people. I preserve the issues. Should I be unable to afford to defend the same in this appeal I waive my right to be heard and allow the US Solicitor General to defend the same without me should poverty cause a substantial burden on my access to the cts. However, I object in advance to any amicus briefs or friends of the Ct briefs as a violation of my right to a fair proceeding by lobbyists who diminish my individual right to petition fairly and the underlying rts I seek to safeguard from capricious elimination by government agents' pleasure in violation of EP. US Amend I, V.

Pursuant to my rts to petition fairly under US Amend I, V, I respectfully request this Ct recuse Justice Jackson in this matter based on her rendering a decision on issues on my case

against me outside of this Article III Court showing she cannot be fair herein, and I respectfully seek time to file a supplemental brief since poverty and limited resources have caused a substantial burden upon my access to the courts. I do not willingly relinquish my rts including the deprivation of my license to practice law but for my exercise of fundamental rts not limited to my right to petition to defend them, especially my religious belief in Jesus Christ. Given the magnitude of the issues including protecting the rt to pet in accordance with DP before an impartial and fair not threatened forum for both public and private petitions this Court must allow me time to discern how to ask it to please save itself and the rule of law that founded, maintains and sustains these United States. The pet coupled with DP is the source of the Ct's power to uphold the rule of law. This ct hurts itself by degrading its own authority by depriving both public and private people, including me as applied the right to petition fairly in accordance with our democratic republic created with the passage of the bill of rights into a more just fair union of states than a republic. In incorporate herein in its entirety the petition for IFP and pet for writ of Cert. in No 23-7360 as if restated herein.

Prior to shutting off my telephone because of expense, I talked with people at this Court's office and asked them how do I file this petition for a recusal for Justice Jackson before this Court. They had to look into it. They directed me to file it as another brief. So, I submit one original and 10 copies and serve opposing counsel in accordance to the Rules 21 and 33.2.

II. ARGUMENT

Meghan M. Kelly, pro se, pursuant to her 1st Amendment right to petition fairly in accord with the 5th Amendment declares and avers as follows to move this Honorable Court to please recuse the Honorable Justice Jackson from partaking in the determination to grant writ of certiorari, and any other matter in this case since she cannot do so fairly:

Per the attached article I incorporate herein as reference Justice Jackson spoke in an interview after submission of my petitions for writ of certiorari. She gave her judicial opinion on an issue in my cases showing she will reject my arguments unfairly since they are before her and under her review now, which violates my right to petition fairly under US Amend I, V, by a judge who does not even care to consider my arguments in violation of due process before rejecting or accepting my petitions for writ of certiorari in cases, Numbers 22-7360, 23-7372.

I am so distraught Judge Jackson is giving an advisory opinion unfairly on an issue in my case. It violates my right to a fair instead of a fixed proceeding ruling against me. Per the attached news article, titled, Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson says she's open to an 'enforceable' Supreme Court ethics code..., Justice Jackson stated,

"Supreme Court Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson said she is open to proposals to implement an "enforceable code" of ethics for justices and lamented the court's presidential immunity decision in an interview that aired Sunday.

"A binding code of ethics is pretty standard for judges, and so I guess the question is 'Is the Supreme Court any different?'"

Jackson asked in an interview on "CBS News Sunday Morning" about her new memoir, adding, "I guess I have not seen a persuasive reason as to why the [Supreme] Court is different than the other courts."

In two cases before Justice Jackson and the United States Supreme pending for a determination 9/30/24, I proffered reasons why Disciplinary proceedings against members of the US Supreme Court violate my right to a fair proceeding as applied before a biased forum biased towards evading punishment by adhering to regulatory requirements instead of the impartial application of the Constitution to the rule of law. In my application to Justice Alito in one of those two cases, 23A144. I indicated and repeat herein:

"16. Justice Alito recently spoke in the news indicating the US Supreme Court may not be regulated. While I agree with Justice Alito, I think the better way to place a check on the other two branches is within the Supreme Court's power in cases and controversies. Art III.

17. Two of my cases that may be rejected or accepted before this Court Kelly v Swartz et al and this case relate to the question as to whether the United Supreme Court and judges in general should be corrected within the purview of the Constitution limits of 1) cases and controversies and 2) impeachment without waiver of their 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination by self-regulation or congressional or third party regulations that make them partial to those who control their seats instead of the impartial application of the constitutional protections to the rule of law, which violates the 5th Amendment Equal Protections component as applied to me a party of one with unique religious beliefs in impartiality and against attorney and judicial regulation I outlined Constitutional arguments in the case below and in the civil rights case.

18. It is more effective for the court to let their opinions speak for themselves than to allow judges, even Supreme Court justices to give into temptations of the fickle fads to present mere advisory opinions of whoever buys the spot light by defending the court against regulations in public or by the press. My cases should be used for the court to save itself or not. Let the opinions speak for themselves.

19. The courts are the only branch that safeguard individuals and individual liberty from being sacrificed by the mob under the vote or otherwise

20. Protecting the impartiality of the courts from the temptation to be partial towards regulations as opposed to the impartial application of the Constitutional law violates the 5th Amendment Equal protections Clause towards claimants like myself as applied to me as a party of one in both Federal/State Judicial and Lawyer Disability or disciplinary proceedings should be extended to the US Supreme Court to prevent the end of life-time limits and to prevent regulation. I seek to extend this based on my unique religious beliefs on required impartiality and justice in the courts as a party of one.

21. Safeguarding the impartiality of the courts means correcting the courts when they violate the laws to serve their own personal interests as the Delaware Supreme Court violated my First Amendment rights when I filed petitions regarding the courts' own procedural due process violations and violations of my First Amendment private rights to petition, religious belief, exercise of belief, and association via the 14th Amendment when it sealed the attached documents hereto to cover up its own misconduct. 3DI 46-Ex B, C, D.

22. I have Constitutional arguments contesting the Constitutionality of disciplinary proceedings and certain Delaware Disciplinary rules based on my unique religious beliefs that may give me standing to extend the same to my opposition of regulating Federal judges outside the purview of Constitutional limits, including but not limited to arguments contained in motions on the record. I reserve leave to make additional Constitutional arguments against the Disciplinary proceedings and rules. 3DI-43-8 through 3DI 43-10.

23. On the record below in this case and the civil rights case I moved to recuse Judge Phipps and Scirica per the attached motions and amended Motion and caveats I attach hereto and incorporate herein. (3DI-43 attached hereto as Petitioner Meghan Kelly moves this Court to recuse Four Judges, Judge Hardiman, Judge Phipps, Judge Honorable Montgomery-Reeves, and Judge Scirica.) (3DI-44 See, Petitioner Meghan Kelly motion for a caveat to her Motion for this Court to recuse Judge Scirica and Motion for Judge Scirica for judicial consideration of drafting laws to prevent non-lawyers and non-judges from practicing law or taking the place of people judges without government authority.

(3D-49, not attached 3DI-50, not attached, Motion for reargument on denial of recusal and required affidavit.)

20. In the motions I alerted the Court below I seek to move the Court to not only declare certain Delaware Disciplinary Rules and the proceedings unconstitutional, but also argued against regulating federal judges including the US Supreme Court. My main arguments for recusing Judge Scirica relate to the fact I seek to move the court to declare judicial federal rules he drafts and attorney rules unconstitutional, and the state rules which mirror the rules he chairs unconstitutional. I placed affidavits on the record from my civil rights case in the case below to show I have continuously objected to regulating the US Supreme Court or ending life time appointments during good behavior. 3DI-58, not attached hereto as too voluminous.

21. I believe the courts are being set up to fall by those who entice the judges with attacks. I have particular concern that Justice Kavanaugh is specifically in danger. 83 complaints against him were published on the 10th Circuit's web site. Should regulations be compelled upon this court the same as those forced upon lawyers and state judges, ex post facto Constitutional arguments would likely not apply to character of judges. They do not apply in other disciplinary proceeding. All of those 83 arguments will likely be used against Justice Kavanaugh and regulations will be used to control a no longer free or impartial court. I believe all of the Supreme Court justices are schemed to fall. Once the head is cut off the body, the District and Appellate courts will fall too. (Not attached 3DI-)

22. I believe the courts are in danger. That means we are all in danger since the court is the only branch that protects individual liberties and individuals from being sacrificed to the apparent majority's whims of the majority through the vote.

23. My cases may allow the courts to prevent the danger with particular flexibility in this case to come up with a solution since there is no opposing counsel. The Appellant is the Eastern District Court of PA in name only. This Court may disagree with some of my arguments including my arguments against federal judges politicking, but you may use the fact you disagree to create law binding on all of us including Congress. This case gives you the authority within the law not mere ever changing fickle public opinion or perception to preserve these United States.

24. While I seek to preserve the courts to preserve the rule of law, I require time to narrow my voluminous claims and asserted rights in this case. I need time to figure it out, and may need the court to use this very case to prevent regulation of the US Supreme Court to sustain the rule of law from schemed lawlessness down the line. I should not forgo my own claims merely to argue how to preserve the courts by preventing judicial regulation.

25. I do not seek to cause the danger to the courts by seeking to sue the members of the Delaware Supreme Court, and the arms of the Delaware Supreme Court in my civil rights case, nor do I seek to destroy the courts when I petition against mistakes or misconduct. Instead, I seek to uphold the integrity of the courts by requiring they uphold Constitutionally asserted rights to uphold the rule of law from schemed overthrow.

26. "Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary all have a duty to support and defend the Constitution." Salazar v. Buono, 559 U.S. 700, 130 S. Ct. 1803, 176 L. Ed. 2d 634 (2010)

27. Attorneys must be permitted to petition the courts to safeguard the Constitutional rule of law by breach of even the judiciary within the purview of the Constitution of 1. Cases and controversies such as mine or 2. Impeachment without retaliation for upholding the rule of law.

28. I have to ask you what you may not want to do to please allow lawyers to correct the three branches of government within cases or controversies without reprisal for exercising the First Amendment right to petition. Otherwise, how may this Court give an opinion on regulating the US Supreme Court, federal courts and attorneys if they will not hear attorneys, including me, petitioning the court to do so on Constitutional grounds.

29. Judges must not give into temptations to be controlled by those who entice their desires for security by attacks by presenting advisory opinions in the news that will likely be twisted to be used against them. Please allow opinions to speak for themselves with binding authority upon the other two branches.

30. I need time to ask you to exercise your authority to draft such an opinion. I am scared I may run out of stamps and money to petition only to allow the courts to be eliminated down the line. I ran for office in 2018 since out of state title companies practiced law without a license and messed up the chain of deeds and took advantage of my esteemed deceased colleague Dick Goll, Esq . I learned there is a real plan to eliminate people judges and people staff by unelected lobbyists who control the other ignorant or indifferent branches. We need your help to save the world by saving your own seats the correct way lawfully. That means I must argue judges must be corrected by lawyers in court at times to safeguard the impartial application of the rule of law that we all respect from degeneration.

31. Per the Motion to reopen the case below, not attached hereto, the courts retaliated against me for petitioning against judicial mistakes including placing pleadings in another case not only on my civil rights case but another pro se claimant's medical records on my Eastern District of PA case too. I have unique standing to argue the courts must be corrected within the purview of the Constitutional requirements of cases and controversies like mine to preserve not destroy the courts.

32. Since I petitioned the Court against judicial mistakes or misconduct in this case and the civil rights case, argued against judicial regulation, seek to sue the Delaware Supreme Court members my two cases may be used to determine and limit correction of the US Supreme Court and inferior courts to the purview of the Constitution.

33. There really are lobbyists who seek to eliminate the courts to eliminate the rule of law that restrains businesses and entities from enslaving, killing, stealing or destroying life, health or liberty under the guise of the common good. See, Exhibit A and B for example. The digital economy is a mere transitional step in a far more sinister plan. Upon information and belief, economic conditions will worsen by intentional design to allow Central banks and banks to recoup real estate, cars and property upon default of loans, and the new carbon credit debt scheme. Once entities the government owes recoup resources, the entities who control most resources will control governments to eliminate the governments by eliminating the rule of law down the line.

34. I need time not only to ask you to save my liberty, licenses, life and potential eternal life from temptations, I also need time to ask you to save the rule of law by saving the courts without waiving my arguments to save myself.

Wherefore, I pray this Court grants this application."

I assert my Constitutional rights, including my First Amendment right to petition fairly before the US Supreme Court in accord with Due Process under the 5th Amendment. Thus, I must request the court recuse the Honorable Justice Jackson in my case since she cannot fairly hear the matters in either Kelly v Swartz or in the Kelly v Eastern District Court of PA since she stated on TV to the entire world "**I guess I have not seen a persuasive reason as to why the [Supreme] Court is different than the other courts.**" Meaning she has not read my arguments against disciplinary proceedings against the US Supreme Court **or she unfairly makes her judicial determination while denying me a fair opportunity to be heard in my cases pending before the US Supreme Court now.**

I oppose any judicial discipline outside of the purview of the Constitutional limits of 1. Cases and controversies and 1. Impeachments. In Exhibit 2, please see a judicial complaint to see how injustice will result. This is to show you how they do not work.

I intend to file a supplemental brief in the Third Circuit Appeal of Kelly v Eastern District Court of PA No. 23-7360 to alter my arguments to limit Congress's powers to impeach and subpoena so as not to violate my First Amendment right to petition fairly as applied, or Article I and Article III separation of powers. I request time by this court to allow me to do so please. In the alternative, I allow the Ct to rule on this issue should I be without means to file a supplemental brief to prevent manifest injustice.

To provide background on how Congressmen violate my right to DP is they seek to force by threat to commandeer the court to enact Judicial disciplinary rules to control its no longer independent and impartial forum. The powers of gov are to preserve the Const liberties of the people, not to be misused by the force to eliminate them as Sen Whitehouse seeks to do.

In my petitions in multiple cases, including this case I previously averred attorney/judicial disciplinary rules impede on my right to a fair and impartial forum to a threatened bullied court partial towards those who abuse impeachment power to control no longer free and independent Supreme Court justices. I previously asked this court to limit USSC correction within the purview of the Constitutional limits of 1. A case and controversy under Art III a 2. Impeachment, without waiver so as not to vitiate my right to a fair and impartial forum under the 5th Am. I now must ask the Court to consider limiting the scope of Congress's power to call witnesses, threaten or to impeach the Court too for failure to recuse in Trump v US No 939 or otherwise so as not to foreseeably affect the outcome of not only Trump v US but my case to diminish my right to petition with fair opportunity to be heard on the issue of whether judicial disciplinary rules violate my right to due process. It is for claimants to assert or waive rights including the right to a fair proceeding not political partial non-parties like Whitehouse.

However, I am having a difficult time of coming up with a legal authority for this Court to call in Senator Whitehouse as a witness to prevent or consider due process violations in my case, and to limit him and other Congress members from abusing their power to affect the outcome of issues in my case. I understand I may make legal arguments in the appeal also at conference on 9/30/2024 in Kelly v Swartz in the Delaware District Court should it be remanded back below to the Delaware District Court, and the Court under FRE 604 and other legal authority may call in non-party witnesses to prevent fraud.

The issues are complicated since I desire this court to subpoena Senator Whitehouse to limit his and other law makers Congressional power so as not to continue to impede upon my right to petition fairly **on the same issues** he seeks to force the Court to rule on by threat towards members of the courts, their wives or parties. Whitehouse threatened sanctions against judges

and congress has threatened their wives to affect the outcome of a Trump case, and in my case, he commandeers the court to rule against me on issues in my two cases pending before this court. Congressman Jordan subpoenaed a NY Judge's kid to affect the outcome of a Trump case. Congress subpoenaed a party in a President Biden's son Robert Biden's case to affect the outcome of a case to use against President Biden in favor of President Trump. State agents attacked me and removed and concealed my pleadings and evidence in my favor to influence the outcome of a case where I sued President Trump and sought to substitute current President Biden for the same or similar conduct that substantially burdens my free exercise of religion by the establishment of government religion in violation of US Am. I and the RFRA.

In recent cases Congress appears to abuse its power to violate the rights of other claimants to petition fairly in matters of national importance relating to President Trump.

¹Congress has threatened and bullied the court joined in by executive backing by Biden which affects my right to petition before an impartial not threatened, or defensive or unduly retaliatory forum. I should not be unfairly punished for asserting my rights to petition fairly because outside threats are occurring against the forum court with a pending decision on my case, the USSC.

Can the US Supreme Court call witnesses to prevent due process violations occurring against me a party in a case by non-party person, Senator Whitehouse, to protect my First Amendment right to petition fairly in accord with the 5th Amendment and to preserve the impartiality of the courts to protect due process. So this Court's members do not favor outcomes that reduce the threats to their seats, their family or their beneficial interests as opposed to applying the impartial application of the law to the facts of each case. I need time to make an

¹ In recent cases this Court reduced the power of state and US Attorney Generals from prosecuting gov officials under 18 USC Sections 201 and 666. In Kelly v Trump I cited these very two statutes as a tool AG's may use to prevent the overthrow. June 26, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court held 6-3 in Snyder v. United States that a federal statute, 18 U.S.C. § 666(a)(1)(B), does not criminalize "gratuities" to state and local officials

argument this court should be allowed to call Whitehouse even sua sponte without me so long as opposing counsel may question him too.

I ask this court to please postpone a decision on this appeal beyond the conference date 9/30/2024 given the grave magnitude of the issues presented a court should decide, and petitioners should be afforded to argue in an actual case and controversy before an impartial forum. It should not be decided by the other two branches by force and threat which eliminates freedom by commandeering the only branch that protects our freedoms from both private and public entities. The issue is unique since trial courts usually call witnesses, but DE Chief District Court Judge Justice Colm F Connelly called non-party witnesses to prevent fraud on the court in DE Attorney Jimmy Chong's case. So, this court may be able to do so too. The issue is unusual. I do not have access to legal resources beyond google at this time. I do not even have access to a phone to call the law library, but it is necessary for the court to discern to preserve the rule of law that sustains these United States from a schemed overthrow. I need a fair opportunity to petition please. US Amend I, V.

Poverty creates a substantial obstacle so great as to deny me access to the courts to effectively appeal. My phone is turned off at this time, and I request time to sustain the necessities of life too so as not to harm my life for the capricious whims of government agents who rule and do not serve which reflects the image of lawlessness unrestrained by the Constitution as the rule of law to prevent human sacrifice of life and health for material gain.

I face loss of 1st Am rts and other irreparable injury if I am not afforded an opportunity to fairly supplement my case.² This reciprocal case arises based on DE Sup Ct's malicious intent to

² As a Christian I believe business greed unrestrained by the just rule of law or love written on our hearts is lawlessness leading to loss of eternal life on judgment day should people not be made clean of being the darkness. As a Christian "Justice in the courts" is a command by God. Citing Amos 5:15. Jesus Christ says "justice, mercy and faithfulness are more important laws." Matthew 23:23. If God says protecting the rule of law by protecting the only

cover up its own misconduct in inciting attacks against me to cause me to forgo Kelly v Trump in violation of my rt to pet fairly and in retaliation against me for my private exercise of petitioning to sue former President Donald J. Trump under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and the 1st Am Free exercise and establishment clause provisions to alleviate a substantial burden his establishment of gov religion by a course of conduct and certain executive orders caused upon my free exercise of religious belief. I am punished in this case for suing Trump based on viewpoint of speech by petitioning to restrain a President's conduct within the purview of the Constitutional ("Const") and statutory limits, where the President is unfairly deemed above the law by immunity and the people a President harms, including me as a party of one, are rendered below the law's protection. US Am I, V, IV.³

There really is a scheme to overthrow the gov. The Ct recently errantly removed the authority of the AGs to protect the entire government, and vitiated my rts as applied in a series of cases. By removing those with power to enforce the rule of law petitioners, including their advocates US Attorney Generals and special counsel's authority access to the courts the ct removes its own authority and the rule of law. I seek to supplement the record to amend my arguments based on new threats to the rule of law that occurred after filing my brief, but require means and time.

On 7/1/24, this Ct held *inter alias* the Pres. is "absolutely immune" from criminal prosecution for conduct in his official capacity in violation of EP by affording government

forum that may grant it as opposed to the mark of lawlessness called the mark of the beast by ruling by temptations, threats like naughty Alexander Hamilton's federalist 78, or economic force, than it is important to me. Hamilton is wrong. Hamilton said a lie when he said the courts are the weakest branch. Fed 78. Laws saved my eternal life, and should the courts grant just decrees this court may save lives, eternal lives and the government from dissolution for a time of lawlessness harming humanity and misleading many to hell. These are my religious beliefs not meant to offend but meant to express the dire situation. I believe the world is in. We need you to be the hero. I need a fair opportunity to ask please.

³ *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681 (1997) ("Doctrine of separation of powers does not require federal courts to stay all private actions against President of the United States until he leaves office. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 3, § 1 et seq.")

unchecked deference.⁴ This Ct ruled other conduct is presumed immune.⁵ The Ct further held the Pres powers stem from the Const or an act from Congress, while failing to note the Pres is limited by both the Const and acts of Congress, especially criminal laws drafted to protect fundamental rts of the people the 1st Am rt to petition and fair oppty to be heard before vitiation

⁴ The Ct also erred in *Nixon v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 731, 755-56 (1982) (“In view of special nature of president of the United States’s constitutional office and functions, president has absolute immunity from damages liability for acts within “outer perimeter” of his official responsibility.”). The Ct was wrong at Id. At 56-57 (“rule of absolute immunity for the President will not leave the Nation without sufficient protection against misconduct on the part of the Chief Executive.”) There remains the constitutional remedy of impeachment.³⁹ In addition, there are formal and informal checks on Presidential action that do not apply with equal force to other executive officials. The President is subjected to constant scrutiny by the press. Vigilant oversight by Congress also may serve to deter Presidential abuses of office, as well as to make credible the threat of impeachment.⁴⁰ Other incentives to avoid misconduct may include a desire to earn reelection, the need to maintain prestige as an element of Presidential influence, and a President’s traditional concern for his historical stature.” This Ct was further wrong at Id. at 757. (“The existence of alternative remedies and deterrents establishes that absolute immunity will not place the President “above the law.”⁴¹ For the President, as for judges and prosecutors, **absolute immunity merely precludes a particular private remedy for alleged misconduct in order to advance compelling public ends.**”). Elimination of religious freedom to make my church a business when Jesus teaches damned to hell are those who make worship a business should they not repent from being the evil. See, John 2:16 Those who worship by business are not welcome in Jesus’s father’s house, meaning heaven. My private exercise of belief is substantially burdened in that my own church has given into temptation of President’s executive orders and now worships the mark of the beast misleading parishioners to hell. That is not okay. Separate religion and state. People should worship or not by the dictates of their conscience, not the dictates of the government backed churches who corrupt religion by government backing by money or otherwise eliminating individual liberty by collective conditional force misleading humanity to hell by removing the freedom to unconditionally love by compelled conditional collective compliance. I believe every government employee who creates jobs, serves the budget, or economy commits lawlessness leading to not only eliminating Constitutional liberties but God’s law leading to sealing their foreheads, hands and hearts for death in hell should they not repent. I understand the manner money is coined is to enslave and oppress tempting the government to sustain the pain or create it like the Chips acts to maintain power, positions and profit streams into infinity if left unrestrained by the just rule of law to restrain and tame the beast sin instead of sacrificing the people’s lives and liberties to feed it. The misbehavior needs to be corrected not protected. DC Ct is wrong in *Blassingame v. Trump*, 87 F.4th 1 (D.C. Cir. 2023) (“President’s actions do not fall beyond outer perimeter of official responsibility merely because they are unlawful or taken for forbidden purpose; rather, President’s official immunity insulates all of his official actions from civil damages liability, regardless of their legality or his motives.”). DC Ct is also wrong in *Carroll v. Trump*, 88 F.4th 418, 422 (2d Cir. 2023) (“Presidential immunity is a defense that stems from “the President’s unique office, rooted in the constitutional tradition of the separation of powers and supported by our history,” and entitles the President to “absolute … immunity from damages liability for acts within the outer perimeter of his official responsibilities.”) Immunity is unconst removing Const checks on an unbalanced branch.

⁵ But see, *Trump v. Vance*, 591 U.S. 786, (2020) (“In contrast to a king, who is born to power and can “do no wrong,” the President of the United States is “of the people” and subject to the law.”) *Marbury v Madison*, 5 US 137 (1803) (“The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. In Great Britain the king himself is sued in the respectful form of a petition, and he never fails to comply with the judgment of his court. In the 3d vol. of his Commentaries, p. 23. Blackstone states two cases in which a remedy is afforded by mere operation of law. In all other cases,” he says, “it is a general and indisputable rule, that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit, or action at law, whenever that right is invaded.”)

of Const rts and other liberties, not limited to a fair proceeding, the right to vote, to discern who is the President as a matter of law, not as a matter of mob lawless reign or threat of violence.

This Ct granted what is not the Ct's to give the removal of Const checks that balance a Pres's authority within the purview of Const limits. Pres is unconst given a sword to execute the law and a shield to defeat Const challenges brought by 1. the lawmakers in criminal statutes enacted to protect the people's rt to pet, vote, and other Const rts, 2. ct's check upon the Pres for violation of criminal laws that appear to violate the citizen's fundamental rts and others safeguards, the AG's check to safeguard victim's of a Pres's criminal violation of Const liberties, the AG's check to prosecute without bias against the citizens and favoritism toward the government, specifically the Pres, and my right to petition to defend my religious exercise of belief in Jesus Christ without persecution incited by a Pres. Trump.

The shield which limits the Pres's authority is meant to safeguard the people not to make one person above the law in violation of EP and clear precedent. This Ct has made Trump not only above a king but above God, by teaching the world he is his own judge on alleged official conduct unrestrained by the law to protect other people's Constitutional legal fundamental rts or authority, including other individuals besides the Pres the AG are charged to protect or defend.⁶

⁶ *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, (1955) ("No man can be a judge in his own case, and no man is permitted to try cases where he has an interest in the outcome."); See, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nemo_iudex_in_causa_sua "Nemo judex in causa sua (also written as nemo [est] judex in sua causa, in propria causa, in re sua or in parte sua) is a Latin legal authority that translates as "no one is judge in their own case". Originating from Roman law, it was crystallized into a phrase by Edward Coke in the 17th century and is now widely regarded as a fundamental tenet of natural justice and constitutionalism. Vermeule 2012, p. 386. (Other Cit omitted Wickepedia) "It states that no one can judge a case in which they have an interest. In some jurisdictions, the principle is strictly enforced to avoid any appearance of bias, even when there is none: as Lord Chief Justice Hewart laid down in *Rex v. Sussex Justices*, "Justice must not only be done, but must also be seen to be done"" Id. *R v Sussex Justices*, ex parte McCarthy, [1924] 1 KB 256, [1923] All ER 233, Datar, Arvind (18 April 2020). "The origins of "Justice must be seen to be done"". *Bar and Bench - Indian Legal news*. Retrieved 11 September 2023.

See, *Isaiah* 14 to see how the Ct has made a Pres like the devil to be his own Judge and God, reflecting the image of lawlessness leading to hell if unrestrained by the just rule of law by the courts or written in the hearts of men in the form of love *per Jeremiah* 31. See, *Sirach* 8:14 ("Contend not at law with a judge, for he will settle it according to his whim." causing lawless lusts and great injustice). Allowing Pres to be his own judge grants partiality to self not

While I think the law should be equally applied to discern preemption under Art II under certain circumstances, it is not warranted here. An extension of current case law should discern whether Due process is violated by granting Trump authority to be his own judge unrestrained by the courts, unconstitutionally depriving petitioners of the 1st Am rt to pet before vitiation of Constitutional rts or other claims.

It is for the ct to consider whether the Pres violates DP by being his own judge given his personal interest in the outcome of 939, and other criminal cases, including winning elections as a candidate in light of multiple criminal cases where the courts should discern treason, high crimes and misdemeanors and whether a President should be on the ballot, not the one alleged to commit crimes, the Pres or a partial unfair biased horse and pony political forum the congress and where the people, me as applied, are deprived of the rt to pet fairly in accord with DP or other Const rt⁷ I disagree with Trump v. Norma Anderson, where this Ct held it doesn't matter if states found Trump committed treason and high crimes, they must keep him on the ballots and Trump is above the impartial rule of law and the provisions under Section 3 of the 14th Am. This Ct errantly made Trump free to entice congressmen to prevent impeachment for crimes and treasons through encouraging him to rule by temptations, lusts, by helping agendas in a horse and pony forum congress unrestrained by the just rule of law by the lie of this Court that

the impartial application of the constitution to the rule of law to protect the lives and liberty of all, not merely of one person with absolute discretion and a license to commit crime.

⁷ *Williams v. Pennsylvania*, 579 U.S. 1, (2016) (“Due process guarantees an absence of actual bias on the part of a judge.” U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14.); Id at 8–9, (2016) *Citing Murchison*, 349 U.S., at 136–137, (“This objective risk of bias is reflected in the due process maxim that “no man can *9 be a judge in his own case and no man is permitted to try cases where he has an interest **1906 in the outcome.” Id., at 136, 75 S.Ct. 623.); *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868, (2009) (“In deciding whether probability of actual bias on part of judge is too high to be constitutionally tolerable, court's inquiry is objective one, that asks not whether judge is actually, subjectively biased, but whether average judge in judge's position is likely to be neutral, or whether there is unconstitutional potential for bias.”) Id. (“There is serious risk of actual bias, based on objective and reasonable perceptions, when person with personal stake in particular case had significant and disproportionate influence in placing judge on case by raising funds or by directing judge's election campaign when case was pending or imminent.”)

immunity is the law, meaning like the devil the President is lawless unrestrained by anyone in his official conduct unlimited by other preempting Constitutional provisions.⁸

While the ct has the power of saying what the rule of law is, I and other petitioners, including my opponent have the Const legal authority under US Am I, V or IX in an Art III case or Controversy to argue and persuade the Ct as to what the Const as rule of law is, especially when the Court is mistaken, and where its decision was based on protecting its personal interest from attacks. These rts should not be infringed upon by the government through the US Supreme Cts' errant decisions or by gov. attacks against petitioners, witnesses, judges or their family to affect the outcome in cases.

When the Ct gets it wrong, it may be corrected through the petition. In order to uphold the fair administration of justice the ct must allow petitions even against the ct to correct errors and mistakes and to preserve the rule of law and equal Protections for all not some, including Trump who is rendered above the law by immunity. Wrongs cannot be righted when petitions are obstructed and fair opportunity to be heard are denied. Injustice is the law when the USSC says immunity or denial of 1st Amendment rights including the petition is now the law. The rule of law is degraded when the rt to pet fairly are denied. US Amend I, V.

CONCLUSION: Wherefore a pray this Ct grants this motion.

⁸ *Federalist 10* “No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause, because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men are unfit to be both judges and parties at the same time; yet what are many of the most important acts of legislation, but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the **rights of large bodies of citizens?** And what are the different classes of legislators but advocates and parties to the causes which they determine? Is a law proposed concerning private debts? It is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side and the debtors on the other. Justice ought to hold the balance between them.” When courts balance Constitutional authority and restraints it must uphold the express purpose this Country was founded to protect life and liberty not to sacrifice it for the mark of the beast, lawless lusts leading to hell including avoidance of costs, material gain, convenience, comforts, positions, power and other vain desires if not restrained or repented of.

Federalist 80 “No man ought certainly to be a judge in his own cause, or in any cause in respect to which he has the least interest or bias. This principle has no inconsiderable weight in designating the federal courts as the proper tribunals for the determination of controversies between different States and their citizens.”)

Dated

9/19/2024

Respectfully Submitted,

Meghan Kelly

/s/Meghan Kelly

Meghan Kelly, Esquire

34012 Shawnee Drive

Dagsboro, DE 19939

~~302-493-6692~~ MK

meghankellyesq@yahoo.com

US Supreme Ct Number 283696

Under Religious objection I declare, affirm that the foregoing statement is true and correct

Dated:

9/19/2024

Meghan Kelly (printed)

Meghan Kelly (signed)

Exhibit 8 to App B

Exhibits on an Agenda to

Eliminate people in the law to eliminate the law to
eliminate the government that restrains entities from
getting as much as they can for as little unrestrained from
the just rule of law from oppressing, killing, stealing or
destroying human life, liberty or health for the bottom line

CHANDLER FUNERAL HOME & CREMATORIUM
chandlerfuneralhome.com
302.478.7100



RICHARD KURT GOLL

AGE: 76 • FENWICK ISLAND

Richard Kurt Goll, age 76, of Fenwick Island died Sunday, June 12, 2016 at Atlantic General Hospital in Berlin. He was born in Havre de Grace, MD and was the son of the late Eugene and Elsa (Ziegler) Goll.

He was a respected attorney for over 50 years in Wilmington Delaware, Sussex County Delaware and Havre de Grace, Maryland.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy M. Goll of Fenwick Island; a son, Richard K. Goll Jr. and his wife Jennifer of Selbyville; a daughter, Cynthia G. Smith of Severna Park, MD; two brothers, Eugene Goll of Easton and Robert Goll of Havre de Grace, MD; a sister, Nancy Gibbons of Westminster, MD; two grandchildren; Carson Smith and Parker Smith.

Services will be held at a later date.

In lieu of flowers, donations in his memory may be sent to the American Diabetes Association (diabetes.org) or to the Sepsis Alliance (sepsis.org).

Condolences may be sent by visiting www.bishophastingsfh.com

leaves 4 sisters-in-law.

Lenox graduated from Howard High School and Lincoln University. He received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army, serving in WWII.

Lenox retired after working over 40 years with the U.S. Post Office. His friends there often called him Stonewall Jackson.

Lenox was a member of the Monday Club, Inc., and he was inducted into the Delaware Afro-American Sports Hall of Fame in April 2001.

Lacey loved Photography and listening to Jazz.

He was a well-known figure in the Wilmington Community and will be sorely missed.



THE HOUSE OF WRIGHT
MORTUARY & Cremation Services Inc.



DESMOND JONES

AGE: 65 • NEW CASTLE, DE

Mr. Jones departed this life June 02, 2016. Funeral 10AM, Sat., June 18th at Cathedral of Fresh Fire, 2300 Northeast Blvd., Wilm, DE; viewing 8-9:45am only. Burial, Gracelawn Memorial Park.

CONGO FUNERAL HOME
congofuneralhome.com
302.652.8887

Faye Ellen Grant. He continued to live and work in the area until his death.

Clarence is survived by his son, Clarence Jarrett, Jr.; three grandchildren, Isaiah, Ellis and Cameron; sisters Linda (Walter) Nickerson, Brenda (Robert) Young, and Flora Jarret; two brothers, Fred (Valerie) Jarrett and Earnest Daniels, Jr. and a host of nieces, nephews, relatives and friends.

Viewing will be held at The House of Wright Mortuary, 208 E. 5th St., Wilm, DE, Saturday, June 18 from 10:00 am to 11:00 am. Celebration of Life will begin at 11:00 am. Interment will be private.



THE HOUSE OF WRIGHT
MORTUARY & Cremation Services Inc.

IN MEMORIAM

**The Family Of
JOHN L.
(JOE LOUIS)
BAISE**

*Would like to thank
everyone for all
The acts of kindness
shown to us
During our bereavement.*

*You may
Have sent a card, gave
monetary or
Food donation,
volunteered your time
Or talent, it was greatly
appreciated
God bless you all.*

**Loretta Baise and
Family**

BURIAL NOTICES

SMITH, JUDY

Judy Smith, 67, of S. DuPont Blvd., Smyrna, died on 6/11/2016.

Any relatives or friends are requested to immediately contact Joseph Kelly at Chandler Funeral Homes at office (302-478-7100) to claim the remains.

delawareonline

Dick
Goll
→
My
friend
who died

His
wife
died
a few
years
later.



He has

a son
who was
out of
work.



He
helped him.

Letters

Continued from page A15

in criminal prosecution. While there will always be a need for fraud investigation, I will advocate for fraud prevention and actively participate in training that supports good fiscal operations for the various entities that collect and receive state funds.

My goals are to ensure timely completion of audit mandates; to support the elimination of significant noncompliance, fraud and waste based on clearly defined criteria; to perform follow-up of prior unresolved findings and recommendations; and to provide program evaluation and process recommendations that support government transparency and good government.

On a personal note, I live in Dover with my husband, Jerry, who is retired from 20 years of active-duty service in the Air Force. He currently serves as the union president for the American Federation of Government Employees,

Local 1709, at Dover Air Force Base. We have three children and four grandchildren.

In the end, no amount of technology, contracting or delegating that can replace experience, leadership and management specific to the field of state auditing and investigating. As you research the candidates, please consider the need for state auditing qualifications and experience prior to the upcoming elections.

I humbly ask for your vote in the Thursday, Sept. 6, primary.

Kathleen Davies
Candidate for Delaware Auditor of Accounts

Reader offers idea to lessen strife

Editor:

I would like to share with you a "quick fix" to the problem of the political divide engulfing this country, if not the world...

Rewrite the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Coastal Point

with the addition of two words: "prohibits discrimination because of race, color, sex, religion, political view or national origin."

Henry R Hensel
Ocean View

Keeley responds to previous letters

Editor:

I am writing in response to a number of letters in the June 29 Coastal Point.

First, Lloyd Elling's seemingly gross misinterpretations of the Second Amendment; the NRA and President Trump's actions are viewed as preposterous positions by many of us that support our rights as citizens.

Second, Valerie Reeves' denounces President Trump's policy on the enforcement of our laws at the border. Even though he's following the same tough policies as President Obama. The very same tough policies that were overlooked by Obama's fawning media. She also mentions "due process," which I believe requires citizenship. Detention of people entering our country illegally, with or without children, is certainly necessary to protect our borders and, in the long run, our country.

Third, Diane Meyer asks for term limits while noting the immigration quagmire currently strangling our Congress. A solution to the immigration quagmire was one of President Trump's main campaign promises, but he has problems with the professional politi-

cians on both sides of the aisle with this issue.

Unfortunately, the quagmire is not limited to immigration. She has a very good point especially when she mentions our own Sen. Tom Carper, who appears to be the definition of a professional politician. Term limits would certainly be a great step toward getting things done in Washington, especially since our representatives in both parties currently seem to spend most of their efforts at getting reelected!

Fourth and last, Henry R. Hensel states that he believes that our political strife will end. I, however, do not see that happening any time soon! We do have the choice between parties where, simply put, one wants smaller government, verses one that believes bigger government is the answer. Our founding fathers feared this type situation, and it seems they were correct!

I do agree with Mr. Hensel's suggestion that we turn off the 24/7 barrage of so-called news thrown at us by the radio, TV and newspapers. But that is easier said than done, and then where would we be?

Thomas M. Keeley III
Ocean View

Candidate discusses title companies' issues

Editor:

My name is Meghan Kelly. I am an

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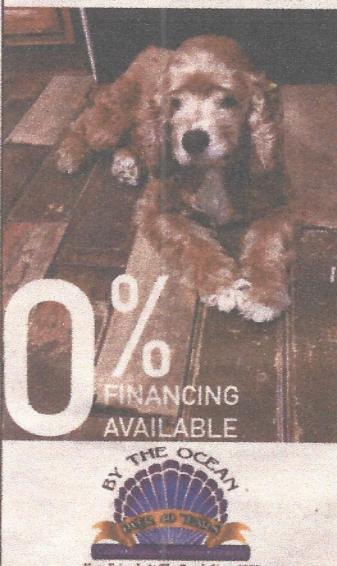
Article starts
here

July 6, 2018



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Letters

Continued from page A16

attorney running for the House of Representatives in the 38th District, which includes Frankford, Selbyville, Ocean View, Bethany Beach and parts of Dagsboro.

One of the reasons why I am running is, two years ago, I found a problem that no one cares to fix. I care.

I found a lot of money not getting taxed by the State of Delaware relating to out-of-state real estate title insurance companies. I contacted various people and entities in an attempt to resolve the issue; however, to date, no one has addressed the problem. So, I am stepping up to confront the issue and to correct the problem.

It appears out-of-state title companies have been practicing Delaware law without a license for more than a decade. I talked with other real estate attorneys and discovered this has been a common practice for many years.

The problem arises, real estate attorneys gain work from those same title companies. So, they fear they will lose profit should they confront this misunderstanding.

The out-of-state title companies do not pay income tax in Delaware. So, the State of Delaware is not receiving income tax for this work. In addition, this has caused errors in the chain of title for deeds. So, good title may not be transferred in real estate transac-

tions if errors are not fixed. So, I sought to correct this by discussing this with the real estate section of the Bar.

Justice Holland gave me a call and offered to draft rules, but he retired.

In addition, [state Sen. Gerald] Hocker suggested we fine the title companies for exceeding the scope of their license. I think Mr. Hocker's idea is an excellent one.

I contacted legislators concerning this, but to date this problem has not been alleviated.

Thus, I strongly urge the Delaware Assembly to draft laws to clearly address this problem by giving notice to those out-of-state title companies with a license to sell title insurance the scope of the activities they may receive payment for in the State of Delaware. Should they exceed the scope, unless authorized permitted by law, fine them a specified amount of money.

The clarification will assist title companies in performing their work in accordance with Delaware Supreme Court case law. In addition, this correction will prevent the legislators from stepping on the Delaware Supreme Court's toes by discussing the unauthorized practice of law.

Thank you for your kind consideration. As a future legislator, I hope to participate in this correction, but I am running not only to win — I am running to make a positive difference in the community I grew up in and love.

Thank you for supporting me in serving you.

Meghan Kelly
Dagsboro

Steele weighs in on previous letters

Editor:

This letter is to answer three letters published June 29.

First, to Mr. Ewing: Your comments about President Trump and the crying little girl on the cover of Time magazine is flat-out wrong. That little girl was crying because she was lost for a few minutes from her family and her father found her just after that photo was taken. She was immediately reunited with her mother and father. Let's face it, when will Time magazine or you care to state the facts correctly?

Secondly, what does the Second Amendment have anything to do with illegal immigration? Maybe you are confused and do not know what the Second Amendment is about, basically, the right to bear arms. And that is what the Americans, who live along our southern border, are doing to protect themselves from armed gang members from Mexico plus the drug and human smugglers crossing the border.

You ask the question, "Whose side will you defend?" My answer: Always the Constitution! How about you?

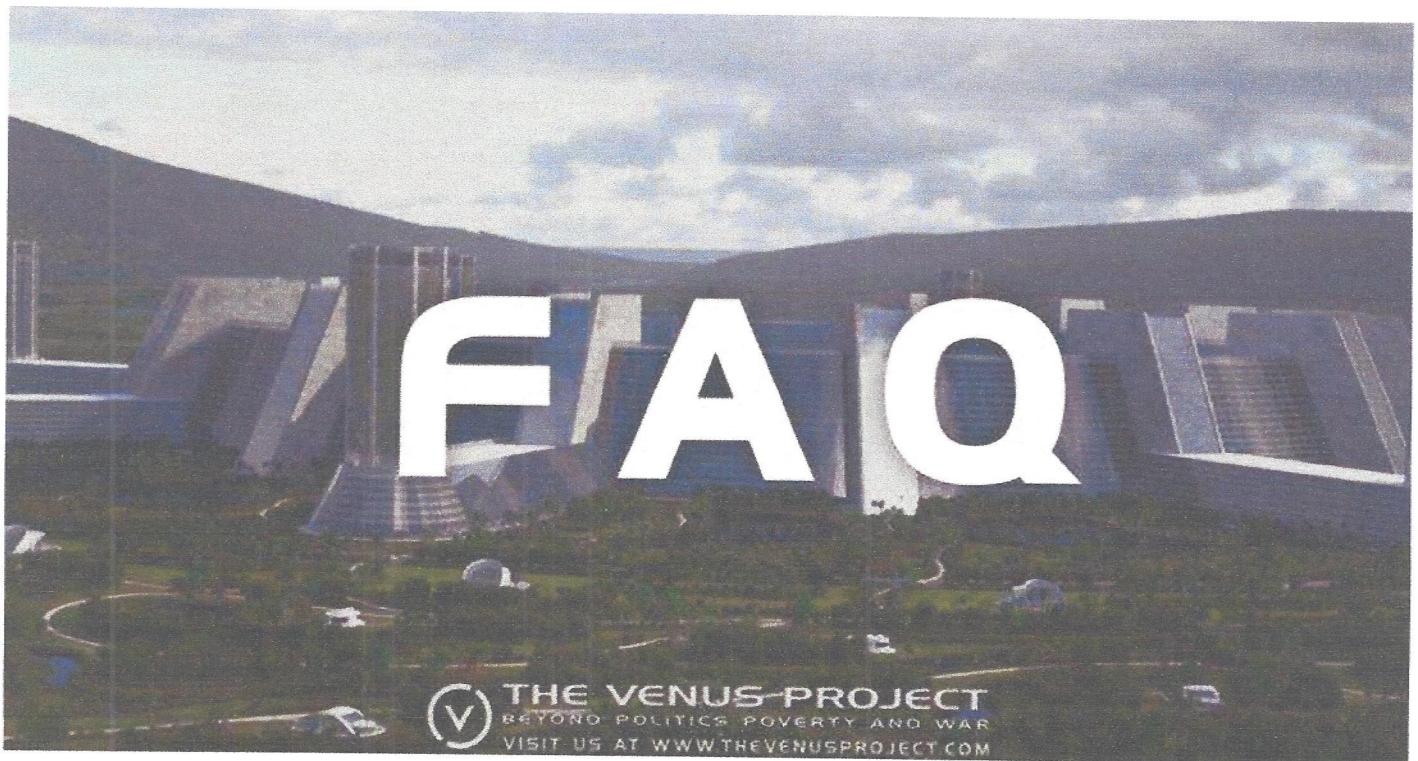
Second, to Mr. Hansel: Thank you!

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out of state title companies are practicing real estate law without a license, messing up the chain of title, costing the public \$, and taking advantage of lawyers like my esteemed colleague.

Web Site <https://www.thevenusproject.com/faq/how-can-the-use-of-laws-be-eliminated/#:~:text=When%20Earth%20resources%20are%20seen%20as%20the%20common,against%20abuse%20could%20be%20designed%20into%20the%20environment>

[Home](#) » How can the use of Laws be eliminated?



How can the use of Laws be eliminated?

Today we try to control human behavior by enacting laws or signing treaties without changing the physical conditions responsible for aberrant behavior. When Earth's resources are seen as the common heritage of all people, irrelevant laws and social contracts will vanish.

In a resource-based economy, social responsibility would not be a function of artificial laws or force. Safeguards against abuse could be designed into the environment. An example of this is the proposed design of cities where people have free access to resources without debt. This would eliminate theft. Such measures are not a matter of passing and enforcing laws to prevent and punish abuse. Rather, they are a means of designing the flaws out of any social venture, thus eliminating the need for many laws.

We are proposing doing away with the systems that cause corruption and human suffering in the first place. In a city with safe, clean, mass transportation, we do not need police to monitor drivers' speed, behavior at stop signs, or proper papers.

Other examples are the air and the water. Although both are necessary to our well-being and survival, there are no laws regulating how many breaths are taken per hour because we have such abundance at this time. No one monitors a gushing spring to see how much water is taken from it, although fresh water is absolutely necessary for the support of life. If it is abundant, no one monitors it.

I must emphasize that this approach to global governance has nothing in common with the present aims of an elite few to form a world government with themselves at the helm, and with the vast majority subservient to them. This newer vision of globalization empowers every person on the planet to be all they can be, without living in abject subjugation to a corporate governing body.

A society with human concern “designs out” laws and proclamations by making all things available to all people, regardless of race, color, or creed. When governments make laws, we are led to believe that these laws are made to enhance people’s lives. In truth, laws are byproducts of insufficiency.

The question is, “can we grow beyond thinking that “someone” has to make decisions for us?”

A better understanding of natural law involves human’s relationship to the environment, which supports all life. All of nature is subservient to natural law. Natural law cannot be violated without serious consequences to individuals or societies. Natural laws dominate all living systems. For example, without water, sun, or nutrients, plants and animals die.

An environment of scarcity, hunger, and poverty is a threat to everyone.

Foreword by Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft

Shaping the Future of the Fourth Industrial Revolution

**Klaus
Schwab**

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

with Nicholas Davis

Shaping the Future of the Fourth Industrial Revolution

A Guide to Building a Better World

Klaus Schwab

With Nicholas Davis



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that not only have commercial value but also serve the public good. We must avoid the tendency of past industrial revolutions to treat the natural world as a sink for the costs of emerging technologies. This will not be easy, yet leaders have no other choice than to manage the externalities of the Fourth Industrial Revolution so unintended consequences are carried collectively rather than concentrated on vulnerable populations or, via environmental damage, on future generations. Given the fragility of the Earth's biosphere after three previous industrial revolutions, the cost of failure is simply too high.

Society and citizens

In addition to their geopolitical and environmental impacts, technological revolutions can affect the social landscape by altering the skills needed to be deemed successful. For example, the third Industrial Revolution improved the lives of knowledge workers, making them better off than the factory workers who had seen their living standards increase during the second Industrial Revolution. The famous elephant graph by economist Branko Milanović (Figure 10) shows how the distribution of global income changed between 1988 and 2008: the benefits bypassed not only the very poorest but also those around the 80th percentile globally, the lower-middle class in advanced economies. There, many industrial workers have joined “the precariat,” facing lives of insecurity and stagnating wages. Now, increasing automation has the potential to change who benefits once again.

New forms of automation, including robots and algorithms driven by recent advances in AI, are not just replacing factory workers but increasingly accountants, lawyers and other professional workers. In 2000, Goldman Sachs's New York office employed 600 traders. In 2017, only two equity traders were left, supported by automated

There is also the fact that secure, anonymous, programmable networks could lower the cost of criminal activity. The same protocols that allow for smart contracts to protect the interests of individuals through encryption also allow consortiums to perform illicit activities, such as illegal drug trading, human trafficking, fraud, and more.⁹⁶ Another issue is the accessibility of the technology itself. While bitcoin “wallets” are becoming easier to access and use, few mass or widespread incentives exist for individuals and organizations to accept the switching costs of moving to blockchain-enabled platforms. The lack of abundant platforms and intuitive applications, though they are not far away, poses another barrier.

A Technology for Trust

By Carsten Stöcker, Head, Blockchain Competence Team, innogy SE, Germany, and Burkhard Blechschmidt, Head, CIO Advisory, Cognizant, Germany

Historically, trust was added on to products or transactions as they flowed through the manufacturing supply chain. Physical, or electronic, records trailed every object to prove its origin, destination, quantity and history. Producing, tracking and verifying all this information imposes a massive “trust tax” of time and effort on banks, accountants, lawyers, auditors and quality inspectors. Important information could be lost, inaccessible or even intentionally hidden.

As the Fourth Industrial Revolution unfolds, blurring the line between the physical and digital worlds, blockchain is emerging to allow digital product memories to follow physical objects and guide

By design

based on situational context and to generalize without having to train through vast data pools, but this is not yet possible. New technologies, such as quantum computing, may be able to change how AI applications interrogate problems and learn from feedback loops, potentially mimicking human cognitive appreciation of the world. If so, they could bring economic benefits by eroding human error and taking over synthetic tasks that lead to fatigue.

Even without such breakthroughs, progress is quick and hopes are high. Robots are being developed to travel to Mars, to assist nurses and even to build themselves.¹³¹ Swarms of tiny robots, controlled by AI in the cloud, may someday feed data via AI applications to centralized servers capable of coordinating tasks and deploying resources. AI is already advancing into knowledge-based professions, such as journalism, medicine, accountancy and law. Even if it does not altogether replace lawyers or doctors, AI applications that can synthesize and analyze case studies and diagnostic images will change these professions. And while AI is busy improving itself, robotics' industry spending is set to exceed \$135 billion in 2019, nearly double its 2015 figure.¹³² Not only will vehicles lose their drivers, the vehicles themselves are likely to be built by robots, especially since the automotive industry is the number one buyer of automated robots (Figure 17).¹³³



Figure 17: Number of Multipurpose Industrial Robots (All Types) per 10,000 Employees in the Automotive Industry and in All Others, 2014

fully automatable. Instead, as analysis by AlphaBeta has shown, the biggest impact of AI and robotics on the future of work will be the automation of a range of repetitive or technical tasks, freeing up people's time for more interpersonal and creative work.

10. The impact of AI and robotics depends on how we adopt them. The way that AI and robotics systems are applied by organizations to real-life problems is the primary driver of their impact. This means that, as AI and robotic systems become more powerful and capable, the decision-making processes for boards and managers in determining where and when to use them also rise in importance.

Five key ideas

1. AI has improved rapidly in recent years due to machine-learning techniques that take advantage of the increase in available data, sensors and processing power. Machine learning has reached a level where it is capable of mimicking close to (or better than) human-level interaction in constrained scenarios involving areas such as gameplay, customer service queries, medical diagnostics and the navigation of autonomous vehicles.
2. Robotic potential has increased in the last decade as AI has begun to power new physical systems. Humans and machines, working together, will likely begin to take over and reduce the number of roles traditionally needed for educated or skilled persons, such as doctors, lawyers, pilots and truck drivers. This is creating concern about the role of human expertise and to what extent human intelligence and judgment will be needed for many tasks that could be given over to automated systems.





The Fourth Industrial Revolution

Klaus Schwab

global economy would return to its previous high-growth pattern was widespread. But this has not happened. The global economy seems to be stuck at a growth rate lower than the post-war average – about 3-3.5% a year.

Some economists have raised the possibility of a “centennial slump” and talk about “secular stagnation”, a term coined during the Great Depression by Alvin Hansen, and recently brought back in vogue by economists Larry Summers and Paul Krugman. “Secular stagnation” describes a situation of persistent shortfalls of demand, which cannot be overcome even with near-zero interest rates. Although this idea is disputed among academics, it has momentous implications. If true, it suggests that global GDP growth could decline even further. We can imagine an extreme scenario in which annual global GDP growth falls to 2%, which would mean that it would take 36 years for global GDP to double.

There are many explanations for slower global growth today, ranging from capital misallocation to over indebtedness to shifting demographics and so on. I will address two of them, ageing and productivity, as both are particularly interwoven with technological progress.

Ageing

The world’s population is forecast to expand from 7.2 billion today to 8 billion by 2030 and 9 billion by 2050. This should lead to an increase in aggregate demand. But there is another powerful demographic trend: ageing. The conventional wisdom is that ageing primarily affects rich countries in the West. This is not the case, however. Birth rates are falling below replacement levels in many regions of the world – not only in Europe, where the decline began, but also in most of South America and the Caribbean, much of Asia including China and southern India, and even some countries in the Middle East and North Africa such as Lebanon, Morocco and Iran.

Ageing is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically increased so that older members of society can continue to contribute to the workforce (an economic imperative that has many economic benefits), the working-age population falls at the same time as the percentage of dependent elders increases. As the population ages and there

What evidence supports this and what does it tell us about what lies ahead? The early signs point to a wave of labour-substitutive innovation across multiple industries and job categories which will likely happen in the coming decades.

Labour substitution

Many different categories of work, particularly those that involve mechanically repetitive and precise manual labour, have already been automated. Many others will follow, as computing power continues to grow exponentially. Sooner than most anticipate, the work of professions as different as lawyers, financial analysts, doctors, journalists, accountants, insurance underwriters or librarians may be partly or completely automated.

So far, the evidence is this: The fourth industrial revolution seems to be creating fewer jobs in new industries than previous revolutions. According to an estimate from the Oxford Martin Programme on Technology and Employment, only 0.5% of the US workforce is employed in industries that did not exist at the turn of the century, a far lower percentage than the approximately 8% of new jobs created in new industries during the 1980s and the 4.5% of new jobs created during the 1990s. This is corroborated by a recent US Economic Census, which sheds some interesting light on the relationship between technology and unemployment. It shows that innovations in information and other disruptive technologies tend to raise productivity by replacing existing workers, rather than creating new products needing more labour to produce them.

Two researchers from the Oxford Martin School, economist Carl Benedikt Frey and machine learning expert Michael Osborne, have quantified the potential effect of technological innovation on unemployment by ranking 702 different professions according to their probability of being automated, from the least susceptible to the risk of automation (“0” corresponding to no risk at all) to those that are the most susceptible to the risk (“1” corresponding to a certain risk of the job being replaced by a computer of some sort).²³ In Table 2 below, I highlight certain professions that are most likely to be automated, and those least likely.

This research concludes that about 47% of total employment in the US is at risk, perhaps over the next decade or two, characterized by a much broader

scope of job destruction at a much faster pace than labour market shifts experienced in previous industrial revolutions. In addition, the trend is towards greater polarization in the labour market. Employment will grow in high-income cognitive and creative jobs and low-income manual occupations, but it will greatly diminish for middle-income routine and repetitive jobs.

is a well-worn development pathway, allowing countries to accumulate capital, transfer technology and raise incomes. If this pathway closes, many countries will have to rethink their models and strategies of industrialization. Whether and how developing economies can leverage the opportunities of the fourth industrial revolution is a matter of profound importance to the world; it is essential that further research and thinking be undertaken to understand, develop and adapt the strategies required.

The danger is that the fourth industrial revolution would mean that a winner-takes-all dynamic plays out between countries as well as within them. This would further increase social tensions and conflicts, and create a less cohesive, more volatile world, particularly given that people are today much more aware of and sensitive to social injustices and the discrepancies in living conditions between different countries. Unless public- and private-sector leaders assure citizens that they are executing credible strategies to improve peoples' lives, social unrest, mass migration, and violent extremism could intensify, thus creating risks for countries at all stages of development. It is crucial that people are secure in the belief that they can engage in meaningful work to support themselves and their families, but what happens if there is insufficient demand for labour, or if the skills available no longer match the demand?

3.1.3 The Nature of Work

The emergence of a world where the dominant work paradigm is a series of transactions between a worker and a company more than an enduring relationship was described by Daniel Pink 15 years ago in his book *Free Agent Nation*.²⁶ This trend has been greatly accelerated by technological innovation.

Today, the on-demand economy is fundamentally altering our relationship with work and the social fabric in which it is embedded. More employers are using the “human cloud” to get things done. Professional activities are dissected into precise assignments and discrete projects and then thrown into a virtual cloud of aspiring workers located anywhere in the world. This is the new on-demand economy, where providers of labour are no longer employees in the traditional sense but rather independent workers who perform specific tasks. As Arun Sundararajan, professor at the Stern School

of Business at New York University (NYU), put it in a *New York Times* column by journalist Farhad Manjoo: “We may end up with a future in which a fraction of the workforce will do a portfolio of things to generate an income – you could be an Uber driver, an Instacart shopper, an Airbnb host and a Taskrabbit”.²⁷

The advantages for companies and particularly fast-growing start-ups in the digital economy are clear. As human cloud platforms classify workers as self-employed, they are – for the moment – free of the requirement to pay minimum wages, employer taxes and social benefits. As explained by Daniel Callaghan, chief executive of MBA & Company in the UK, in a *Financial Times* article: “You can now get whoever you want, whenever you want, exactly how you want it. And because they’re not employees you don’t have to deal with employment hassles and regulations.”²⁸

For the people who are in the cloud, the main advantages reside in the freedom (to work or not) and the unrivalled mobility that they enjoy by belonging to a global virtual network. Some independent workers see this as offering the ideal combination of a lot of freedom, less stress and greater job satisfaction. Although the human cloud is in its infancy, there is already substantial anecdotal evidence that it entails silent offshoring (silent because human cloud platforms are not listed and do not have to disclose their data).

Is this the beginning of a new and flexible work revolution that will empower any individual who has an internet connection and that will eliminate the shortage of skills? Or will it trigger the onset of an inexorable race to the bottom in a world of unregulated virtual sweatshops? If the result is the latter – a world of the precariat, a social class of workers who move from task to task to make ends meet while suffering a loss of labour rights, bargaining rights and job security – would this create a potent source of social unrest and political instability? Finally, could the development of the human cloud merely accelerate the automation of human jobs?

The challenge we face is to come up with new forms of social and employment contracts that suit the changing workforce and the evolving nature of work. We must limit the downside of the human cloud in terms of possible exploitation, while neither curtailing the growth of the labour market nor preventing people from working in the manner they choose. If we

ethics.

New frontiers in global security

As stressed several times in this book, we only have a limited sense of the ultimate potential of new technologies and what lies ahead. This is no less the case in the realm of international and domestic security. For each innovation we can think of, there will be a positive application and a possible dark side. While neurotechnologies such as neuroprosthetics are already employed to solve medical problems, in future they could be applied to military purposes. Computer systems attached to brain tissue could enable a paralysed patient to control a robotic arm or leg. The same technology could be used to direct a bionic pilot or soldier. Brain devices designed to treat the conditions of Alzheimer's disease could be implanted in soldiers to erase memories or create new ones. "It's not a question of if non-state actors will use some form of neuroscientific techniques or technologies, but when, and which ones they'll use," reckons James Giordano, a neuroethicist at Georgetown University Medical Center, "The brain is the next battlespace."⁵¹

The availability and, at times, the unregulated nature of many of these innovations have a further important implication. Current trends suggest a rapid and massive democratization of the capacity to inflict damage on a very large scale, something previously limited to governments and very sophisticated organizations. From 3D-printed weapons to genetic engineering in home laboratories, destructive tools across a range of emerging technologies are becoming more readily available. And with the fusion of technologies, a key theme of this book, unpredictable dynamics inherently surface, challenging existing legal and ethical frameworks.

Towards a more secure world

In the face of these challenges, how do we persuade people to take the security threats from emerging technologies seriously? Even more importantly, can we engender cooperation between the public and private sectors on the global scale to mitigate these threats?

Over the second half of the last century, the fear of nuclear warfare gradually gave way to the relative stability of mutually assured destruction

Shift 17: The Sharing Economy

The tipping point: Globally more trips/journeys via car sharing than in private cars

By 2025: 67% of respondents expected this tipping point to have occurred

The common understanding of this phenomenon is the usually technology-enabled ability for entities (individuals or organizations) to share the use of a physical good/asset, or share/provide a service, at a level that was not nearly as efficient or perhaps even possible before. This sharing of goods or services is commonly possible through online marketplaces, mobile apps/location services or other technology-enabled platforms. These have reduced the transaction costs and friction in the system to a point where it is an economic gain for all involved, divided in much finer increments.

Well-known examples of the sharing economy exist in the transportation sector. Zipcar provides one method for people to share use of a vehicle for shorter periods of time and more reasonably than traditional rental car companies. RelayRides provides a platform to locate and borrow someone's personal vehicle for a period of time. Uber and Lyft provide much more efficient "taxi-like" services from individuals, but aggregated through a service, enabled by location services and accessed through mobile apps. In addition, they are available at a moment's notice.

The sharing economy has any number of ingredients, characteristics or descriptors: technology enabled, preference for access over ownership, peer to peer, sharing of personal assets (versus corporate assets), ease of access, increased social interaction, collaborative consumption and openly shared user feedback (resulting in increased trust). Not all are present in every "sharing economy" transaction.

Positive impacts

- Increased access to tools and other useful physical resources
- Better environmental outcomes (less production and fewer assets required)
- More personal services available
- Increased ability to live off cash flow (with less need for savings to be able to afford use of assets)
- Better asset utilization
- Less opportunity for long-term abuse of trust because of direct and public feedback loops
- Creation of secondary economies (Uber drivers delivering goods or food)

Negative impacts

- Less resilience after a job loss (because of less savings)
- More contract / task-based labour (versus typically more stable long-term employment)
- Decreased ability to measure this potentially grey economy
- More opportunity for short-term abuse of trust
- Less investment capital available in the system

Unknown, or cuts both ways

- Changed property and asset ownership
- More subscription models
- Less savings
- Lack of clarity on what "wealth" and "well off" mean

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Could an AI ever replace a judge in court?

Will an AI ever replace a judge

Will an AI ever replace a judge

Nov 07, 2017

Briony Harris

Senior Writer at Formative Content

Share the Article



Xiaofa stands in Beijing No 1 Intermediate People's Court, offering legal advice and helping the public get to grips with legal terminology. She knows the answer to more than 40,000 litigation questions and can deal with 30,000 legal issues. Xiaofa is a robot.

China already has more than 100 robots in courts across the country as it actively pursues a transition to smart justice. These can retrieve case histories and past verdicts, reducing the workload of officials. Some of the robots even have specialisms, such as commercial law or labour-related disputes.

Chinese courts also use artificial intelligence to sift through private messages or comments on social media that can be used as evidence in court. And traffic police are reportedly using facial recognition technology to identify and convict offenders.

But these legal uses for AI are just the beginning of what may be possible in the future.

An aide to judges

China has a civil law system that uses case law to determine the outcome of trials. With just 120,000 judges to deal with 19 million cases a year, it is little wonder the legal system is turning to AI, law firm Norton Rose Fulbright says.

The Supreme People's Court has asked local courts to take advantage of big data, cloud computing, neural networks and machine learning. It wants to build technology-friendly judicial systems and explore the use of big data and AI to help judges and litigants resolve cases.

An application named Intelligent Trial 1.0 is already reducing judges' workloads by helping sift through material and producing electronic


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“The application of artificial intelligence in the judicial realm can provide judges with splendid resources, but it can't take the place of the judges' expertise,” said Zhou Qiang, the head of the Supreme People's Court, who advocates smart systems.

Eliminating bias?

But recent advances in AI mean the technology can do far more than sifting through vast quantities of data. It is developing cognitive skills and learning from past events and cases.

This inevitably leads to questions as to whether AI will one day make better decisions than humans.

All human decisions are susceptible to prejudice and all judicial systems suffer from unconscious bias, despite the best of intentions.

Algorithms that can ignore factors that do not legally bear on individual cases, such as gender and race, could remove some of those failings.

One of the most important considerations for judges is whether to grant bail and how long prison sentences should be. These decisions are usually dictated by the likelihood of reoffending.

Algorithms are now able to make such decisions by giving an evidence-based analysis of the risks, rather than relying on the subjective decision-making of individual judges.

Despite these obvious advantages, it is far from clear who would provide oversight of the AI and check their decisions are not flawed. And more cautious observers warn that AIs may learn and mimic bias from their human inventors or the data they have been trained with.

Making connections

But AI could also help solve crimes long before a judge is involved. VALCRI, for example, carries out the labour-intensive aspects of a crime analyst's job by wading through texts, lab reports and police documents to highlight areas that warrant further investigation and possible connections that humans might miss.

AIs could also help to detect crimes before they happen. Meng Jianzhu, former head of legal and political affairs at the Chinese Communist Party, said the Chinese government would start to use machine learning and data modelling to predict where crime and disorder may occur.

“Artificial intelligence can complete tasks with a precision and speed unmatchable by humans, and will drastically improve the predictability, accuracy and efficiency of social management,” Mr Meng said.

Setting a precedent

It is as yet uncertain which of these technologies may become widespread and how different governments and judiciaries will choose to monitor their use.

The day when technology will become the judge of good and bad human behaviour and assign appropriate punishments still lies some way in the future.

However, legal systems often provide ideal examples of services that could be improved, while trials are likely to benefit from better data analysis.

The law often requires a trial to set a precedent – so watch out for the test case of AI as judge.

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Robot justice: China's use of Internet courts

By Tara Vasdani

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Would it scare you if I said that China has been doing this since 2017?

In December 2019, China has announced that millions of legal cases are now being decided by “Internet courts” that do not require citizens to appear in court. The “smart court” includes non-human judges, powered by artificial intelligence (AI) and allows participants to register their cases online and resolve their matters via a digital court hearing.

The Chinese Internet courts handle a variety of disputes, which include intellectual property, e-commerce, financial disputes related to online conduct, loans acquired or performed online, domain name issues, property and civil rights cases involving the Internet, product liability arising from online purchases and certain administrative disputes. In Beijing, the average duration of a case is 40 days; the average dispositive hearing lasts 37 minutes; almost 80 per cent of the litigants before the Chinese Internet courts are individuals, and 20 per cent corporate entities; and 98 per cent of the rulings have been accepted without appeal.

It is 2020. Your Canadian commercial dispute is paperless. A document management platform sifts through all parties’ documents to flag relevant vs. non-relevant documents. A subsequent platform reviews the relevant documents, and tells you that your case has the stronger evidentiary background.

A legal research tool in the meantime is determining whether a shareholder may attract wages for services performed, or simply be paid dividends. It’s time to move to summary judgment. An Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) tool reviews your motion materials, your Affidavit (e-signed) and the Responding Record. An AI judge flags a case from 1970 that still applies today and – you win your dispute. The decision can be appealed to a human judge.

Cost savings? Astronomical. A preliminary decision? Within one month. The AI judge’s eye for 1970 case law? Well, he’s not hungry or tired like your articling student.

China’s first Internet court was established in the eastern city of Hangzhou in 2017 and in 2019, it was reported that users completed more than 3.1 million legal activities using the court system from March

through to October. More than one million citizens were registered with the system, along with approximately 73,000 lawyers.

Judicial officials recently invited reporters to the Hangzhou Internet court to see how it operates. In a demonstration, citizens were seen using video messaging to communicate with the AI judges, and the following was observed:

“Does the defendant have any objection to the nature of the judicial blockchain evidence submitted by the plaintiff?” a virtual judge asked during a pretrial meeting. The non-human judge was represented in the system by an image of a man wearing a black robe.

“No objection,” the human plaintiff answered.

The judges “appeared” by hologram and are artificial creations – there is no real judge present. The holographic judge looks like a real person but is a synthesized, 3D image of different judges, and sets schedules, asks litigants questions, takes evidence and issues dispositive rulings.

A Hangzhou court official told China’s state-run CGTN television network that the Internet court system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

In today’s marketplace where almost everything is purchased or transacted online, the potential for this type of court system is significant.

In a previous article (<https://www.thelawyersdaily.ca/articles/11582/estonia-set-to-introduce-ai-judge-in-small-claims-court-to-clear-court-backlog->), I commented on Estonia’s adoption of an AI judge to settle small claims disputes. Prior to that, I commented on the Ontario Superior Court of Justice’s pilot project launched on Feb. 11, 2019, the Digital Hearing Workspace (<https://www.thelawyersdaily.ca/articles/10192/digital-hearing-workspace-pilot-project-one-step-closer-to-court-modernization->) (DHW). The program is currently used to deliver, store, organize and retrieve all documents relevant to a file, electronically. It applies to all Commercial List proceedings, and failure to upload documents to the platform is addressed by a presiding court official.

Combined with an ODR system or AI-powered judges, and considering the backlog of civil and commercial disputes experienced by litigants in Canada, the idea of an AI judge seems to resolve many current issues. And it is not too far from our midst.

The U.S. recently forecasted a time when AI-driven legal assistants might be presenting judges with case law, precedents and the background needed to make a decision. Hear that? Legal assistants.

In 2019, I reviewed a very helpful, and very vanguard legal research AI tool championed by the Toronto-based company, Alexsei.

Tools such as Alexsei use machine learning to identify relevant and up-to-date case law across the web and

scan the Internet to discern lawyers' opinions on cases as identified in their legal blogs. The software then generates a legal memorandum within 24 hours of being asked a legal research question.

China, or Estonia as I reported in 2019, are not the first to mix AI and the law. In the United States, algorithms assist in recommending criminal sentences. The widely popular U.K.-based app DoNotPay, an AI-driven chatbot, overturned 160,000 parking tickets in London and New York a few years ago.

The international deployment of Internet courts is just another step in the saga of the eventual automation of certain legal tasks and processes.

Taken in harmony, the last year in Canada alone saw the adoption of directives within the federal government regarding AI's replacement of mundane administrative tasks; judges' reprisal for the failure to use legal research AI tools to assist in conducting research and saving client legal fees; the DHW, requiring counsel and parties to upload their documents to an electronic filing system; and my personal favourite, Google's Duplex which I hope will arrive into our industry soon.

All in all, I repeat, adopt and reiterate that the legal industry's resistance to the above changes will create great hurdles to lawyers and their staff alike. Modern judiciaries have already begun to expect the employ of legal tech tools by counsel, students and the courts. Should lawyers choose not to live up to the challenge, they could end up with a very disappointed client, potentially large and assessment-worthy client cost consequences and since 2017, an algorithm's reprisal.

Tara Vasdani is the principal lawyer and founder of Remote Law Canada (<https://www.remotelawcanada.com/>). Her practice centres on employment law, civil litigation and remote work. She has been featured in Forbes. She was the first Canadian lawyer to serve a statement of claim via Instagram, and you can reach her directly at tara@remotelawcanada.com (<mailto:tara@remotelawcanada.com>).

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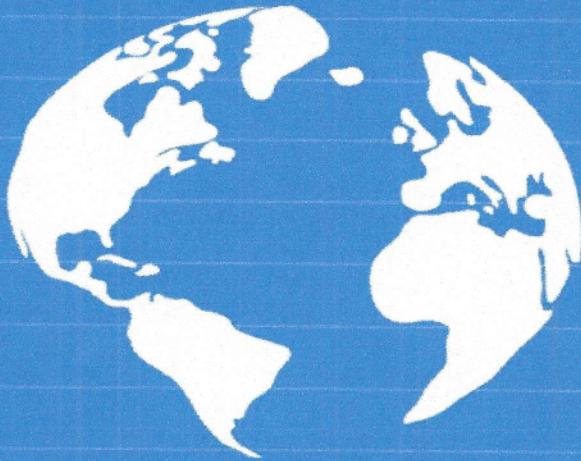
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(4) The strong and rapid emergence of cryptocurrencies, and more broadly fintech, entangles economics with technological innovation in such a complex way that it makes it hard to identify how the causality runs and what some of the potential applications and policy implications might be. Analysts and media reports give the impression that national currencies already compete with cryptocurrencies since individuals and institutions can hold digital wallets with whichever crypto asset they chose. As Parag Khanna states:

We are about to enter an age of global monetary competition, where national currencies must earn their place in someone's wallet portfolio every hour of every day, even among citizens of their own countries. The digital version of the Japanese yen will be plunged into head-to-head global competition with the Swiss franc, the Brazilian real, and any other asset with an open capital account, including Bitcoin. Everyone becomes a foreign-exchange trader, all the time, and only the best national currencies – or cryptocurrencies – are ever held by anyone.³⁴

*Elimination of fiat \$ to trackable
money (coins) at the pleasure of
banks.*

It might be that government-supported cryptocurrencies compete with each other, as hinted at by Khanna. If they do so, they'd blur the line with fiat money and would change the financial system in terms of financial stability and traditional monetary policy in a way that nobody can yet predict.

Currently, both monetary authorities and private institutions issue cryptocurrencies as viable, mainstream payment vehicles. Central banks and governments experiment with "govcoins", or Central Bank Digital Currencies, while private "sponsors" develop "stablecoins" – cryptocurrencies whose value is pegged to the value of an underlying asset. The trajectory and endgame for govcoins and stablecoins remain unknown, but their respective fates may ultimately be decided by adoption and above all regulation (the power of the state). The only certainty: their economic, societal and possibly geopolitical impacts will be considerable. Will physical cash still be accepted? Will cryptocurrencies pervade our privacy? How will they redefine the role of technology in our daily lives? What will their impact be on the effectiveness of monetary policy? Could they foster greater financial inclusion? Could cryptocurrencies advance environmental objectives and the policies that support them? Could they be used to accelerate the demise of the US dollar? Will

*They predict it in their
they plan it in their
agenda.*

*The elimination of the dollar
is discussed in other WEF
documents*

future. Their original ideas translate into narratives that produce models which in turn influence behaviour and help construct the future. Ultimately, they become instruments of policy and project market power. By way of demonstration, four innovative projects, or sets of projects, are described, all different from each other but all pertaining to the environmental sector (this macro category was chosen arbitrarily because it is where the stakes are the highest). Just a few years ago, all these ventures were unknown or in their infancy. Now, they are a collective testimony to the power of imagination of those who conceived them.

(1) Network for Greening the Financial System and beyond: Imagining new policies

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) is a group of 91 central banks and supervisors committed to mobilizing mainstream finance to support the transition towards a sustainable economy. It is investigating many bold financial innovations¹¹⁷ that could (and most likely will) one day revolutionize the way in which climate-related risks are accounted for in central banking and banking supervision. In short, alongside governments (which have a much broader and more effective range of tools and policies available to prevent and mitigate climate-related risks), central banks will adapt their monetary policy operational frameworks to reflect climate-related risks. This will involve the mitigation of balance sheet risks that stem from climate change and environmental degradation, but also the active support of the transition to a non-carbon, green economy. Imagining what form this might take and devising policy tools and instruments to get there is the task of the NGFS, and largely depends on how climate risks will affect the economy and financial system through a range of different transmission channels.¹¹⁸ The menu of options available is extensive and encompasses changes in all three most important policy fields of a central bank: credit operations, collateral policies and asset purchases. It is not the purpose of this book to delve into the technicalities of what this involves¹¹⁹ but, suffice to say, some of the options represent a radical departure from standard central bank operational policies. They are, in short, the product of central bankers' imagination.

Some ideas go into uncharted territory, well beyond the scope of what the NGFS is devising in terms of possible policies. Creating "carbon quantitative easing" policies is one of them. It's a novel, untested and somewhat outlier

The rule of law is the "product of the bankers' imagination" when bankers gain more & the worse off we are. This is terribly horrific.