

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: JANICE WOLK GRENADIER (JWG)

PETITION FOR REHEARING
FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS-PROHIBITION
FILED ON JUNE 14, 2024

JANICE WOLK GRENADIER
Pro Se Petitioner

for the USDC DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
The Civil Rights Court for the United States of America Citizens
Respondents

ADDRESSING THE LACK of ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE COURT
The Conspiracy, Collusion, and Complicit Behavior of the JUDGES of the Court
Along with the Clerk of Court and others in the Court

FOR: JANICE WOLK GRENADIER who has STANDING, the JANUARY 6 CASES that as an ADA ADVOCATE Janice Wolk Grenadier observed, and for an INVESTIGATION into RETIREMENT of CHIEF JUDGE RICHARD ROBERTS WHO RAPED A 16 YEAR OLD

COURT ACCESS AND STATUTORY & CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS
CONSUMER RIGHTS & LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY, CIVIL RIGHTS, the BIAS Shown by the Courts
JUDGES FOR APPARENT OPPOSING BELIEVES in POLITICS AND OR RELIGION

REQUEST FOR MASTER, SPECIAL MASTER, MASTER SERVER
to INVESTIGATE ALL CASES

With Appropriate Authorities Notified for CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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"Whenever a judge acts where he/she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason." U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed.2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821) Any judge or attorney who does not report a judge for treason as required by law may themselves be guilty of misprision of treason, 18 U.S.C. Section 2382.

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Partial Docket of Donald J. Trumps case United States <i>v.</i> TRUMP (1:23-cr-00257) District Court, District of Columbia	Exhibit 4

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Janice Wolk Grenadier Certified ADA Advocate & Mediator, Founder of JudicialPedia.com petition for reconsideration of this Court's "Order" denying their petition for a Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition request for investigations, **FOR MASTER, SPECIAL MASTER, MASTER SERVER and any and all other investigations that should be conducted due to the Violations against the Citizens in the United States of America:**

1. Constitutional Rights
2. Retaliation and Retribution in sentencing for Political and or Religious Beliefs - Sentencing should be compared to:
 - a. BLM and or the
 - b. Hamas Groups that were allowed to take over the Capital on or around Exhibit 3
 - c. Even though charges may be dropped against Trump due to his win for the 47th President of the United States they were dismissed without Prejudice by all appearances. Attorney Jack Smith and Judge Tanya Chutkan have stated clearly their Bias. But, the American publics "vote" showed disgust and the public is tired of the lawfare. SCOTUS has a responsibility and authority to ensure an investigation into the enterprise of lawfare as they are Self Policing.
3. The SCOTUS Order gave no Judges names, no law and or reason for denial of the Constitutional rights of many Americans rights being denied by the USDC District of Columbia court.
4. The Judiciary is a Self Policing and Self Reporting Enterprise that must uphold the Judicial Integrity: SCOTUS has Authority to Discipline and Investigate the Courts and the Judges and took an "Oath of Office" to do that.

The grounds for Reconsideration shall be limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

The controlling effect is the Binding authority and responsibility of SCOTUS to the American People

REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING

This Court's Rule 44.2 authorizes a petition for rehearing based on "intervening circumstances of a substantial . . . effect."

Only a few days after the court denying the Writ Judge Tanya Sue Chutkan ruled in these cases:

1. United States *v.* TRUMP (1:23-cr-00257) District Court, District of Columbia
2. United States *v.* Donald Trump (23-3228) Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

The timing of the unsealing evidence, while coinciding with the election where Judges are expected to act impartially and base their decisions on legal merit, supports allegations of political bias. The judiciary's independence, integrity, and commitment to upholding the rule of law are fundamental pillars of the democratic system, and any insinuation of bias can undermine public trust in the legal system.

The unsealing of new evidence against Trump by Judge Tanya Chutkan in the January 6 hearings just before the election raises pertinent questions about the intersection of law and politics, the perception of judicial impartiality, and the potential for political bias. The appearance it gave was that she was not interested in upholding the principles of justice, fairness, and legal integrity which should be paramount in assessing the actions of judges in high-stakes cases, ensuring that the pursuit of truth remains the guiding force in legal proceedings.

You have to ask what were the sentences of BLM and or the Hamas Palestine that stormed the capital. The Double Standard is obvious to all Americans. Now it is time for SCOTUS to step in and do its fundamental minimum job of protecting the United States Constitutional Rights of the citizens.

That this court on its own should have reopened the Writ after what Judge Tanya Chutkan had done.

The Double Standard of How January 6 Americans were treated verses

1. Black Lives Matter (BLM) throughout the country burned down Federal and State Buildings without being held accountable including and not limited to starting St. John's Church in front of the White House on Fire **SEE Exhibit 3**
2. the Hamas Insurrection of October 18, 2023 by Hamas Caucus Leader Rep Rashida **SEE Exhibit 3**

The Authority of SCOTUS in Punishing Judges and Protecting Constitutional Rights

The United States Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the land, plays a critical role in upholding the rule of law and safeguarding the rights of American citizens. **The responsibilities of the Supreme Court is to ensure that the judiciary remains independent, impartial, and free from bias.** In cases where courts or judges are found to be ruling with bias for political, religious, or other improper motives, **the Supreme Court has the authority to discipline and investigate such actions to protect the constitutional rights of due process for all citizens.**

1. **Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co. (2009)**, the Supreme Court held that a judge's failure to recuse himself in a case involving a major campaign contributor created a constitutionally unacceptable risk of bias. The Court ruled that due process requires judges to step aside when their impartiality might reasonably be questioned, and failure to do so undermines public confidence in the judiciary.
2. **Republican Party of Minnesota v. White (2002)**, the Court invalidated a provision of the Minnesota Code of Judicial Conduct that prohibited judicial candidates from announcing their views on disputed legal or political issues. The Court held that such restrictions impermissibly burden the freedom of speech protected by the First Amendment and undermine public accountability in the judiciary.
3. **Lemon v. Kurtzman (1971) and Lee v. Weisman (1992)** demonstrate the Court's commitment to upholding the separation of church and state. **When lower courts or judges violate this principle by favoring one religious group over another or by imposing religious beliefs in their rulings, the Supreme Court has intervened to ensure the protection of religious freedom and equality under the law.**

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) plays a crucial role in upholding justice and safeguarding the constitutional rights of the citizens. **Through its power of judicial review, the SCOTUS has the authority to scrutinize laws, actions, and decisions of government officials, including judges, to ensure they comply with the principles outlined in the U.S. Constitution.** In cases where judges do not act appropriately and fail to protect the constitutional rights of individuals, **the SCOTUS holds the power to address such misconduct and enforce accountability.**

SCOTUS is to interpret the Constitution and determine the constitutionality of laws or government actions. Through landmark cases such as *Marbury v. Madison*, *Roe v. Wade*, and *Brown v. Board of Education*, the SCOTUS has established a precedent for judicial review and the protection of individual rights. **When a judge at any level of the judiciary undermines these principles by acting in a biased, corrupt, or unconstitutional manner, the SCOTUS can intervene to rectify the situation.**

In situations where a judge is found to have violated ethical standards, engaged in misconduct, or failed to uphold the constitutional rights of citizens, the SCOTUS can impose disciplinary actions. While the SCOTUS itself does not have direct authority over individual state and federal judges, it can review cases involving judicial misconduct and provide guidance on appropriate disciplinary measures. Additionally, the SCOTUS can set precedents through its rulings that establish standards for judicial conduct and reinforce the importance of upholding constitutional rights.

SCOTUS acts as the ultimate arbiter of legal disputes in the United States, ensuring that justice is served and the rule of law is upheld. When lower court judges fail to protect the constitutional rights of individuals, citizens can seek recourse by appealing to the SCOTUS for a final judgment. **The SCOTUS has the power to overturn lower court decisions, correct legal errors, and affirm the constitutional rights of all individuals under its jurisdiction.**

SCOTUS plays a vital role in punishing judges who do not act appropriately and in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens. By upholding the principles of judicial review, accountability, and justice, **the SCOTUS serves as a guardian of the Constitution and ensures that the rights of individuals are safeguarded.** Through its authority to interpret the law and set standards for judicial conduct, the SCOTUS maintains the integrity of the judiciary system and reinforces the foundations of democracy in the United States.

Scotus responsibility to ensuring that citizens of the United States get a fair trial

The court is being asked to do its job that the American Citizens pay them to do.

That is the USDC of the District of Columbia but also the **District of Columbia Court of Appeals Judges** this court doing nothing about the corruption in the case of Janice Wolk Grenadier along with Donald Trump and all the January 6 cases that have been appealed and ignored need to be investigated as well. That the spill-over of corruption

Chief Judge Anna Blackburne-Rigsby

Associate Judge Corinne A. Beckwith
Associate Judge Joshua Deahl
Associate Judge Catharine F. Easterly
Associate Judge John P. Howard III
Associate Judge Roy W. McLeese
Associate Judge Vijay Shanker

Senior Judges Stephen H. Glickman
Senior Judges Vanessa Ruiz
Senior Judges John M. Steadman
Senior Judges Phylliss D. Thompson
Senior Judges Eric T. Washington

The Original Judges:

The Judges that JWG is requesting an investigation into for Janice Wolk Grenadier, the January 6 Defendants, and the fairness of the retirement of Chief Judge Richard Roberts:

1. Exhibit F (of the Original Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition) a list by the Department of Justice that shows the crimes and the OUTRAGEOUS sentences of the Defendants
2. Exhibit G -1 (of the Original Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition) is also a list of January 6 Defendants that have and have not had their day in court. It is unbelievable almost 4 years later they are still arresting people who were there.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Merrick Garland aka Attorney General

Past Chief Judge Richard Roberts who ignored the complaints from Petitioner Exhibit E is a letter JWG wrote to him in 2015 and when he raped a 16 year old he retired early to avoid accountability with the apparent help of Judge Beryl A. Howell and Chief Judge Merrick Garland (who claimed he had recused himself)

Chief Judge Merrick Garland (aka AG)

District Judge Rudolph Contreras
 District Judge Christopher R. Cooper
 District Judge Tanya S. Chutkan
 District Judge Randolph D. Moss
 District Judge Amit P. Mehta
 District Judge Timothy J. Kelly
 District Judge Trevor N. McFadden
 District Judge Dabney L. Friedrich
 District Judge Carl J. Nichols
 District Judge Jia M. Cobb
 District Judge Ana C. Reyes
 District Judge Loren L. AliKhan
 Senior Judge Royce C. Lamberth

Senior Judge Paul L. Friedman

Senior Judge Emmet G. Sullivan
 Senior Judge Reggie B. Walton
 Senior Judge John D. Bates
 Senior Judge Richard J. Leon
 Senior Judge Barbara J. Rothstein (visiting)
 Senior Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
 Senior Judge Amy Berman Jackson
 Senior Judge Beryl A. Howell aka Chief Judge Beryi A. Howell

Magistrate Judge G. Michael Harvey
 Magistrate Judge Robin M. Meriweather
 Magistrate Judge Zia M. Faruqui
 Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya

The United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Office of the Circuit Executive Deputy Circuit Executive, Steven Gallagher Exhibit B (of the Original Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition)

It also includes Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Appeals Court Merrick Garland now Attorney General, he helped create and participated in the “hate” crime of religion, and political views et al as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and now as Attorney General.

It is chilling to all Americans across the United States how this court and how **the Judges have shown their ability to collude, conspire, and be complicit with willful knowledgeable intent to pick and choose who gets justice and who doesn’t, violating Citizens of the United States Constitutional and Civil Rights.**

18 USC §2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

It also includes Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Appeals Court Merrick Garland now Attorney General, he helped create and participated in the "hate" crime of religion, and political views et al as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and now as Attorney General.

What makes this even more disturbing and chilling is the fact that this is the Civil Rights Court of the United States of America:

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia holds a unique and significant position when it comes to civil rights due to its historical legacy, jurisdiction, and impact on national policy. Established in 1863, this federal court boasts a rich history of handling groundbreaking civil rights cases that have shaped the legal landscape of the United States.

The District of Columbia Court has jurisdiction over cases involving the federal government. As the nation's capital, Washington D.C. is home to numerous federal agencies and offices, **making it a hub for civil rights cases related to government actions and policies.** This gives the court a central role in holding the federal government accountable and **ensuring that civil rights are upheld at the highest level.**

The District of Columbia Court's proximity to the halls of power in the nation's capital allows it to have a direct influence on national civil rights policy. **Cases heard in this court often garner significant attention and can set important precedents that impact civil rights across the country.** The court's decisions have the potential to shape laws and policies that affect not only residents of D.C. but also individuals nationwide.

In addition, the diverse population of the District of Columbia and its status as a symbol of freedom and democracy further underscore the court's importance in protecting civil rights.

The court plays a crucial role in ensuring that all individuals, regardless of race, gender, religion, or other characteristics, are treated fairly and have their civil rights upheld.

Overall, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia stands out as a special entity when it comes to civil rights due to its historical significance, jurisdiction over federal cases, influence on national policy, and commitment to upholding civil rights for all individuals. It continues to be a vital institution in the fight for justice and equality in the United States.

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION WITH NEW EVIDENCE FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS & PROHIBITION

COMES NOW Janice Wolk Grenadier requests this court to reconsider the denial of the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition with No Law used to deny it.

The court appears to have denied the Writ on or around October 6, 2024

That from what JWG understands, and the Docket shows the **USDC District Court of Columbia and or any of the Judges did not deny that they violated their duty to the people of the United States**, the rights of the Victims to their Constitutional rights, and or any of the allegations that Janice Wolk Grenadier asserted in the Writ.

That SCOTUS with **NO objection** from the Court "MUST" take all allegations as "True" and support the allegations and investigate them.

This court should take judicial notice and include all documents filed in this case in consideration in the disclosure of "NEW EVIDENCE".

On or around October 17, 2024, the Judges (Judge Tanya Chutkan) of the USDC of the District of Columbia took no time in showing their "**POLITICAL**" **BIAS** with the "**Order**" plastered all over the news:

Justice Department Special Counsel Jack Smith's¹ evidence dossier of former President Donald Trump's election fraud case has been made public.

Order Attached Exhibit 1² with The Docket States³: Exhibit 4 shows the "Hate" and or "Bias" of Judge Chunkin

By SCOTUS denying the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition with no Law it gave permission for the USDC of the District of Columbia permission to continue their lawfare on the United States of America's citizens.

Upholding the Constitution by The Supreme Court's Role in Protecting Citizens' Constitutional & Civil Rights

The Supreme Court of the United States holds a crucial responsibility in safeguarding the constitutional rights of citizens across the nation. Since its establishment, the Supreme Court has played a pivotal role in interpreting the Constitution and ensuring that the rights and liberties enshrined within it are upheld and protected. Through its rulings and decisions, **the Court serves as a guardian of the principles and values that form the foundation of American democracy.**

The primary function of the Supreme Court is to serve as the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution. The Court has the authority to interpret the Constitution and determine the constitutionality of laws, executive actions, and government policies. This power enables the Court to ensure that the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution are not infringed upon by the government or any other entity. By carefully examining and applying the principles

¹ Jack Smith The latest on Jack Smith. An American lawyer, Smith was appointed by Attorney General Merrick Garland as the Department of Justice's special counsel to oversee the criminal investigations into Donald Trump's actions during the January 6 United States Capitol attack. His work also oversees the DOJ's investigation into Trump's handling of classified documents at his Mar-a-Lago estate.

² https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.dcd.258149/gov.uscourts.dcd.258149.265.0_4.pdf

³ Courtlistner <https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/67656604/united-states-v-trump/?page=3>

outlined in the Constitution, the Supreme Court acts as a check on governmental power and protects citizens from potential abuses.

The Supreme Court of the United States is responsible for interpreting the Constitution, the Supreme Court also plays a vital role in resolving conflicts and disputes that arise in the legal system. When cases involving constitutional issues are brought before the Court, justices examine the facts, arguments, and legal precedents to reach a decision that upholds the principles of justice and equality. Through its rulings, the Court sets important precedents that guide future legal interpretations and protect citizens' rights from being compromised.

The Supreme Court serves as a defender of minority rights and ensures that the voices of marginalized and underrepresented groups are heard. By carefully considering the perspectives of all parties involved in a case, the Court aims to promote fairness and inclusivity in its decisions. Through landmark rulings such as *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Obergefell v. Hodges*, the Supreme Court has advanced the cause of civil rights and equality, setting the stage for progress and social change.

It is essential to recognize that the responsibilities of the Supreme Court extend beyond legal considerations. The Court also plays a significant role in shaping the moral and ethical fabric of society by upholding the values of justice, equality, and individual freedoms. As a respected institution with the authority to interpret the Constitution, the Supreme Court sets a standard for upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of all citizens, regardless of their background or beliefs.

The Supreme Court of the United States bears a weighty responsibility in protecting the constitutional rights of the American people. Through its role as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution, the Court ensures that the principles of democracy, justice, and equality are upheld in the legal system. By safeguarding citizens' rights, resolving disputes, and championing the cause of justice, the Supreme Court plays a vital role in preserving the foundations of American democracy and securing the liberties of all individuals.

The appearance by SCOTUS denying the investigation gave the USDC of the District of Columbia the "Civil Rights" court for the citizens of the United States of America permission to weaponize the court for their own political and religious platform against the citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS THAT ARE BEING VIOLATED AND BY ALL APPEARANCE SUPPORTED BY SCOTUS TO PROTECT THEIR OWN

The Role of SCOTUS in Ensuring Fair Trials for Citizens

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) plays a crucial role in upholding the rights of citizens, including their right to a fair trial. Through landmark cases and important decisions, SCOTUS has set precedents that safeguard due process and ensure justice for all.

1. ***Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)***, where the Court ruled that individuals accused of a crime have a constitutional right to legal representation, even if they cannot afford an attorney. This decision reaffirmed the principle of ensuring fair trials for all, regardless of financial means.

2. **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)**, where the Court established the "Miranda rights" that require law enforcement to inform individuals of their rights before being questioned. This ruling serves to protect citizens from self-incrimination and ensure that any evidence obtained is admissible in court, thereby contributing to a fair trial process.

The responsibility of SCOTUS in ensuring fair trials for citizens goes beyond the confines of individual cases. The Court is tasked with interpreting the Constitution and safeguarding the fundamental rights enshrined in it. This includes upholding the right to a fair trial, which is a cornerstone of the American justice system, which is no longer happening in the United States of America has lost the reputation of being "The Golden Standard"

SCOTUS sets the standard for a fair and impartial judicial process.

SCOTUS serves as a guardian of fairness in the criminal justice system. As citizens, we should be able to take comfort in knowing that the highest court in the land is dedicated to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that justice is served for all.

The Role of SCOTUS in Ensuring Judges Follow the Constitution

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) plays a pivotal role in upholding the principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. As the highest court in the land, SCOTUS has the important responsibility of interpreting the law, resolving disputes, and ensuring that judges at all levels of the judiciary are adhering to the principles laid out in the Constitution.

SCOTUS hears a wide range of cases that have far-reaching implications for the country, shaping the legal landscape and influencing future decisions. **SCOTUS acts as a check on the power of the legislative and executive branches, ensuring that all laws and actions taken by the government are in compliance with the Constitution.**

It is the responsibility of SCOTUS to ensure that judges at all levels of the judiciary are interpreting and applying the law in accordance with the Constitution. The justices of the Supreme Court set precedents through their decisions, which lower courts are obligated to follow. SCOTUS helps guide lower court judges in their decision-making processes, ensuring that they are upholding the principles of the Constitution.

SCOTUS also plays a crucial role in safeguarding individual rights and liberties. Many landmark cases heard by the Supreme Court have expanded and protected civil rights in areas such as:

1. freedom of speech,
2. equal protection under the law, and
3. privacy rights.

It is SCOTUS responsibility to ensure that the rights of individuals are protected and that the government and Judges act within the confines of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of the United States plays a vital role in ensuring that judges at all levels of the judiciary are following the Constitution. Through its interpretation of the law, resolution of disputes, and protection of individual rights, SCOTUS upholds the principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. **By fulfilling its responsibilities with diligence and impartiality, SCOTUS helps to maintain the rule of law and uphold the integrity of the judiciary in the United States.**

SCOTUS cases that protect your freedom of religious speech

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution protects the freedom of religion through two provisions: the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause:

- **Establishment Clause: Prohibits the government from establishing a religion**
- **Free Exercise Clause: Protects the right of citizens to practice their religion as they choose**

The United States Supreme Court has a long history of deciding cases related to the right to freedom of religious speech, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution. Throughout the years, the Court has grappled with balancing the protection of religious expression with other societal interests, including public safety, nondiscrimination, and the maintenance of a secular government.

1. The right to freedom of religious speech is ***Employment Division v. Smith (1990)***, in which the Court considered the legality of Oregon's prohibition on the use of peyote, a hallucinogenic drug used in certain Native American religious ceremonies. The Court held that the state's ban on peyote did not violate the First Amendment's Free Exercise Clause, as the law was neutral and generally applicable, meaning it did not specifically target religious practices.
2. ***Burwell v. Hobby Lobby (2014)***, in which the Court addressed the rights of closely-held corporations to exercise their religious beliefs under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The Court ruled in favor of Hobby Lobby, a Christian-owned business, finding that the government could not force the company to provide certain contraceptives in its employee health insurance plans if doing so would violate the owners' sincerely held religious beliefs.
3. In ***Fulton v. City of Philadelphia (2021)***, the Supreme Court considered whether the City of Philadelphia could exclude a Catholic foster care agency from its foster care program due to the agency's refusal to certify same-sex couples as foster parents based on religious beliefs. The Court sided with the agency, emphasizing the importance of accommodating religious beliefs in the context of government contracts and services.
4. ***Engel v. Vitale (1962)*** - In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that state-sponsored prayer in public schools violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment. The Court held that the state cannot compose prayers and require their recitation in public schools, as it would involve the government in religious matters.
5. ***Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission (2018)*** - In this case, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of a Colorado baker who refused to create a wedding cake for a same-sex couple, citing his religious beliefs. The Court held that the Colorado Civil Rights Commission had violated the free exercise clause by showing hostility towards the baker's religious beliefs.

The Supreme Court's rulings on the right to freedom of religious speech underscore the delicate balance necessary to protect religious expression while also upholding the principles of equality and public order. As society continues to evolve and diversify, it is crucial for the Court to adapt its jurisprudence to address the complex issues that arise at the intersection of religion, speech, and public policy. **Judges have an obligation to not be biased against citizens for their religious beliefs.** The right to freedom of religion is codified in the Constitution which guarantees individuals the right to practice their religion freely.

SCOTUS Protection of Citizens Freedom of Political Speech

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution protects freedom of speech, which includes the right to express oneself politically:

- **Using offensive words or phrases to convey political messages**
- **Contributing money to political campaigns**
- **Wearing black armbands to school to protest a war**

The First Amendment also protects the right to: Assemble peacefully, Petition the government, Freedom of the press, and Freedom of religion.

The right to freedom of political speech is a fundamental aspect of democracy, allowing individuals to express their opinions, ideas, and beliefs without fear of retaliation or censorship. Over the years, the U.S. Supreme Court has heard numerous cases that have helped shape and define the boundaries of this important constitutional right.

New York Times Co. v. Sullivan. In this 1964 case, the Supreme Court held that the First Amendment protects the publication of false statements about public officials as long as the statements are not made with actual malice. This ruling established the "actual malice" standard, which protects the press and individuals from libel and defamation lawsuits that aim to stifle political discourse.

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission in 2010. In this case, the Supreme Court held that the government cannot restrict independent political expenditures by corporations, associations, or labor unions. The Court's decision equated money with speech and affirmed that individuals and groups have the right to spend money to influence political processes and express their views.

McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission in 2014 further expanded the protection of political speech by striking down aggregate limits on contributions to political candidates and committees. The Court held that such limits infringed on individuals' First Amendment rights to participate in the political process by supporting candidates and causes they believe in.

These cases, among others, have established a **framework for protecting the right to freedom of political speech in the United States.** While the Court has recognized the importance of allowing individuals to express their views openly and without government interference, it has also grappled with balancing this right against other compelling interests, such as preventing corruption in politics.

Since the founding of the United States, the right to freedom of speech has been considered a fundamental aspect of American democracy. The Supreme Court of the United States, also known as SCOTUS, has played a crucial role in defining and protecting this right through landmark cases that have shaped our understanding of free speech.

1. ***Schenck v. United States (1919).*** In this case, the Supreme Court established the "clear and present danger" test, which held that speech could be restricted if it posed a clear and present danger to the public or advocated unlawful actions. This case set an important precedent for balancing the right to free speech with the government's interest in maintaining public order and safety.

2. ***Brandenburg v. Ohio (1969)***. In this case, the Supreme Court revised the "clear and present danger" test established in *Schenck* and ruled that speech can only be restricted if it is directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incite such action. This decision significantly strengthened the protection of free speech under the First Amendment.
3. ***Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969)*** addressed the right to free speech in the context of public schools. The Supreme Court ruled that students do not "shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate," affirming that students have the right to express their views as long as it does not disrupt the educational environment.
4. Freedom of speech in the digital age ***Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)***, the Court ruled that corporations and unions have the right to spend money on political campaigns as a form of free speech, further expanding the scope of protected speech under the First Amendment.

The SCOTUS cases related to the right to freedom of speech have played a vital role in shaping the boundaries of free expression in American society. These cases and others have provided important guidance on the protection of free speech rights. **As society continues to evolve, it is essential for the Supreme Court to uphold the principles of free speech and protect this fundamental right for all Americans.**

SCOTUS Responsibility to the Citizens of the United States of America "Due Process"

The Supreme Court has used the Due Process Clause to extend the Bill of Rights to the States

The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution both include a Due Process Clause that prohibits the government from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law:

- **Fifth Amendment: Applies to federal action.**
- **Fourteenth Amendment: Applies to state action.**

The Due Process Clause ensures that all levels of government operate within the law and provide fair procedures. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Due Process Clause in a number of ways, including

The right to due process is a fundamental principle enshrined in the United States Constitution's Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Over the years, the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) has heard numerous cases that have helped to shape and define this crucial right. From procedural safeguards to protection against arbitrary government actions, the SCOTUS has played a crucial role in interpreting and safeguarding the right to due process.

1. ***Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)***. In this case, the Court held that the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel was a fundamental right essential to a fair trial. This decision established that state courts were required to provide legal counsel to indigent defendants charged with serious offenses, thereby ensuring that those who could not afford an attorney were not denied their right to a fair trial.
2. ***Miranda v. Arizona (1966)***. In this case, the Court held that individuals must be informed of their rights prior to police interrogation, including the right to remain silent and the right

to an attorney. This decision established what is now known as the **Miranda warning**, which serves to protect individuals' Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and ensures that due process is upheld during custodial interrogations.

3. ***Roe v. Wade (1973)*** addressed the right to due process in the context of reproductive rights. In this case, the Court held that a woman's right to choose to have an abortion is protected by the constitutional right to privacy, which is derived from the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision has had a profound impact on reproductive rights in the United States and has been a subject of ongoing debate and litigation.
4. ***Hamdi v. Rumsfeld (2004)*** dealt with the due process rights of individuals detained as enemy combatants in the context of the war on terror. The Court held that such individuals have a right to challenge their detention in court and to be provided with some form of due process, even in times of war. This decision reaffirmed the principle that the right to due process is a fundamental right that applies to all individuals, regardless of the circumstances.

The SCOTUS cases on the right to due process have been instrumental in defining and protecting this fundamental right in American jurisprudence. From ensuring access to legal counsel to safeguarding against coercive police interrogations, these cases have helped to preserve the principles of fairness and justice that are at the core of the due process rights guaranteed by the Constitution. As the nation continues to grapple with evolving legal and societal challenges, the SCOTUS will undoubtedly play a crucial role in upholding and interpreting the right to due process for all individuals.

This in an appropriate case for rehearing:

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the following rights and "MUST" be protected by the SCOTUS.

- Freedom of speech: The right to speak freely
- Freedom of religion: The right to practice religion freely
- Freedom of the press: The right to publish information and opinions
- Freedom of assembly: The right to peacefully gather together or associate with a group of people
- Right to petition: The right to ask the government to address a wrong or correct a problem

The First Amendment was adopted in 1791 as part of the Bill of Rights, which protects civil liberties. The First Amendment played a significant role in the Civil Rights movement, and the Supreme Court has strengthened these rights through its rulings

Janice Wolk Grenadier has been embroiled in litigation and being manipulated, lied to and discriminated against for her Catholic beliefs along with raising her girls Catholic by lawyers and Judges for thirty four years. Supported by the now Attorney General Merrick Garland and past Chief Judge Beryl Howell and many of the Judges in the USDC District of Columbia court and the District of

Columbia Appeals Court never being given an open court hearing, even when asking for a restraining Order when her life was being threatened.

This Court's denial of her petition, she now faces a crippling financial penalty in the form of claims for attorney fees in some of her cases, along with her home that was foreclosed on with fabricated documents by the same lawyers who swindled \$30,000.00 from her in 1990 to Cover Up the Theft of "Trust Funds" by Divorce Lawyer Ilona Grenadier Heckman and her lawfirm & Troutman Pepper Locke aka (Troutman Pepper Hamilton Sanders, Troutman Sanders aka Mays & Valentine)

That Janice Wolk Grenadier raising her girls in the end of the highschool years for child support received \$345.00 a month while approximately \$85,000.00 dollars a month was being collected in rents on properties that due to the fraud and lies by Divorce Lawyer Ilona Grenadier Heckman, and the fact that JWG was and still does not have a Property Settlement in a divorce that was finalized in or around of June 2000. That JWG was forced to be silence with the threat of her girls being put in Foster Care and it was in 2008 that she would learn it was the "Hate" that Divorce Lawyer Ilona Grenadier had for Catholics as spelled out in the Petition of the Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition Exhibit 4.

This violates JWG religious convictions (attached Exhibit 2 email that started the hated crime - blog and other can be found in Exhibit 4 of Writ) which is what gave her Standing to bring the Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition for herself and for the victims of January 6 as a Certified ADA Advocate and having sat through several of the cases.

That in every material respect that:

(1) JWG Catholic and others religion and political views is constitutionally protected, which gives her the Standing to bring the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition and

(2) Respondents' never filed anything with the SCOTUS to rebut any of the allegations and or "FACTS" public-accommodations law to persecute citizens requires application of strict scrutiny. Resolution of the issues raised in the writ petition cannot wait as many January 6 victims are in Jail with "Orders" that are "VOID" not "Voidable" but, "VOID" due to lack of Jurisdiction by the Judges of the court. That has been allowed to create a game plan due to political and religious, constitutional bias.

That SCOTUS has Binding authority, also referred to as mandatory authority, refers to cases, statutes, or regulations that a court must follow because they bind the court.

A "void" judgment, is known, grounds no rights, forms no defense to actions taken thereunder, and is vulnerable to any manner of collateral attack (thus here, by). No statute of limitations or repose runs on its holdings, the matters thought to be settled thereby are not res judicata, and years later, when the memories may have grown dim and rights long been regarded as vested, any disgruntled litigant may reopen old wound and once more probe its depths. And it is then as

though trial and adjudication had never been. *Fritts v. Krugh, Supreme Court of Michigan, 92 N.W.2d 604, 354 Mich. 97 (10/13/58)*.

"When a judge does not follow the law, i.e., they are a *trespasser of the law*, the judge loses subject-matter jurisdiction and the judges orders are void, of no legal force or effect." The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 94 S.Ct. 1683, 1687, 1974) stated that "when a state officer acts under a state law in a manner violative of the Federal Constitution, s/he comes into conflict with the superior authority of that Constitution, and he is in that case stripped of his official or representative character and is subjected in his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The State has no power to impart to him any immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United States." [Emphasis supplied in original]. "Whenever a judge acts where he/she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason." *U.S. v. Will*, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed.2d 392, 406 (1980); *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821) Any judge or attorney who does not report a judge for treason as required by law may themselves be guilty of *mispriision of treason*, 18 U.S.C. Section 2382.

Not just JWG's livelihood but those thousands of other patriots that hang in the balance. The SCOTUS denying any ruling will result in Judges like Chunkan even going further in allowing political, religious and constitutional Bias.

The appearance is the Government is promoting and using taxpayer money, in redoubling their efforts to "stamp out every vestige of dissent" and "vilify Americans" who continue to believe differently than the Judges in the the District & Appeals Court of the District of Columbia. *Obergefell v. Hedges*, 576 U.S. 644, 741 (2015) (Alito, J., dissenting). The petition should "strike[s] at the very heart of the First Amendment's guarantee of religious liberty." *Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 141 S. Ct. 63, 68 (2020). This Court should reconsider its denial of JWG's writ petition and either grant the petition outright and or launch an investigation that includes and is not limited to conversations with each victim and or referred to the appropriate authorities for a criminal investigation.

CONCLUSION

That it is clear the court's purpose for the Trump "ORDER" and to release documents that are known and or unknown to be true and accurate were done with malicious intent and the knowledge that it would interfere with the Presidential election of Tuesday, November 5, 2024.

SCOTUS "can not" and "should not" ignore this Treason by the USDC of the District of Columbia and past allegations made by JWG. To do so would be in direct conflict of their Oaths of Office. **Nor should it be ignored that the court did not respond and or deny any of the allegations** and this is not a Criminal Case even though there is criminal activity so all statements that Janice Wolk Grenadier stated must be taken as "Truth" and "MUST" be investigated.

Wherefore SCOTUS should in the best interest of the citizens/victims of the United States of America which includes past President Donald J. Trump review the Writ and re-open it for investigation as requested by this Motion for Reconsideration with New Evidence. Denying the Writ of Mandamus-Prohibition filed on June 14, 2024 with no law and no opposition to it by the court and or the judges/lawyers that were complained against could be construed as a "Cover-up" for the court.

That there is a "Clear Right to Relief" not only to Janice Wolk Grenadier but, also to the Defendants in the January 6, and to past President Donald J. Trump for the lawfare which has turned into a "Hate" crime against all, and for the appearance of Religious, Political & Constitutional treasonous acts and actions of the court and its Judges.

That it is clear that SCOTUS "MUST" enforce the Constitutional Rights of the citizens of the United States of America that it is obvious the Judges of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia and the Appeals Court of the District of Columbia have violated.

That the responsibility of SCOTUS with these crimes is to investigate and to hold accountable the Judges et al.

For the foregoing reasons, and those stated in the petition for a writ of mandamus and prohibition , the Court should grant the reconsideration, grant a Master, Master Server and or Server Master , and review the all Judges, Orders and Judgements against those harmed. Alternatively, the Court should do an investigation across the United States of America on the principles that the court and the Judges are ruling with Bias and that an independent oversight board be established because it is clear that the Judiciary has abused its power in investigating itself, especially in denying the writ of mandamus and prohibition.

I reserve the right to add additional information and it is understood that you can change the outcome of the cases and by no opposing filings this court "MUST" take all allegations seriously.

I request Oral Arguments and a review of the Denial of SCOTUS of the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made in this Motion for the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition filed on June 14, 2024 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

November 26, 2024,

Respectfully submitted,



Janice Wolk Grenadier
Pro se Petitioner

Certified ADA Advocate & Mediator

Founder: JudicialPedia.com

15 W. Spring St.,

Alexandria, VA 22301

ADAAdvocate4@gmail.com

JWGrenadier@gmail.com

CERTIFICATION

That a copy of this petition on or around November 26, 2024 through the United States District Court of the District of Columbia Appeals Court, Clerk's Office was served on Steven Gallagher Executive Deputy, of the Office of the Circuit, of The United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Office of the Circuit, 333 Constitution Avenue, N.W.. Washington, DC 20001



Janice Wolk Grenadier

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: JANICE WOLK GRENADIER (JWG)

CERTIFICATION OF COUNSEL by UNREPRESENTED By COUNSEL
AS REQUIRED by Rule 44 REHEARING 2

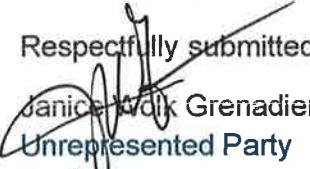
Comes Now Janice Wolk Grenadier an Unrepresented Party requests a Reconsideration under Rule 44 and represents to the Court:

"I hereby certify that this petition is presented in good faith, is restricted to the grounds specified in the applicable Supreme Court rules, and is not intended for delay.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made in this Motion for the Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition for Reconsideration filed on November 3, 2024, 2024 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

November 26, 2024,

Respectfully submitted,


Janice Wolk Grenadier
Unrepresented Party

Pro se

Certified ADA Advocate & Mediator

Founder: JudicialPedia.com

15 W. Spring St.,
Alexandria, VA 22301

ADAAAdvocate4@gmail.com

JWGrenadier@gmail.com

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Janice Wolk Grenadier