

No.

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

Alejandro Evaristo Perez,

Pro Se Petitioner

v.

The Walt Disney Company,

Responder

To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Fifth
Circuit (#22-20084)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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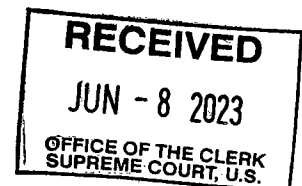
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The question is “Whether conspiring against and failing to defend a copyright holder in his own Federal Jurisdiction is a violation of US Code Title 17 (Copyrights), a violation of US Code Title 15 (Monopolies Restricting Trade), and violates legal precedence of ‘Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc., 391 F.3d 1000, 1007 (9th Cir. 2004)’? Or whether the US Supreme Court wants additional criminal charges to the conspirators like perjury (US Code Title 18, § 1621), tampering with evidence (18 U.S. Code § 1519), fraud (18 U.S. Code § 1341) and other criminal charges?”. The choices presented are between politely forcing the Federal Judges to do their “Umpire” jobs, or clean their own Judicial System by jailing conspirators and retiring Fallen Judges. Below are the questions that the 5th Circuit Judges were supposed to be answer: “Why do the Conspirators just buy the Pro Se Party’s US copyrights via royalty agreement and depublished or monetize at will?”;

“Why are our TXSD Federal Judges failing to protect the resident copyright holders who entitled to any Motion for Summary Judgment (FRCP 56)?”; “Why are our TXSD Federal Judges choosing to violate docket sequences, violate chronology, and legal precedence?”; “Why are our TXSD Federal Judges pretending that the Appellee(s) do not operate in the TXSD Jurisdiction?”; “Why are our TXSD Federal Judges allowing an Unsigned Magistrate (No Consent Form) to openly violate 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)?”; “Why are our TXSD Federal Judges choosing late incomplete motions without proposed orders that violate FRCP 12 (‘Time to Serve a Responsive Pleading.’(A)(i)’s 21-day deadline) and FRCP 15 (1st Amended Complaint as ‘Matter of Course’)?”; “Are the TXSD Federal Judges determining venue choices for total strangers without any legal contracts without any Change of Venue?”; “Are the TXSD Federal Judges part of the unnecessary conspiracy to restrict trade and stalled the copyright holder’s US Code 17 rights?”.

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

US Court Of Appeals For The Fifth Circuit

22-20084

Alejandro Evaristo Perez, Pro Se Appellant. The Walt

Disney Company, Appellee

Date of Final Opinion: April 26 2023

_____†_____

Texas Southern District (TXSD) Federal Court

4:21-cv-00765

Alejandro Evaristo Perez, Pro Se Plaintiff v. “Disney

Corporation, The Walt Disney Company, et la”, Defendant

Date of Final Opinion: February 09, 2022

_____†_____

California Central District (CACD) Federal Court

2:21-cv-03490-JFW-E

Alejandro Evaristo Perez, Pro Se Plaintiff v. The Walt

Disney Company, Defendant

Date of Final Opinion: July 01, 2021

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Alejandro Evaristo Perez, the Pro Se Petitioner, respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the unjust judgment of polite Judges who work in the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and the Fallen Judge Ellison from the Federal District Court of the Southern District of Texas.

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OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Appeal Judges (App. 1a) in the Fifth Circuit is reported at 5th Cir. 22-20084 as mentioned in the Table of Authorities. The opinion of the district court (App. 5a) is reported at TXSD 4:21-cv-00765.

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JURISDICTION & INTERESTED PARTIES

The Fifth Circuit entered judgment on April 26 2023, and ignored an unrequired informal combined petition for panel rehearing and rehearing en banc on May 12, 2023 (App. 8a). The Judgment Order had a Pro Se Clause of “If you were unsuccessful in the district court and/or on appeal,

and are considering filing a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court, you do not need to file a motion for stay of mandate under Fed. R. App. P. 41. The issuance of the mandate does not affect the time, or your right, to file with the Supreme Court.” With such a “Pro Se Right-To-File” clause granted by the 5th Circuit Court, the Pro Se Appellant is acting on this clause and thus filing this official PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI to the US Supreme Court. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1) “Courts of appeals; Certiorari; Certified Questions”. US Army Officer Alejandro Evaristo Perez is the Pro Se Petitioner and requesting Rule 40 be enforced when filing his MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED AS A VETERAN. The Pro Se Petitioner is still politely offering the US Supreme Court to refund the \$300 the Pro Se Petitioner and apologize for their multiple Rule 40 violations in “Perez vs LinkedIn” (Case No. 22-726 and No. 21M120.). IAW US Supreme Court Rule 29.6 “corporate

disclosure statement” (CERTIFICATION AND NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES) was finally validated on 08 June 2021 in CACD 2:21-cv-03490-JFW-E (Docket#34) with a Certificate of Service, the Responder, “The Walt Disney Company” corporation, declared that “The Walt Disney Company states that is has no parent corporation and that no publicly held corporation owns more than 10% of The Walt Disney Company's stock.”. LAW FRCP 15 “Matter of Course” and once validated in the Federal Courts, the Pro Se Appellant filed the 1st Amended Complaint in the docket for case TXSD 4:21-cv-00765, which our Honorable Judge Charles Eskridge accepted and Parties agreed on, when our Honorable Judge Charles Eskridge recused himself on 24 January 2022. In fact, our Honorable Judge Charles Eskridge added both “THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY” and “DISNEY CORPORATION” on his order, which inspired the Pro Se Appellant to punish more unethical Disney Villains via new amended complaints and the use of the “et la”

concept. The TXSD Judges and 5th Circuit Judges accepted different amended complaints (FRCP 15). FYI, the copyrighted novels had disclaimers to include parody.

_____†_____

STATUTES & CASES PROVISIONS INVOLVED

17 U.S.C. Chapter 5

Copyright Infringements and Remedies

“§ 501 (a) Anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner as provided by sections 106 through 122 or of the author as provided in section 106A(a), or who imports copies or phonorecords into the United States in violation of section 602, is an infringer of the copyright or right of the author, as the case may be.” The Pro Se Appellant owns the copyrights and submitted the copyrights to evidence, while the Appellee does not and conspired a shutdown in the Amazon platform via false claims of ownership.

15 U.S.C. Chapter 1 § 1

Trusts, etc., in restraint of trade illegal; penalty

“Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any combination or conspiracy hereby declared to be illegal shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.”

28 U.S.C. § 1654**Appearance personally or by Counsel**

“In all courts of the United States, the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel as, by the rules of such courts, respectively, are permitted to manage and conduct cause therein.”

18 U.S.C. § 1341**Frauds and Swindles**

“Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property (ex. copyrights are intellectual property) by means of false or fraudulent pretenses (falsely claiming to own those copyrights), representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute (or stop distribution in Amazon platform), supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated (like legal bullying) or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme (like a unauthorized shutdown in the Amazon platform of the Pro Se Appellant’s copyrighted novels) or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for

mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier (or stop the Amazon drivers from distributing the Pro Se Appellant's copyrighted novels), or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted (the "The Walt Disney Company" using emails to falsely claim ownership of Alejandro Evaristo Perez's copyrighted novels), transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection

with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

18 U.S.C. § 1519

Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in...

“Whoever knowingly alters (like closing a ‘Disney Store’ in the Houston Galleria within the timeframe of the cases [Houston Chronicle Article, “Disney to close Galleria store in next few weeks”, 21SEP2021]), destroys, mutilates, conceals, covers up, falsifies, or makes a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation or proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any

department (like trying to reduce subsidiaries' TXSD jurisdiction presence by closing the Disney Galleria Store) or agency of the United States or any case filed under title 11, or in relation to or contemplation of any such matter or case, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

18 U.S.C. § 1621

Perjury

"Whoever— 1)having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony (like the emails between Amazon Inc., "The Walt Disney Company", and Alejandro Evaristo Perez where Pro Se Appellant attached his copyrights files), declaration (like an Unsigned Magistrate writing on the Federal Docket), deposition (like filing a late

incomplete Motion to Dismiss as “valid”), or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or (2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true; is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.”

Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.,

9th Circuit, No. 03-16034 (2004)

“The Courts favored Motion Picture Association Of America Inc., who is the copyright holder in their

own jurisdiction like the Alejandro Evaristo Perez, the Pro Se Appellant and copyright holder in his own TXSD jurisdiction. The Courts approved the resident moving party of the Summary Judgment (FRCP 56), because there were no disputes of material of facts and the movant owned the copyright. No IIED claims for infringers nor conspirators. Only copyright holders can claim IIED, which is been claimed by Alejandro Evaristo Perez in the District Courts.” This is the only agreed-on caselaw by all Parties. The Appellees first cited and first quoted this case in CACD 2:21-cv-03490-JFW-E on 08 June 2021 (Docket#32, Page 4, 11). Both “Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.” and Pro Se Appellant filed Motions for Summary Judgments (FRCP 56) in their local Federal Courts.

Alejandro Evaristo Perez v. LinkedIn Corporation,

Supreme Court, No. 22-726

Supreme Court, No. 21M120

“After several unpatriotic Rule 40 violations, the Pro Se Party and the US Supreme Court finally agreed that unethical actions of the Chinese Communist Party traitors and Fallen Judges was treason, and not Anti-SLAPP Laws. The petition was written with the wording of “IF THE SUPREME COURT DENIES THIS RIGHTEOUS PETITION, THE PRO SE PETITIONER WILL ASSUME THAT THE UNETHICAL RESPONDER AND THE FALLEN JUDGES’ WRONGFUL ACTIONS ARE FEDERAL TREASON, THAT THE SUPREME COURT DOES NOT WANT TO WASTE THEIR TIME ON TRAITORS, AND THAT THE PRO SE HAS EVERY RIGHT TO HAND THE TRAITORS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO BEGIN CRIMINIAL PROSECUTION FOR TREASON ON TREASONOUS US CIVILIANS.” The similar “Denied” clause in that petition is been implemented

to this petition to force the US Supreme Court to make necessary tough decisions.

Schneider v. TRW, Inc.,

9th Circuit, 938 F. 2d 986, 992, (1991)

“4 Elements Criteria for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress (IIED). (1) the defendant must act intentionally or recklessly; (2) the defendant's conduct must be extreme and outrageous; and (3) the conduct must be the cause (4) of severe emotional distress.”

The Pro Se Appellant is extreme upset that the Disney Villains have not purchased the Pro Se Appellant's copyrights. Instead, the cheap Disney Villains are creating more chaos, misleading Amazon Inc., and creating legal problems for all parties. All of these paperwork and problems are 100% responsibility of the unethical Appellee's conspiracy and the Fallen Judges who are too cheap and pathetic to purchase the copyrights. The Pro Se Appellant is still offering to

peacefully settle by selling the copyrights and bypass
this very petition.

Haines v. Kerner,

Supreme Court, No. 70-5025 (1972)

“Pro Se Party’s pleadings, requests, and motions
should be entertained by all Federal Judges.”

Resnick v. Hayes,

9th Circuit, 213 F.3d 443, 447 (2000)

“Pro Se Party must be construed liberally.”

McKinney v. De Bord

9th Circuit, 507 F.2d 501, 504, (1974)

“Every reasonable or warranted factual inference in
the Pro Se Party favor.”

Faretta v. California

Supreme Court, No. 422 U.S. 806 (1975)

“Pro Se Parties (ex. criminal defendants) have both a
constitutional and statutory right to self-
representation in any Federal Court.”

USA v. Automated Medical Laboratories,

4th Circuit, 770 F.2d 399 (1985)

“Parent corporations can be convicted of subsidiary’s actions, even in attempts to disassociate or escape goat employees.”

USA v. Cincotta,

1st Circuit, 689 F.2d 238, 241-42 (1982)

“criminal liability imposed on the corporations where the agents are acting within the scope of his employment.”

State Of Oklahoma v Shriver,

US Supreme Court, 21-985 (2022)

Sample format booklet offered by US Supreme Clerk Redmond Barnes to follow on 30 November 2022. The US Supreme Court has accepted other formats is proof of corruption and violations of Pro Se caselaw. The same booklet format used in “Perez v. LinkedIn” No.22-726 and No.21M120.

International Shoe Co. V. Washington,

Sup. Ct., 326 U.S. 310, No. 107 (1945)

“Federal Courts have ‘Long-arm Statute’ Personal Jurisdiction over any self-proclaimed ‘out-the-state’ Defendant that operates in their respective jurisdictions.” This caselaw is been challenged by the unethical Appellee, which is why the focus in the agreed-on caselaw of “Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.” 9th Circuit, No. 03-16034 (2004), where the focus is the copyright holder in their own jurisdiction like the Pro Se Appellant is the copyright holder in their own TXSD jurisdiction.

Sup. Ct. R. 40

Rule 40. Veterans, Seamen, and Military Cases.

“A veteran suing under any provision of the law excepting veterans from the payment of fees or court costs, may proceed without prepayment of fees or costs of furnishing security therefore and may

(optional) file a motion for leave to proceed on papers...". Pro Se Party is an Honorable US War Veteran and an Honorable US Army Officer, and filed two motions; which the Court intentionally rejected and insulted the US War Hero.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(1)(A)(i)

"21-Day Deadline"

"(a) Time to Serve a Responsive Pleading.(1) In General. Unless another time is specified by this rule or a federal statute, the time for serving a responsive pleading is as follows: (A) A defendant must serve an answer: (i) within 21 days after being served with the summons and complaint; or..." The unethical Appellee failed to file on time and filed an incomplete Motion to Dismiss.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a) & (b)

"Amendments Before Trial, During, and After Trial"

(a) Time to Serve a Responsive Pleading.(1) In General. Unless another time is specified by this rule or a federal statute, the time for serving a responsive pleading is as follows: (A) A defendant must serve an answer: (i) within 21 days after being served with the summons and complaint; or (a) Amendments Before Trial. (1) Amending as a Matter of Course. A party may amend its pleading once as a matter of course within: (A) 21 days after serving it, or (B) if the pleading is one to which a responsive pleading is required, 21 days after service of a responsive pleading or 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12(b), (e), or (f), whichever is earlier. (2) Other Amendments. In all other cases, a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires....” The 1st Amended Complaint regarding the naming-game of

“The Walt Disney Company” required the unethical Appellee to file a 2nd Motion to Dismiss to match “The Walt Disney Company” naming. The Appellee failed to file the 2nd Motion to Dismiss in the TXSD after the Amended Complaint was accepted.

The Table of Authorities and the above are a snapshot and synopsis as a reminder to our Supreme Court Justices of following Statutes, Rules, and Case Law. To be fair, the Pro Se Petitioner did agreed with the unethical Appellee’s caselaw of “Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc., 9th Circuit, No. 03-16034 (2004)”, so most of the caselaw from both Parties is represented in this petition.

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INTRODUCTION

The Pro Se Appellant is the victim of a very unnecessary conspiracy to restrict trade against his copyrighted novels by cheap unethical conspirators (the Appellee/s) in the Amazon e-commerce platform. The Pro Se

Appellant is still offering to sell his multiple related copyrights (ex. "The Real Lord Vader: The Destroyer of Star Wars", "Empire of God", etc...) to the cheap unethical conspirators to end these multijurisdictional Federal Cases in order to avoid further IIED by the Appellee(s), avoid the criminal prosecution of the conspirators, and avoid more unnecessary paperwork. In contrast, the cheap unethical conspirators are playing legal mind-games to create chaos with a late incomplete "Motion to Dismiss", failed Responses to Summary Judgments (FRCP 56), false Jurisdiction arguments, name games, tampering with evidence (ex. closing the "Disney Store" in the Houston Gallery Store), and utilizing their brands and resources to misguide an Unsigned Magistrate Judge, stall the TXSD Docket, stall the CACD Docket, and stall the Fifth Circuit Docket in order to further inflict IIED on the Pro Se Party, who offered to sell the copyrights. The only thing that all Parties can agree on is the legal case of "Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of

America Inc., 391 F.3d 1000, 1007 (9th Cir. 2004)”, because the unethical conspirators first cited the legal case of “Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.,” in the CACD Court (CACD 2:21-cv-03490-JFW-E), and the Pro Se Party agreed. Yes, the Pro Se Party agreed, because the Pro Se Party is the “Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.” in both local jurisdiction and in copyright ownership. The original decision favored “Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.” and so the Court protected the local copyright holder in their local jurisdiction against external infringers and external conspirators. The Pro Se Appellant’s local jurisdiction in the TXSD. Therefore, the TXSD Federal Court must favor and protect the Pro Se Appellant, who is the local copyright holder in his own jurisdiction like “Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.”. Instead following legal precedence, the Fallen Judge Ellison and Unsigned Magistrate Judge Sheldon broke and dishonored the Honorable Federal Judges in “Rossi V. Motion Picture

Association Of America Inc., 391 F.3d 1000, 1007 (9th Cir. 2004)”. The Fallen Judge Ellison and Unsigned Magistrate Judge Sheldon ignored the resident copyright holder’s “Motion for Summary Judgment” in his own jurisdiction citing this agreed-on case law. The Fallen Judge Ellison made the unjust decision to choose a fake jurisdiction argument in a late incomplete 1st Motion to Dismiss, which violates FRCP 12 (“Time to Serve a Responsive Pleading.”)(A)(i)’s 21-day deadline), violates FRCP 15 (1st Amended Complaint as “Matter of Course”), violate FRCP 79 (civil docket chaos), and violates the only agreed-on caselaw. Even worst, the unjust decision based on Unsigned Magistrate Judge, who openly and knowingly violated 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) repeatedly. Consequently, their late incomplete motion violates PROCEDURAL LAW. The cheap unethical Appellee(s) never RESPONDED to any motion by the Pro Se Party, which is technically a default in favor the Pro Se Party IAW FRCP 55. The Pro Se Appellant

did apply for multiple Default Judgment IAW FRCP 55, yet the docket entries were ignored. To stay legally compliant, the Pro Se Party did file timely complete OPPOSING motions with a proposed order. On 15FEB2022, the Pro Se Appellant turned to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal for justice, to stop this unnecessary conspiracy to restrict trade against his copyrighted novel, and politely correct the Fallen Judge Ellison. On 26APR2023, the Appeal Judges AFFIRMED IN PART and REVERSED IN PART. The Pro Se Appellant likes the Appeal Judges' attempt to compromise (Dismiss "Without Prejudice") while politely correcting the Fallen Judge Ellison and Unsigned Magistrate Judge Sheldon. However, the Pro Se Appellant politely disagrees in order to remain as the copyright holder in his own jurisdiction like "Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.". The Pro Se Appellant files this PRO SE APPELLANT'S PETITION/S (PANEL REHEARING & EN

BANC) like the Pro Se Party did before for the Federal 9th Circuit Court for case number 21-15234 “Alejandro Evaristo Perez vs. LinkedIn”, where 4 Fallen Judges have been charged with treason by the US Supreme Court (22-726). The Pro Se Party prays that the Appeal Judges enforce the only agreed-on caselaw of “Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc., 391 F.3d 1000, 1007 (9th Cir. 2004)”, protect the copyright holder in his own jurisdiction, and save the Fallen Judge Ellison before it is too late. The Pro Se Appellant gives the Appeal Judges “Safe Passage”, since the Appeal Judges’ compromise was a polite attempt to defuse the legal fight. The “Safe Passage” terms will also apply to Unsigned Magistrate Judge Sam Sheldon as a favor to the Honorable Judge Charles Eskridge, who politely recused himself to save his Unsigned Magistrate from all his own unethical illegal mistakes. All Judges have to respect US Army Officer Alejandro Evaristo Perez (the Pro Se Party) like other Honorable Federal Judges respected the “Motion

Picture Association Of America Inc.” as the copyright holder in his own jurisdiction. Will the 5th Circuit Appeal Judges finally enforce the only agreed-on “Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc.” caselaw by protecting copyright holder in his own jurisdiction, save the Fallen Judge Ellison from his own mistake, and save some pathetic Disney Villains conspirators? Or will the cheap Disney Villains simply purchase the Pro Se Party’s copyrights and peacefully settle the case?

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 12 May 2023, the Pro Se Petitioner politely went the extra step of petitioned our unethical Responder, Judge Jacques Wiener, Judge Jennifer Elrod, Judge Kurt Engelhardt, and our Fallen Judge Keith Elison via an informal petition of en bank and for panel rehearsing. The Pro Se Appellant is allowed to file a “PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI” IAW the Judgement Order within

a 90 day period as mentioned earlier. The 5th Circuit choose to follow ignore the informal petition due to timing and allow the Pro Se Appellant to file a “PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI”. Before the US Supreme Court, the choices are as follows:

CHOICE 1: (GRANT) “Only A Trade Conspiracy and Copyright Violations” - The first question is “Whether conspiring against and failing to defend a copyright holder in his own Federal Jurisdiction is a violation of US Code Title 17 (Copyrights), a violation of US Code Title 15 (Monopolies Restricting Trade), and violates legal precedence of ‘Rossi V. Motion Picture Association Of America Inc., 391 F.3d 1000, 1007 (9th Cir. 2004)’? The US Supreme Court has the chance to limit the scope to only the above violations and the Court must to explain to the Pro Se Appellant why not additional crimes and criminal charges should be filed.

CHOICE 2: (DENY) “Conspiracies, Copyrights, and Felonies. Oh, my!” - The second question is “Or whether

the US Supreme Court wants additional criminal charges to the conspirators like perjury (US Code Title 18, § 1621), tampering with evidence (18 U.S. Code § 1519), fraud (18 U.S. Code § 1341) and other criminal charges?” This decision by the Court is technically allowing the Pro Se Appellant to add as many felonies that Pro Se Appellant can find on the Appellees during the related cases (TXSD, CACD, and 5th Circuit).

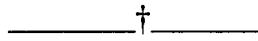
_____†_____

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The US Supreme Court may want to avoid the jailing 1 Fallen Judges and (x) number of unpatriotic Corporatistas (starting with CEO Bob Iger, former CEO Bob Chapek [still within the timeframe]) for violating 17 U.S.C. Chapter 5 “Copyright Infringements”, violating 15 U.S.C. Chapter 1 § 1 “Conspiracy”, violating 18 U.S.C. § 1341 “Frauds and Swindles”, violating 18 U.S.C. § 1621 “Perjury”, and violating the only agreed-on caselaw of “Rossi V. Motion

Picture Association Of America Inc., 9th Circuit, No. 03-16034 (2004).” IF THE SUPREME COURT DENIES THIS RIGHTEOUS PETITION, THE PRO SE PETITIONER WILL ASSUME THAT THE UNETHICAL RESPONDER AND THE FALLEN JUDGE’ WRONGFUL ACTIONS ARE VIOLATING 17 U.S.C. CHAPTER 5 “COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENTS”, VIOLATING 15 U.S.C. CHAPTER 1 § 1 “CONSPIRACY”, VIOLATING 18 U.S.C. § 1341 “FRAUDS AND SWINDLES”, VIOLATING 18 U.S.C. § 1621 “PERJURY”, AND VIOLATING THE ONLY AGREED-ON CASELAW OF “ROSSI V. MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA INC., 9TH CIRCUIT, NO. 03-16034 (2004)., THAT THE SUPREME COURT DOES NOT WANT TO WASTE THEIR TIME ON FELONS, AND THAT THE PRO SE HAS EVERY RIGHT TO HAND THE TRAITORS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO BEGIN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS. If copyrights never purchased, then

Total Award via US Code 15 (\$100M per Conspiracy) + US Code Title 17 (\$150K per Infringement) = \$100.150M x 9 corps (IAW TXSD Docket) x 3 Copyrights x 4 cases (1x TXSD, 1x CACD, 1x 5th Cir, 1x Sup. Ct) = \$10,816,200,000 to Pro Se Petitioner. US Senator John Cornyn (Texas - Republican) [Dallas_Office@cornyn.senate.gov] and US Congresswoman Lizzie Fletcher (Texas - Democrat) [Fletcher.Office@mail.house.gov] have been informed regarding "The Walt Disney Company" conspiracy against the Pro Se Petitioner's copyrighted novels in the Amazon platform, since they are the Petitioners' civilian jurisdictional leadership due to current location (Houston, TX – District 7). The DAs (ex. Kim Ogg, Dan Satterberg, Jeff Rosen, George Gascon) have been inform via da@dao.hctx.net, smckee@redmond.gov, jrosen@dao.sccgov.org, and prosecuting.Attorney@kingcounty.gov, and info@da.lacounty.gov.



CONCLUSION

The Supreme Court has to choose between Choice 1 “Only A Trade Conspiracy and Copyright Violations” or Choice 2 “Conspiracies, Copyrights, and Felonies. Oh, my!”. The Pro Se Petitioner submitted his copyrights to the Federal Courts. The unethical Disney Villains Responders did not. The Pro Se Petitioner offered to settle by selling his copyrights for a \$230M, which is a tiny fraction compared to “Perez v. LinkedIn” case’s \$256BN damages/award. The unethical Disney Villains Responders failed to purchase the copyrights and continues to falsely claim ownership of the Pro Se Petitioner’s copyrights. In accordance with “USA V. AUTOMATED MEDICAL LABORATORIES” 770 F.2d 399 [1985] and “USA V. CINCOTTA”, 689 F.2d 238, 241-42 [1982], the list of conspirators with criminal liability as follows: Disney Corporation, The Walt Disney Corporation (Parent Company who failed to correct subsidiary),

Conspirator Bob Iger, (The Walt Disney Company's CEO),
 Conspirator Bob Chapek (The Walt Disney Company's
 former CEO), Conspirator Christopher Michael Boeck (evil
 TXSD legalist), Conspirator Elizabeth Kristin Duffy (evil
 TXSD legalist), Conspirator Harriet Ellan Miers (evil TXSD
 legalist), Conspirator Thomas A Connop (evil TXSD legalist),
 Conspirator Gregory L Doll (evil CACD legalist),
 Conspirator Jamie Kendall (evil CACD legalist), and Fallen
 Judge Keith P. Ellison (TXSD Fallen Judge). Any Rule 40
 Violators should apologize or resign. The Pro Se Petitioner
 provides "Safe Passage" if taken and upon peacefully
 settling. What will the US Supreme Court decide with the
 conspirators and Fallen Judge Ellison? Or will the cheap
 Disney Villains finally peacefully settle by purchasing the
 Pro Se Petitioner's copyrights and end this Federal Case?

_____†_____

APPENDIX & ADMIN REQUIREMENTS

Any Appendixes and additional documents are the different decisions and administrative items are in uploaded in the Fifth Circuits' PACER-CM/ECF System and other cases associated in the CACD and TXSD. The Pro Se Petitioner requires the US Supreme Court to obey our US Codes, our US Supreme Court Rules, caselaws, and in the Table of Authorities. All Pro Se Party's petitions, pleadings, requests, and motions should entertained by all Federal Judges, which is the Pro Se Party's Constitutional and Statutory Right. These "Pro Se Friendly" case law (*Haines v. Kerner*; *Resnick v. Hayes*; *McKinney v. De Bord*; *Faretta v. California*) and waivers includes all paperwork, administrative requirements, docketing, and processing. These case law includes applies to US Supreme Court Rule 29 "Filing and Service of Documents; Special Notifications; Corporate Listing"; Rule 33.2 "Document Preparation: Booklet Format; 8 1/2 – by 11 inch Paper Format", Rule 34 "Document Preparation: General Requirements", and the

use of Rule 40 “Veterans, Seamen, and Military Cases” to comply for Rule 38 “Fees” and Rule 43 “Costs”. The petition meets the limits of the “under 40 opaque, unglazed white pages” with around 4,904 words IAW Rule 33. The Pro Se Petitioner is following complying “State Of Oklahoma v Shriver” booklet sample and the approved “Perez v. LinkedIn” No. 22-726 booklets from 2023.

As required by US Supreme Court Rule 33.2, the original of any such document shall be signed by the party proceeding Pro Se or under any other applicable federal statute (ex. Title 5 U.S. Code 3331 “Military Officer Oath”).

God bless America,

By:


Alejandro Evaristo Perez



05 JUN 2023
Date

PRO SE PETITIONER, US HONORABLE VETERAN, US
ARMY OFFICER, AUTHOR, COPYRIGHT HOLDER IN
HIS OWN JURISDICTION, INNOVATOR, AND MAN
AFTER GOD'S HEART.

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OPINION BY APPEAL JUDGES WHO BROKE LEGAL
PRECEDENCE WHEN FAILING TO ENFORCE THE
AGREED-ON CASE OF “ROSSI V. MOTION PICTURE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA INC.” IN AN ATTEMPT TO
COMPRISE BETWEEN PARTIES, (APRIL 26, 2023)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

ALEJANDRO EVARISTO PEREZ, Pro Se Appellant

v.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY, Appellee

Case No. 22-20084

Before: Judge Jacques L. Wiener, Jr., Judge Jennifer W.
Elrod, Judge Kurt D. Engelhardt.

Plaintiff-Appellant Alejandro Evaristo Perez, proceeding pro se, sued “Disney Corporation”, a nonexistent entity, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. According to Perez, the “Disney Corporation” violated federal copyrights and antitrust laws by interfering with this relationship with non-party “Amazon Corporation.” Specifically, Perez contend that “Disney Corporation” “misguided” Amazon to stop selling his paperback novel, entitled “The Real Lord Vader-The Destroyer of Star Wars.” Because “Disney Corporation” does not exist, The Walt Disney Company, as the parent holding company for various Disney-affiliate entities, appeared for the purpose of filing a motion seeking dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction and lack of capacity. Concluding Perez’s allegations did not identify sufficient contacts between The Walt Disney Company and the State of Texas to support general or specific personal jurisdiction, the district court granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice. On appeal, Perez’s

arguments, even constructed illiberally given his pro set status, identify no reversible error in the district court's personal jurisdiction assessment. Although Pere reiterates the existence of "Disney" stores and various Disney-affiliated events in Texas, a subsidiary's contacts with the forum state generally are not imputed to a parent company if the subsidiary is operated as a distinct corporation. See *Frank v. PNK (Lake Charles) L.L.C.*, 947 F.3d 331, 338 (5th Cir. 2020) (CONTESTED CASELAW NOT RELATED TO COPYRIGHT HOLDERS IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION)(this court generally does not impute contacts across parents and subsidiaries for jurisdictional purposes) (citing *Southmark Corp. v. Life Investor, Inc.*, 851 F.2d 763, 773-75 [5th Cir. 1988]) (CONTESTED CASELAW NOT RELATED TO COPYRIGHT HOLDERS IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION). Perez's vague "Disney" references fall far short of demonstrating that an exception to this general principle applies here. And Perez's remaining

assertions – complaints about the district court’s docket management reveal no abuse of discretion. Accordingly, we affirm the district court’s ruling that it lacks personal jurisdiction over The Walt Disney Company. However, because a dismissal “for lack of jurisdiction” is not an “adjudication on the merits,” the dismissal ordered by the district court should have been without prejudice. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); *ITL Int’l, Inc. v. Café Soluble, S.A.*, 464 F. App’x 241, 244 (5th Cir.2012)(unpub.)(citing *Am.Realty Tr., Inc. V. Hamilton Lane Advisors, Inc.*, 115 F. App’x 662, 667 (5th Cir. 2004)(unpub.)) We therefore reverse the district court’s February 9, 2022 order to the extent that it dismisses “with prejudice” and remand with instructions to amend the order to specify that dismissal is “without prejudice.”

AFFIRMED IN PART; REVERSED IN PART; REMANDED.

OPINION BY THE FALLEN JUDGE KEITH ELLISON
WHO FAILED TO PROTECT THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER
IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION, WHO USED A LATE
INCOMPLETE MOTION TO DISMISS, IGNORED
CASELAW, AND VIOLATED MANY FEDERAL RULES OF
CIVIL PROCEDURES (FEBRUARY 09, 2022)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

ALEJANDRO EVARISTO PEREZ, Pro Se Plaintiff

v.

DISNEY CORPORATION, THE WALT DISNEY
COMPANY, ET LA, Defendant

Case No. TXSD 4:21-cv-00765

ORDER ADOPTING MEMORANDUM

AND RECOMMENDATION

Before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss filed by Defendant The Walt Disney Company (Doc. 7). This case was referred to (UNSIGNED) Magistrate Judge Same Sheldon IAW 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the Cost and Delay Reduction Plan under the Civil Justice Reform Act, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72. (Doc. 18.) On November 15, 2021, (UNSIGNED) Judge Sheldon issued a Memorandum and Recommendation (M&R), recommending that The Walt Disney Company's (LATE INCOMPLETE) Motion to Dismiss be granted. Plaintiff filed his objections on November 26, 2021. (Doc 43.) The Walt Disney Company filed its response on December 10, 2021 (Doc.45.) The case was reassigned to this Court after Judge Eskridge recusal on January 24, 2022. The Court held a hearing on Plaintiff's objections on February 8, 2022. As required by 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), the Court has conducted a de novo review of the portions of the M&R to which the objected. However, the Court agrees with the conclusions, and the

reasoning, of the M&R. Accordingly, the Court hereby ADOPTS the M&R in full. It is therefore ORDERED that: (1) Plaintiff's objection to the M&R (Doc. 43.) are OVERFULED; (2) Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 7) is GRANTED; (3) the case is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE; and (4) all other pending motions are DENIED AS MOOT. IT IS ORDERED. SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this the 9th day of February, 2022. SIGNED BY THE FALLEN JUDGE KEITH P. ELLISON WHO FAILED TO CITE THE ONLY AGREED-ON CASE LAW OF "ROSSI V. MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA INC., 9TH CIRCUIT, NO. 03-16034 (2004)" WHERE THE COURT FAVOR THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION; AND WHO INTENTIONALLY DID NOT EVEN MENTION THE WORD "COPYRIGHT" IN THE ORDER IN A CASE ABOUT COPYRIGHTS.

THE DENIAL OF INFORMAL PETITION FOR PANEL
REHEARING AND REHEARING EN BANC BY JUDGES
WHO FAILED LEGAL PRECEDENCE AND FAILED TO
ENFORCE THE AGREED-ON CASE OF “ROSSI V.
MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA INC.”
AS A COMPRISE BETWEEN PARTIES, (MAY 12, 2023)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

ALEJANDRO EVARISTO PEREZ, Pro Se Appellant

v.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY, Appellee

Case No. 22-20084

Before: Judge Wiener, Judge Elrod, Judge Engelhardt.

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Dear Mr. Perez, We will take no action on your petition for rehearing filed today. The time for filing a petition for rehearing under FED. R. APP. P. 40 has expired.

Sincerely, Lyle W. Cayce and Rebecca Leto. (CLERK AND DEPUTY CLERK WHO MAY NOT HAVE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INFORMAL PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING AND REHEARING EN BANC FILED BY THE PRO SE PETITIONER WAS A COURTESY FILING DUE TO THE JUDGMENT ORDER ALLOWING THE PRO SE PETITIONER TO FILED DIRECTLY TO THE US SUPREME COURT. THE PRO SE WANTED A DOCKET NOTICE OF SUCH A US SUPREME COURT FILING IS HAPPENING [THIS PETITION IS THE EVIDENCE], AND A LATE ATTEMPT FOR THE JUDGES TO ENFORCE ROSSI V. MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA INC., 9TH CIRCUIT, NO. 03-16034 (2004)) BEFORE THIS PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI IS SUBMITTED.