

No. 24-1270

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In the  
Supreme Court of the United States

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IN RE HAROLD JEAN-BAPTISTE,

ORIGINAL  
FILED  
APR 25 2025  
*Petitioner.* OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

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On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus  
to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

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PETITION FOR AN  
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS

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## **QUESTION PRESENTED**

Can the Federal Government and Judicial influence protect the Federal Bureau of Investigations from liability and accountability of Human Rights, Civil Rights violations to impeding someone from getting a higher education, employment and Second Amendment Rights?

## **PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS**

### **Petitioner**

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- Harold Jean-Baptiste

### **Respondents**

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- United States Department of Justice
- Pam Bondi, U.S. Attorney General
- Federal Bureau of Investigations
- Kash Patel, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigations
- Civil Process Clerk for the United States Attorney's Office, District of Columbia

### **Court to Whom Mandamus Should be Directed**

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- U.S. Court of Appeals,  
District of Columbia Circuit

## **LIST OF PROCEEDINGS**

U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit  
No. 24-5183

Harold Jean-Baptiste, *Appellant* v. United States  
Department of Justice, et al., *Appellees*

Date of Final Order: November 14, 2024

Date of Rehearing Denial: January 13, 2025

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U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia  
Civil Action No. 1:23-cv-01345-CJN

Harold Jean-Baptiste, *Plaintiff* v. Department of  
Justice, et al., *Defendants*

Date of Final Order: August 6, 2024

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## OPINIONS BELOW

The ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, was entered on November 14, 2024 (App.1a), the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the U.S. District Court rulings base on the Defendants' influence on the Courts to protect a government institution from liability and violation of the law. The complaint has overwhelming evidence of images, emails and witnesses of the violations of the law and the Defendants never responded to the summons or filed notice of appearance in U.S. Court of Appeals, therefore the Courts should of issue default judgment because of the Defendants' influence on the Courts and Judicial interference the Petitioner was denied a fair ruling on the case.

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruling lacks all frame of legal judgment and is immersed with Judicial bias to protect the Defendants, based on Defendants' influence on the Courts. If there is only one set of rules for the Courts, why would the Courts ignore the rules that govern the Courts willfully, outside of Judicial interference and the Federal government influence. The petition is filed for a Writ of Mandamus to correct the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia based Judicial interference and inexcusable neglect.



## **JURISDICTION**

The summary order of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit was entered on November 14, 2024. (App.1a). A timely filed petition for rehearing was denied on January 13, 2025. (App.6a). The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1651, the All Writs Act.



## **RULE 20 STATEMENT**

This petition is filed under the provisions of Sup. Ct. R. 20. Petitioner seeks mandamus directing the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to accept jurisdiction, and direct the District Court for the District of Columbia to grant jurisdiction and reopen the Petitioners lawsuit filed in D.C. District Court No. 1:23-cv-1345. The Petitioner has exhausted remedies in the highest appellate court in the circuit; therefore, this petition is properly before the U.S. Supreme Court.



## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

### **U.S. Const., amend. I**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peace-

ably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**U.S. Const., amend. XIV, sec. 1**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



**STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

The Petitioner filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia individually on behalf of himself against United States Department of Justice, et al., who discriminated against the Petitioner, subjected to a Human Rights, Civil Rights violation, and inhuman treatment. The Defendants purposely and willfully wanted the Petitioner to suffer by violating the Petitioner's Civil Rights, Human Rights and discriminated on the Petitioner as retaliation for filing complaints with DOJ FBI Inspector General for exposing a white supremacy group within the FBI cruel criminal behaviors. The U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia dismiss the lawsuit without merit despite the Defendants not appearing in Court, the Defendants' influence on the Courts and Judicial interference prevented a fair ruling to protect the Defendants from liability. The Petitioner appealed the

ruling to U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, to overturn the errors of the U.S. District Court but the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit affirmed the U.S. District Court ruling based on influence on the Courts.

The Petitioner prays the Supreme Court overturn the errors of U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and reinstate the Petitioner's due process and set a precedence the Courts must have one set of rules for everyone even if the Defendants are the Federal government and should be held accountable for violations of the law. Most importantly to maintain the integrity of the Judicial System and set a precedence to ensure that rule of law matters, a fair Judicial process and make sure this never ever happens to someone else in the future. The Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus is before the Supreme Court on the merits the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia applied the law incorrectly, denied due process, First Amendment Right to Petition, unfair Judicial review, error, mistake, inexcusable neglect and public interest.

The Judicial Branch is the check and balance to government behavior and must be independent from Federal government influence and the Courts must stand firm and hold anyone accountable for violations of the law, even if it's a government institution, one set rule of law applies to everyone before the Court and no statute backs the FBI to violate the law in the most cruel way to deny someone of an a higher education, employment and right to bear arms for safety. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruling is reeking with bias and a *blasphemy of justice* that the most esteem Judicial System in the world to not adhere to influence of

the Defendants and not hold the Defendants accountable and unapologetic disregard for the rule of the law and the rules of the Court.



## **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

The Petitioner contends that the Supreme Court should grant a Writ of Mandamus to review the cases based on the inexcusable error of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, applied the law incorrectly, unfair Judicial review, denial of First Amendment Right to Petition, error, mistake and inexcusable neglect. The U.S. Court of Appeals decision on this case was flawed based on Judicial neglect and Defendants' influence on the Courts. The Petitioner filed the lawsuit to seek justice and fair Judicial review, based on the oath of service taken by every Judge in the United States in all U.S. District Courts. The U.S. Court of Appeals denying the Petitioner's due process when proper jurisdiction exists is a grave injustice by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Regardless if the Petitioner is "Pro Se", a fair Judicial review should not be obstructed the U.S. Court of Appeals and prays the Supreme Court grant a review and correct the improper application of the law and set a precedence the Petitioner is entitle to an education, employment and the Courts cannot protect a government institution from violation of the law on an American Citizen, the Courts bias is a *blasphemy of justice*.

## I. U.S. DISTRICT COURT APPLIED THE LAW INCORRECTLY.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit applied the law incorrectly by dismissing the case for frivolous reasons despite the Defendants not appearing in Court, when the case was appeal on under jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. § 1291, 28 U.S.C. § 1292 and 28 U.S.C. § 1295. Even early in the Judicial System the Supreme Court stated, “one system of law in one portion of its territory and another system in another, provided it did not encroach upon the proper jurisdiction of the United States, nor abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws in the same district, nor deprive him of his rights without due process of law”, *see Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U.S. 581, 598 (1900). The U.S. Court of Appeals should apply one system of law for every case present before the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals failure to recognized violation of law and the clear evidence of facts on this case, was an error of judgement and applied the law incorrectly based on Judicial influence from the Defendants. “The Court has no authority to enact rules that “abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right.” *Ibid.* Pursuant to this authority, the Court promulgated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to “govern the procedure in the United States district courts in all suits of a civil nature”, *see Cooter Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 384, 391 (1990). The U.S. Court of Appeals applied the law incorrectly; the proper ruling of the case is within the U.S. Court of Appeals jurisdiction and to obstruct the Court jurisdiction is applying the law incorrectly and Judicial error. The Supreme Court stated, “cases must be ack-

nowledged to have diluted the absolute purity of the rule that Article III jurisdiction is always an antecedent question, none of them even approaches approval of a doctrine of “hypothetical jurisdiction” that enables a court to resolve contested questions of law”, *see Steel Co. v. Citizens for Better Env’t*, 523 U.S. 83, 101 (1998). The Supreme Court stated when “the District Court has jurisdiction of this cause.

It was error to dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction, *see Doud v. Hodge*, 350 U.S. 485, 487 (1956). The Supreme Court stated, “acting within its proper jurisdiction, has given the parties a full and fair opportunity to litigate federal claims, and thereby has shown itself willing and able to protect federal rights”, *see Allen v. McCurry*, 449 U.S. 90, 104 (1980).

The U.S. Court of Appeals error in ruling was not based on any facts but Judicial bias and violated the Petitioner’s fundamental rights for due process and a fair Judicial review. The Supreme Court stated, “traditional purpose of confining a district court to a lawful exercise of its jurisdiction or to compel it to exercise its proper jurisdiction”, *see Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90, 95 n.2 (1967). The Supreme Court stated, even if such difficulties may not be insuperable, vexing problems of courts with proper jurisdiction of the law must be applied correctly, *see Foley Bros. v. Filardo*, 336 U.S. 281, 299 (1949). The Supreme Court stated, “That Judicial power, as we have seen, is the right to determine actual controversies arising between adverse litigants, duly instituted in courts of proper jurisdiction”, *see Liberty Warehouse Co. v. Grannis*, 273 U.S. 70, 75 (1927). The U.S. Court of Appeals had proper jurisdiction failed to apply the law accordingly when

proper jurisdiction of law existed, that failure to apply the law correctly was Judicial an error.

## **II. DENIED FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO PETITION.**

The freedom of petition clause guarantees that Americans can petition the government, entity or individual to redress their grievances without fear of retribution or punishment. This was an important principle valued by the Founding Fathers, in orchestrating the laws that govern the Court. The freedom of petition clause played an important role in the Civil Rights petition for every person in America. At the earliest occurrence in the Judicial System, the Court stated, "It is a right which the party can claim; and if he shows himself entitled to it on the facts in the record, there is no discretion in the Court to withhold it.

A refusal is error — Judicial error — which this Court is bound to correct when the matter, as in this instance, is fairly before it. That the order asked for by Petitioner should have been granted, seems to us very clear", *see Railroad Company v. Soutter*, 69 U.S. 510, 522 (1864). FBI Agents collectively used government technology to make an American Citizen suffer as retaliation for exposing serious violations of the law by this white supremacy group within the FBI and why in the world would the Courts not want to hold the Defendants accountable for violation of the law and not showing up in Court, outside of influence on the Courts.

The Defendants are the government it utilizes its power and influence on the Courts to protect them from liability, therefore destroying the premise the Courts must be independent in a democratic society.

It's a grave injustice where the Courts would want to deny the Petitioner justice of such a gruesome act by the FBI to deny someone of getting a higher education and employment, outside of influence on the Courts why would an independent Court ignore all the rules of the Court and rule in defilement of the Court rules. It's imperative that in a democratic society or the experience of having a democracy the Courts must be independent from the influence of the Federal government to suppress justice and to maintain the fabric of a democratic society. The Department of Justice must not mean justice anymore, we should just say it, for an institution of justice to impose influence on the Court to stop someone for getting a higher education and employment is beyond an immoral act.

The Supreme Court must overturn the ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and state "*when was the Petitioner not a human being*" that his life did not matter for justice or get a higher education and employment for livelihood, and the Courts lost faith in justice to shelter violation of the law on a Blackman in American, by a government institution. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruling was sugar coat and what the ruling really said was "*you're black human being in American and your life is insignificant*". Past precedence of the Court stated, "We hold that such claims are properly analyzed under the Fourth Amendment's "objective reasonableness" standard, rather than under a substantive due process standard", *see Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 388 (1989). Having the Right to Petition for a fair hearing and due process is guiding the foundation for the Judicial System, to obstruct that would derail the guiding principles of foundation of democracy

is built on. Past Courts stated, “we recognized that the right of access to the Courts is an aspect of the First Amendment Right to Petition”, *see Bill Johnson’s Restaurants, Inc. v. Nat’l Labor Relations Bd.*, 461 U.S. 731, 741 (1983). The obstruction of the Right to Petition by past Court stated, “The Right to Petition the Courts cannot be so handicapped”, *see Railroad Trainmen v. Virginia Bar*, 377 U.S. 1, 7 (1964). “It must be underscored that this Court has recognized the “Right to Petition as one of the most precious of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights”, *see Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*, 138 S.Ct. 1945, 1954 (2018).

The U.S. Court of Appeal’s ruling hindered the Petitioner’s right to fair due process before the Court, therefore depriving the Petitioner’s First Amendment Right to Petition in a non-bias Court. Past Court stated, “to any original party or intervenor of right seeking relief from extraordinarily prejudicial interlocutory orders, including the right to appeal from a final judgment and the Right to Petition”, *see Stringfellow v. Concerned Neighbors in Action*, 480 U.S. 370, 385 (1987). The U.S. Court of Appeals impeded the Petitioner’s Right to a fair Petition is an abuse of the Judicial System guidelines for providing a fair Judicial review for a Petitioner, therefore the Supreme Court should not allow this abuse of the Judicial System and set a precedence to correct it.

According to past Court, “the right of access to the Courts, the Right to Petition is substantive rather than procedural and therefore “cannot be obstructed, regardless of the procedural means applied”, *see Franco v. Kelly*, 854 F.2d 584, 589 (2d Cir. 1988). Most importantly past Court stated, “The right of individuals to pursue legal redress for claims that have a reasonable

basis in law or fact is protected by the First Amendment Right to Petition and the Fourteenth Amendment right to substantive due process”, *see Snyder v. Nolen*, 380 F.3d 279, 291 (7th Cir. 2004). Nothing in the First Amendment itself suggests that the First Amendment Right to Petition for redress of grievances only attaches when the petitioning takes a specific form, *see Pearson v. Welborn*, 471 F.3d 732, 741 (7th Cir. 2006).

It is by now well established that access to the Courts is protected by the First Amendment Right to Petition for redress of grievances, *see Wilson v. Thompson*, 593 F.2d 1375, 1387 (5th Cir. 1979). The Supreme Court stated, “held that the First Amendment Right to Petition the government includes the right to file other civil actions in Court that have a reasonable basis in law or fact”, *see Silva v. Vittorio*, 658 F.3d 1090, 1102 (9th Cir. 2011). “Meaningful access to the Courts is a fundamental Constitutional Right, grounded in the First Amendment Right to Petition and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment due process clauses”, *see Johnson v. Atkins*, 999 F.2d 99, 100 (5th Cir. 1993). The United States Supreme Court has recognized “the Right to Petition as one of the most precious of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights”, *see Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*, 138 S.Ct. 1945, (1946).

The Supreme Court should look at the gravity of allegations and to deny a “Pro Se” Petitioner from having due process before the Court and the severity of the allegations by the respondent and denying the Petitioner’s right to due process and implies the respondents are above the law and can get away with denying an American Citizen of getting a higher education, *this is worse than a slave master behavior* for

the Courts to not impeded such behavior. The Supreme Court stated, “At its core, the right to due process reflects a fundamental value in our American constitutional system. Our understanding of that value is the basis upon which we have resolved”, *see Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 374 (1971). The Supreme Court should examine more precisely the weight of First Amendment Right to Petition in fair manner by the Constitution, the calamity of the Federal Laws violations presented by the Petitioner who is filing “Pro Se” the opportunity to a fair due process.

First, the risk of an erroneous deprivation of the law since the respondent never responded or gave notice of appearance to the U.S. Court of Appeals, therefore the U.S. Court of Appeals should have issued an order of default judgment since the respondent failed to respond in 14 days “after receiving a docketing notice from the circuit clerk” and no notice of appearance according to Cir Rules U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit rule 6(b)(ii). According to Cir Rules U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia Circuit rule 15(b)(2) the Defendants never responded in 21 days and the U.S. Court of Appeals failed to enter judgement for the relief requested, why would the Court ignore the rules of the Court outside of the Defendants influence and Judicial interference. The Petitioner’s fair due process was denied, and the concept of the Judicial System is to provide a fair Judicial review; the U.S. Court of Appeals ruling was an error to deny the Petitioner’s right to due process in applying the law correctly and fair due process.

### **III. ERRORS, MISTAKES, AND INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT.**

The U.S. Court of Appeals ignored the rule of the Court and made an error in judgment to affirm the lower

Court ruling, which was inexcusable neglect. The U.S. Court of Appeals clearly had jurisdiction to correct the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, not doing so was inexcusable error and neglect. The errors, mistakes and inexcusable neglect by the U.S. Court of Appeals denied the Petitioner a fair Judicial review. In *United States v. Olano*, 507 U.S. 725 (1993), the U.S. Supreme Court established three conditions that must be met before a Court may consider exercising its discretion to correct the error.

First, there must be an error that has not been intentionally relinquished or abandoned. Second, the error must be plain—that is to say, clear, or obvious. Third, the error must have affected the Petitioner substantial rights. To satisfy this third condition, the Petitioner ordinarily must show a reasonable probability that, but for the error, the outcome of the proceedings would have been different, as noted in *Cameron v. Seitz*, 38 F.3d 264 (1994).

The U.S. Court of Appeals actions were a clear error and affected the outcome of the Judicial proceeding. Prior Courts stated, “Remedies for Judicial error may be cumbersome but the injury flowing from an error generally is not irreparable, and orderly processes are imperative to the operation of the adversary system of justice”, *see Maness v. Meyers*, 419 U.S. 449, 460 (1975). Prior Court have stated “the Court must view the evidence in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is made and give that party the benefit of all reasonable inferences”, *see Cameron v. Seitz*, 38 F.3d 264 (1994). The Supreme Court stated,

The equitable powers of Courts of law over their own process to prevent abuse, oppression, and injustice are inherent and equally

extensive and efficient, as is also their power to protect their own jurisdiction. . . . In whatever form, the remedy is administered, whether according to a procedure in equity or at law, the rights of the parties will be preserved and protected against Judicial error, and the final decree or judgment will be reviewable, by appeal or writ of error, according to the nature of the case

*See Krippendorf v. Hyde*, 110 U.S. 276 (1884).

U.S. Const. amend. XIV does not guarantee due process, assure immunity from Judicial error. It is only miscarriages of such gravity and magnitude that they cannot be expected to happen in an enlightened system of justice, or be tolerated by it if they do, that cause the Court to intervene to review, in the name of the federal constitution.

*See Stein v. New York*, 346 U.S. 156 (1953).

The Supreme Court stated, "It is a right which the party can claim; and if he shows himself entitled to it on the facts in the record, there is no discretion in the Court to withhold it. A refusal is error—Judicial error—which this Court is bound to correct when the matter, as in this instance, is fairly before it", *see Milwaukie & M.R. Co. v. Soutter*, 69 U.S. 510 (1864). The Supreme Court stated,

That risk of unnecessary deprivation of liberty particularly undermines the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of Judicial proceedings in the context of a plain guidelines error because guideline's miscalculations ultimately result from Judicial error, as the District

Court is charged in the first instance with ensuring the Guidelines range it considers is correct.

*See Rosales-Mireles v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. (1897).

Prior Court stated, “The doctrine of stare decisis allows us to revisit an earlier decision where experience with its application reveals that it is unworkable,” *see Payne v. Tennessee*, 501 U.S. 808, 827, 111 S.Ct. 2597, 115 L.Ed.2d 720 (1991). The U.S. Court of Appeals errors on the case is unworkable because the ruling on the case was not applied to rules and law that governs the Court. Prior Court ruling on errors stated,

Experience is all the more instructive when the decision in question rejected a claim of unconstitutional vagueness. Unlike other Judicial mistakes that need correction, the error of having rejected a vagueness challenge manifests itself precisely in subsequent Judicial decisions: “a black hole of confusion and uncertainty” that frustrates any effort to impart “some sense of order and direction

*United States v. Vann*, 660 F.3d 771, 787 (CA4 2011).

The U.S. Court of Appeals did not follow the law correctly; the Defendants’ influence on the Courts created a sense of confusion in the ruling, the Supreme Court can provide clarity on how the Court should follow the rule of law that governs the Judicial system and reverse the U.S. Court of Appeals Order and apply the law correctly. “It is a judge’s duty to decide all cases within his jurisdiction that are brought before him. . . . His errors may be corrected on appeal, but he should not have to fear that unsatisfied litigants may hound him with litigation”,

*see Forrester v. White*, 484 U.S. 219, 227, 108 S.Ct. 538, 98 L.Ed.2d 555 (1988). Prior Court have provided insights on evaluating Judicial neglect, “To determine whether any of a judge’s actions were taken outside his Judicial capacity, the “nature of the act” is examined, *i.e.*, whether it is a function normally performed by a judge, and to the expectations of the parties, *i.e.*, whether they dealt with the judge in his Judicial capacity”, *see Cameron v. Seitz*, 38 F.3d 264 (1994). Prior Court stated, “Judicial error, is the requirement that judges write opinions providing logical reasons for treating one situation differently from another”, *see Arkansas Writers’ Project, Inc. v. Ragland*, 481 U.S. 221, 235 (1987). The U.S. Court of Appeals never provide any explanation or logical reasons for treating the Petitioner differently when apply the rules that govern the Court.

Prior Court stated, “Rule 60(b)(1) “may be invoked for the correction of Judicial error, but only to rectify an obvious error of law, apparent on the record”, *see United States v. City of New Orleans*, 947 F.Supp.2d 601, 624 (E.D. La. 2013). Past Court stated, ““facially obvious” Judicial error in its decision and finds that the factual and legal conclusions in the court’s order are “arguable.” Therefore, relief is unavailable under Rule 60(b)(1)”, *see Watson v. City of Kansas City, Kansas*, Civil Action No. 99-2106-CM, at \*18 (D. Kan. Apr. 12, 2002).

The U.S. Court of Appeals Judicial interference applied the law different, made an error and ignored the rules of the Court, therefore inexcusable neglect by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The U.S. Court of Appeals actions on the case were uncharacteristic of sound legal judgment and it is inexcusable neglect by the U.S. Court

of Appeals and denied the Petitioner a fair Judicial review. The U.S. Court of Appeals made a mistake, error and inexcusable neglect in applying the law correctly, by not issuing default judgment since the respondent did not appear before the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the ruling was an error without clear legal merit or respect for the rule law that govern the U.S. Court of Appeals.

#### **IV. PUBLIC INTEREST.**

It's in the public interest that the Supreme Court apply the law correctly as a result of the respondent failure to appear before the U.S. Court of Appeals or gave notice of appearance to the U.S. Court of Appeals therefore the rule of law must be applied accordingly based on the rules of the U.S. Court of Appeals. According to the rules of the Court non-appearance in the U.S. Court of Appeals is subjected to default judgment or provide the Petitioner a full fact-finding Judicial review. It's in public interest that the Supreme Court maintained the integrity of the Judicial System because the rule of law matters, and law-abiding straightforward rulings must always be considered when applying the law and to ensure that errors of the U.S. Court of Appeals are corrected and maintain Judicial equality.

The Defendants evil nature wanted the make the Petitioner suffer as retaliation for filing Color of Law complaint with DOJ FBI Inspector General and violated the Petitioner's Civil Rights because of Supreme Court case #21-1175 immunity was confirmed by the Supreme Court, which is an *imputation of guilt* as stated by the Supreme Court, the Defendants can't gaslight the Supreme Court the FBI have a track record of violating the law and got way with conspiracy to murder and

attempted murder by agents of the law, the ultimate violation of the public trust.

The Supreme Court stated, “legislative immunity and a pardon. They are substantial. The latter carries an imputation of guilt; acceptance a confession of it.”, *see Burdick v. United States*, 236 U.S. 79, 94 (1915). It’s in the public interest that the Supreme Court set a precedence that the Courts must have independence from the government in ruling any case and to reinstated the confidence in the Court to protect the public interest strong faith in an independent Judicial System, that the Court ruling is based on fact of the law, not Judicial bias base on Judicial interference and influence by the Federal government to protect them.

The Supreme Court stated, “the balancing exercise in some other case might require us to make a somewhat more precise determination regarding the significance of the public interest and the historical importance of the events in question”, *see Nat'l Archives & Records Admin. v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157, 175 (2004). It’s in the public interest that the Supreme Court intervene in matters that would set a good precedence for the public interest to uphold the rule of law in the Judicial System independence from influence and that any errors of the lower Courts will be corrected by the Supreme Court and prevent Judicial bias or inexcusable neglect. It is not mere avoidance of a trial, but avoidance of a trial that would imperil a substantial public interest, that counts when asking whether an order is “effectively” unreviewable or hinder the public interest to prevent the similar allegations in this case, *see Will v. Hallock*, 546 U.S. 345, 353 (2006).

When factors are profoundly serious violation of law by a party it’s the Court duty to consider the effect

of the public interest, in the public interest and should be construed liberally in furtherance of their purpose and, if possible, so as to avoid incongruous results, *see B.P. Steamboat Co. v. Norton*, 284 U.S. 408 (1932). In applying any reasonableness standard, including one of constitutional dimension, an argument that the public interest demands a particular rule must receive careful consideration, the effect of obliviousness to factors that would protect the public interest would be a stain to the Court function in the society, *see Camara v. Municipal Court*, 387 U.S. 523, 533 (1967). It's in the public interest that Supreme Court does not let Defendants influence on the Court hinder how the U.S. Court of Appeals ruling are made, or deteriorate what guiding principles the Judicial System stands for, that the Judicial System is the check in balance to Federal government activity and must be impartial for government influence and all rulings are based on facts of the law and Judicial honor to not be bias.

The Petitioner is a human being not a slave to be denied an education or employment, and the Supreme Court must reinstate that to the Defendants the Petitioner's livelihood and life matters just like theirs, when was the Petitioner not a human being to stop from getting an education or employment, the FBI does not have any law authorizing FBI Special Agents to violate the law on an American Citizen in such a cruel way and the Courts look the other way, this is a *blasphemy of justice*. The Defendants have no defense on this topic, the only strategy is to pressure the Courts with their influence to deny the truth and that horrible people within the FBI would violate the law in this cruel manner and it's in the public interest

that all Courts rulings are independent of government influence and not have a *blasphemy of justice*.



## CONCLUSION

The Petitioner prays a Writ of Mandamus is granted to correct the errors of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and not let the Federal Bureau of Investigations get away with denying an American Citizen from getting a higher education and employment, slavery ended and everyone in American is entitled to higher education and employment. A team of FBI Agents collectively as a white supremacy group wanted to make the Petitioner suffer by all means necessary for daring to file lawsuits against the FBI for profoundly serious allegations and filing color of law complaints against them and because the Petitioner is a Blackman the mission was simple let's try to end his life multiple times in case 23-cv-00432-RC in District of Columbia, #24-cv-01152-VEC and 23-mc-02683-PKC in Southern District of New York and 23-cv-22761-KMM in Southern District of Florida still pending, since all the attempts on his life was not successful the next logical steps was let's treat him like a slave or slave master and deny him the most fundamental privileges for a human being to get an education and have employment because his a Blackman.

Why in the universe or galaxy would the most esteemed Judicial System in the world does not hold the Defendants accountable for violations of the law and Human Right violations in the worst way like *slave*

*masters used to do to slaves*, outside of Judicial interference and the Federal government influence on the Courts. These profound serious claims in the complaints are a travesty to the Defendants and used all its power to influence the Courts to suppress justice and not honor justice. The duty of the Courts in our society is to be non-bias, independent of government influence and even hold government institutions accountable regardless of the nature of the case and no institution has the privilege or law backing them to deny a human being from a higher education and employment at will.

The nature of the case is an insult to humanity that the Courts would not want justice to prevail in society of rules of law that apply to everyone. The Petitioner prays the Supreme Court imposes its independence and rejects the Defendants' influence on the Courts and respectfully asks the Supreme Court to hold the Defendants accountable to prevent this experience from happening to someone else in the future, slavery ended, the Petitioner doesn't have a slave master, getting higher education and employment is fundamental privilege in our society. No government intuition of law can violate the law continuously like a slave master and deny someone from getting an education or employment, such behavior is inhuman in our society for the Judicial System to not hold the Defendants accountable.

*Last time the Petitioner checked he was a human being and not a slave to be punished and it's a blasphemy of justice for a democratic Judicial System to ignore the rules of law, and completely disregard the rules of the Courts when the Federal government violates the law, it's imperious in a healthy democratic*

*society the rule of the Judicial Branch must always be of virtue to establish the confidence in a democratic republic.*

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