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► **Supreme Court of the United States**

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Re: Supplemental letter for Petition for Writ of Certiorari in 24-554

To the Honorable Office of Supreme Court of the United States Clerk:



My petition 24-554 was submitted in November 2023 and is currently pending before the Supreme Court. This letter is inspired after reading the **2024 Year-End Report**¹, published on December 31.

Here are some highlights that caught my attention:

- The final threat to judicial independence is defiance of judgments lawfully entered by courts of competent jurisdiction... But judicial independence is undermined unless the other branches are firm in their responsibility to enforce the court's decrees. *Id* at 7-8.
- [m]ultiple state governors sought to defy court orders to desegregate schools **in the South**. The courage of federal judges to uphold the law in the face of massive local opposition ... are strong testaments to the relationship between **judicial independence and the rule of law in our Nation's history**...It is not in the nature of judicial work to make everyone happy. Nevertheless, for the past several decades, the decisions of the courts, popular or not, have been followed, and the Nation has avoided the ... Within the past few years, however, elected officials from across the political spectrum have raised the specter of open disregard for federal court rulings. These dangerous suggestions, however sporadic, must be soundly rejected. *Id* at 8.
- The federal courts **must** do their part to preserve the public's confidence in our institutions. We judges **must** stay in our assigned areas of responsibility and do our level best to handle those responsibilities fairly. *Id* at 9.

I am a pro se litigant, a first-generation Chinese immigrant who came to this county in the age of late 20s, with no US degree. My petition arises from the state district court's denial of my judicial access to the Article I privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by refusing to assign a cause number.

Here are my concerns, inspired by Chief Justice's verbiage.

- The threat to judicial confidence lies in the defiance of Constitutions established by the Founding Fathers. Judicial integrity is undermined if

¹ Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., **2024 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary** (Dec. 31, 2024), <https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2024year-endreport.pdf>.

the judiciary fails to remain firm in its responsibility to enforce Constitutions.

- Multiple state actors have sought to defy the Constitution to deprive individuals of judicial access in the South. Does this Court still have the courage to uphold the Constitutions in the face of massive local opposition? It is not in the nature of judicial work to make every lower court judge happy. Nevertheless, for the past several decades and into the future, the Constitutions must be followed.
- The state judicial actors have disregarded Article I privilege, as Yan has alleged. These dangerous practices, however sporadic, **must** be firmly rejected by this Court.
- The federal courts must do their part to preserve the public's confidence in judiciary. This Court must stay in the assigned areas of responsibility and do the best to handle those responsibilities fairly.

"There is of course no place for violence directed at judges for doing their job." *Id* at 5. However, when a non-Article III judge (Master/Referee/Associate Judge) signed a 60-page falsified Temporary Restraining Order against a person—depriving them of core rights without a hearing and without even a petition being filed—that meets the definition of tyranny (legislating, prosecuting, and judicially adjudicating), not job. Well, not exactly, tyranny can be a life-tenure job as well.

State lower court judges have been legislating from the bench, using Temporary Restraining Orders as a vehicle. While every word in legislation must be fully debated in Congress before becoming effective, the judiciary can easily bypass this process, issue a 60-100 pages order, filled with statutory language, enforceable against American citizens' core rights—one person at a time.

Unreviewable judicial decisions are not a part of judicial independence; they constitute judicial tyranny and prevent judicial fraud from being exposed. If we all agree that the Second Amendment is not the solution to challenge a court decree,

this Court must address the American people and provide an answer: what is the cure? The cure is built in the Constitution.

The Founding Fathers designed a safety valve to prevent the rise of this type of tyranny, known as **the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus**. The state lower courts collectively undermined this safeguard for their own convenience by refusing to grant a cause number (denying judicial access) to uphold the tyranny, probably have been doing it for decades.

Because this Court previously stopped the executive branch from depriving individuals of constitutional civil rights in the South, the American people surely remember and appreciate that it “avoided the standoffs that plagued the 1950s and 1960s.” *Id.* at 8. My petition asks this Court to stop the judicial branch from depriving individuals of constitutional civil privileges in the South. Seventy years later, will this Court do better?

I would like Chief Justice and other Justices to spend 2 minutes to ready this letter. Thank you and Happy New Year!

Respectfully submitted,



Conghua “Arnold” Yan

A Proud Self-Represented Counsel

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