

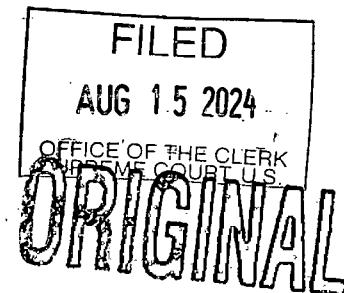
24-6401
No.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Rachel Robertson,

v.

President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.
In his individual and official capacity



*ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FEDERAL SIXTH CIRCUIT*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The questions presented are as follows:

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1. Whether the President of the United States can be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. § 242 for using the power of his Executive office to violate the constitutionally protected rights of American citizens.
2. Whether the issuance of Executive orders by the President of the United States which violate American citizens' constitutionally protected rights are protected under "absolute Presidential immunity".
3. Whether a VICTIM of Conduct which violates Title 18 Section 242 can bring a civil suit under the BIVENS doctrine against the President of the United States.
4. Whether the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution places the power of the Government back into the hands of the people when the current government is Despotic in nature.

(i)

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING AND RELATED PROCEEDINGS

The parties to the proceeding below are as follows:

The petitioner is Rachel L. Robertson, a *pro se filer* who has requested for counsel and to file *in forma pauperis*. She was Plaintiff in the District court and Appellant in the Sixth circuit court of appeals. Petitioner has requested a class action lawsuit against the Biden Administration in which she is representing all the American citizens who are victims of the Biden Administration's violations of the Citizens' constitutionally protected Rights.

Respondents are Joseph R. Biden Jr in his Individual and Official capacity as President of the United States from January 20, 2021 until January 19, 2025, and Harmeet Dhillon Assistant Attorney general for the Civil Rights Division U.S. Department of Justice. Joseph R. Biden Jr was the Defendant in the District Court and Appellees in the Court of appeals. As of January 20, 2025, Harmeet Dhillon is now the Assistant Attorney General Of the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division.

The Related Proceedings are:

1. *Robertson v. Biden* Case No. 23-3942 (6th Cir.) Judgement

Entered June 20, 2024;

2. *Robertson v. Biden*, No. 23-cv-02473 (S.D. OH) Judgment

Entered October 17, 2023

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Introduction

The power of the Executive Branch is vested in the President of the United States, who also acts as head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The President is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws written by Congress and, to that end, appoints the heads of the federal agencies, including the Cabinet. The Vice President is also part of the Executive Branch, ready to assume the Presidency should the need arise.

The Cabinet and independent federal agencies are responsible for the day-to-day enforcement and administration of federal laws. These departments and agencies have missions and responsibilities as widely divergent as those of the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency, the Social Security Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Including members of the armed forces, the Executive Branch employs more than 4 million Americans.

The President

The President is both the head of state and head of government of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Under Article II of the Constitution, the President is responsible for the execution and enforcement of the laws created by Congress. Fifteen executive departments — each led by an appointed member of the President's Cabinet — carry out the day-to-day administration of the federal government. They are joined in this by other executive agencies such as the CIA and Environmental Protection Agency, the heads of which are not part of the Cabinet, but who are under the full authority of the President.

The President also appoints the heads of more than 50 independent federal commissions, such as the Federal Reserve Board or the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as federal judges, ambassadors, and other federal offices. The Executive Office of the President (EOP) consists of the immediate staff to the President, along with entities such as the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

The President has the power either to sign legislation into law or to veto bills enacted by Congress, although Congress may override a veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses. The Executive Branch conducts diplomacy with other nations and the President has the power to negotiate and sign treaties, which the Senate ratifies.

The President can issue executive orders, which direct executive officers or

clarify and further existing laws. The President also has the power to extend pardons and clemencies for federal crimes.

With these powers come several responsibilities, among them a constitutional requirement to “from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.”..... <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/the-executive-branch/>

Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. knows the laws of the United States of America. He was elected to the Senate in 1972 and was reelected six times and was Delaware’s longest serving senator. He was vice-president under President Obama. Yet,

On September 9, 2021, Joseph R. Biden Jr. used the color of his executive office to

issue an

unconstitutional mandate which violated the appellant’s federally protected rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the constitution of the United States of America. Joseph R. Biden continued to use his “authority” to coerce social media platforms to censor speech opposed to his Covid-19 vaccinations, mask mandates, and treatments.

The questions presented to the court in this petition for Writ of Certiorari sets a precedent of the question of whether a president is immune from a criminal subpoena when he uses his office as President of the United States to trample on the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights of the citizens of the United States and commits a crime under 18 U.S.C. § 242. Appellant is confident that this court will make a fair decision concerning these unprecedented charges.

OPINIONS BELOW

The district court's opinion and judgement dismissing the suit is reported at case:
2:23-cv-02473-JLG-CMV Doc # 13 Filed: 10/17/20 PAGE ID 149-150 with Judgment
on PAGE ID 151.

The Sixth circuit order and Judgment is reported at Case: 2:23-cv-02473-JLG-CMV
Doc# :19-1 Filed: 04/15/2024 PAGEID# 192-196 and a mandate were filed post
appellant's petition or Rehearing *en banc* can be found at Case: 2:23-cv-02473-JLG-
CMV Doc# :19-1 Filed: 04/15/2024 PAGEID# 197-198.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction over this writ for certiorari under 28 U.S.C.

§§1254(1),1651(a), and 2101(f)

To the extent the petition seeks review of the order dates April 15, 2024 (Appendix D) by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeal in case No. 23-3942, for which a petition for rehearing was denied on June 12, 2024 (Appendix B).

Petitioner filed a Writ of Certiorari within the 90 days window to file a Petition for Writ of Certiorari on August 5, 2024, in which the clerk of the Supreme Court returned to her for her to fix errors. Petitioner hand delivered her petition again on August 15, 2024 in which the clerk again returned her petition and said that she had 60 days to return a new one; stating that only a person admitted to practice before the court is allowed to submit a writ of certiorari in which the petitioner did not find this fact in the Rules of the SUPREME COURT. Petitioner filed once again on October 8, 2024 and again her petition was returned to her and the clerk stating that if the petitioner was filing *in forma pauperis*, she need not include her money order for \$300.

Petitioner filed again on December 9, 2024 and again, Emily Walker the clerk of courts returned the petitioner's paperwork stating that the petitioner could not file a Motion to an individual Justice and that Petitioner had 60 days to correct and return her Petition.

Today, January 17, 2025, Petitioner is now filing her Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court along with her motion to file *in forma pauperis* and has changed the names of Individual's who are also to be served with a copy of this writ to the names of the New Trump Administration offices including: Pam Bondi, Attorney General of the United States of America, Harmeet Dhillon, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, and to John Sauer, Solicitor General of the United States of America.

The basis for jurisdiction is under Sup. Ct. R. 10(c) of the Rules of the Supreme court in which in this case, A United States Court of Appeals has decided an important question of federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, STATUTES,
ORDINANCES, AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED IN THIS CASE**

1. 18 U.S.C § 242 Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law -Whoever, under the color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any state, territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution of laws of the United states,...shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section....shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2023-title18/pdf/USCODE-2023-title18-partI-chap13-sec242.pdf>

2. The United States Constitution-First Amendment 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 peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-1/>

3. The United States Constitution-Fourteenth Amendment -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. <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-14/>

4. The United States Constitution-Tenth Amendment -The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-10/>

5. 40 U.S.C. § 101- On September 9, 2021, President Biden Attempted to use this act to enforce vaccination on American Workers

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2022-title40/pdf/USCODE-2022-title40-subtitleI-chap1-subchapI-sec101.pdf>

<https://www.c-span.org/video/?514532-1/president-biden-outlines-plan-delta-variant-vaccinations>

6. 47 U.S.C. § 230- Protection for private blocking and screening of Offensive material- President Biden attempted to use this act to coerce social media platforms to censor “misinformation about Covid-19 virus”

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2022-title47/pdf/USCODE-2022-title47-chap5-subchapII-partI-sec230.pdf>

7. . Sections 17 and 18 of the Act of 1870

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/resources/pdf/EnforcementAct_1870.pdf

8. U.S. Constitution Article 1 Section 4-The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/artI-S4-C1-2/ALDE_00013577/

(9) Article III Section 3 of the United States Constitution--Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. <https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/articles/article-iii/clauses/39>

10. Article IV section4 of the United States Constitution- The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect them from invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the Executive,(when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.-

<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/article-4/>

STATEMENT OF THE CASE , INTRODUCTION:

Since America's founding by The Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, she has faced multiple attacks on her existence. She has faced these multiple attacks because of what she represents-Individual God-Given rights that no man can take away. From January 20, 2021 until January 19, 2025, has been attacked by the core of her Representative power- The office of the President of the United States.

Never before has a President of the United States attempted to use the Machiavellian style of Despotism to violate American citizen's rights at the extreme degree that President Joseph Robinette Biden and the Biden Administration has done.

From open borders, vaccination mandates, censoring free speech, to setting term limits to Supreme Court Justices, President Joseph Robinette Biden has used the Office of the President of the United States to violate the Laws of the United States and the Rights of the Free Citizens of the United States of America. He has committed Treason TO the Constitution of the United States of America. He has violated 18 U.S.C. § 242 in using his office as President to violate the Rights of the United States Citizens.

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution protects the people of the United States of America from such tyrannical power.

The tenth amendment gives the God Given freedom of worship, speech and the freedom to choose the representatives of those individual rights into the hands of the citizens of the United States of America.

Article IV Section 4 of the constitution requires that the United States Government Guarantee its States a republican form of government. This protects the citizens from arbitrary seizure of power by state government and abuse of the electoral system ¹

The United States Government must guarantee a fair election without foreign interference. I have attempted to ask that the Governors of all 50 states allow the citizens of their states a fair election without the use of the internet, however, I was only able to afford to send my papers to 4 Governors due to lack of funds. For the Remaining Governors, I attempted to send the documents via email, however, that was futile due to lack of accessible email addresses.

(13)

¹ Plano and Greenberg The American Political Dictionary Eleventh Edition pg 53 Wadsworth 2002.

A. Factual Background

18 U.S.C. § 242 Gives Federal Courts jurisdiction over cases involving Federal officials including the President of the United States.

On September 9, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden Jr. used the color of his executive office namely, 40 U.S.C. § 101 to issue an unconstitutional vaccine and mask mandate on Federally Contracted American workers. He also used the same “authority” to authorize the FBI and Department of justice to coerce social media platforms by using the 47 U.S.C. § 230 to threaten social media platforms into censoring speech opposing his Covid 19 Vaccine and mask mandates and treatments for the virus.

Petitioner was an employee for a federal contractor during the unconstitutional vaccine mandates by President Biden. On Petitioner’s Bivens claim for violation of constitutionally protected rights, (Appendix J)(Case no. 2:23-cv-02473) PAGE ID #8 She clearly addresses the fact that President Biden acted under “The Color of Federal Law” to issue unconstitutional Executive Order namely, Fed Regulation 86. In the Petitioner’s amended statement of claim (Appendix H) (Doc no. 7-1 PAGE ID# 81) She includes the Supreme Court decision by Chief Justice Marshall on Presidential immunities to suits;

United States v Burr Chief Marshall states that “in contrast to common law privilege afforded the King of England, the President was not exempt from the general provisions of the constitution”.

President Biden Violated his oath when he took office on January 20, 2021 to “ensure the laws of the United States Constitution are faithfully executed”. <https://www.c-span.org/video/?508135-3/president-biden-2021-inaugural-ceremony>

He instead vetoed laws that protected the American citizens from foreign invasion at the Southern border. The States of Texas has multiple suits against the Biden Administration for constitutional violations. These acts by Joseph Biden are Treasonous to the United States of America. Article

III Section 3 of the United States Constitution Defines Treason as “adhering to the enemies of the United States Giving them aid and comfort. President Joseph Biden has given aide and comfort to thousands of known terrorists by allowing them to freely walk into our country. He has also lifted sanctions on Iran and therefore, giving them 10 billion dollars in which Iran gave to Hamas to attack Israel on October 7, 2023.

The United States Court of Appeals Sixth Circuit panel decision addressed four main topics one was on the president's discretionary versus ministerial duties. Their decisions (Appendix D) April 15, 2024 case # 2:23-CV-02473-JLG-CMV Doc #19 page 2 of 4 PAGEID #: 195 on Discretionary versus ministerial duties conflict with the Supreme Court's decision in *Harlow v Fitzgerald* 457 U.S. 800 (1982). The basic doctrine establishes qualified immunity as an objective standard *Harlow v. Fitzgerald* 457 U.S. 819 (1982) The Court explained that the public interest in deterrence of unlawful conduct and in compensation of victims remains protected by a test that focuses on the objective legal reasonableness of an official's act. The doctrine provides that government officials performing discretionary functions will generally be protected from a damages action "insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Harlow v Fitzgerald* 457 U.S. 818 (1982). Joseph Biden while acting as President of the United states, violated clearly established constitutional law.

https://www.tourolaw.edu/academics/uploads/pdfs/3_qualimmwww.pdf

The second topic on presidential immunity was addressed in the Judgement and order of the Sixth Circuit panel (Appendix D) However, In *Trump v. United States* 603 U. S. ____ (2024). Many Questions on Presidential immunity was covered. Chief Justice Roberts clearly states in the opinion of the Court III (A) "Determining whether an action is covered by immunity thus begins with the assessing the President's authority to take that action." When looking at the actions taken by The Biden Administration over the past 3 ½ years, this court and the citizens of the United States of America can plainly see that the Constitution of the United States of America does not give President Biden authority to Issue a substance to be injected into an American citizens' body, to open the borders of the United States, thus violating American citizens' rights to be protected from foreign invasion, and many other violations in which have been brought before this court in the past 3 ½ years of the Biden Administration's unconstitutional attack.

The Third topic covered by the Sixth Circuit Panel was on a victim of 18 U.S.C. § 242 whether they can bring a lawsuit against a federal official. (Appendix D).In the Petitioner's Petition for rehearing *en banc*, (Appendix C) (Page 7) she clearly addressed the issue and found that the Sixth district Panel's decision on whether a victim of conduct that violates section 242 of 18 U.S.C. can bring a civil lawsuit against the President of the United States conflicts with the Congressional Research Center's findings on this topic.

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/LSB/LSB10495#:~:text>

=Violations%20of%20Secti ON page 2 (attached)under

Enforcement and Judicial interpretation of Section 242 of

the hyperlink site, "The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

enforces Section 242 by bringing criminal charges against

individuals accused of violating the statute. People who believe

their rights have been infringed may report such violations to

DOJ, but Section 242 provides no

private right of enforcement, meaning that victims of official

misconduct cannot sue under the statute. "**(A victim of conduct**

that violates Section 242 may be able to bring a separate

civil suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Section 1983) or, for

federal officers, under the Bivens doctrine, though

qualified immunity may limit officials' liability.)" Petitioner

is a victim of such conduct and has brought this civil suit under

the Bivens Doctrine (Appendix J) (see 2:23cv02473-JLG-CMV

PAGEID# 6)

As far back as the Roman Empire, individual rights provided to humans by God have been acknowledged and respected. The Apostle Paul, being a Roman citizen was able to appeal to Caesar Augustus in Rome because he was a Roman Citizen. KJV Acts 22: 25-26.

Roman law recognized individual rights, such as the right
Of a VICTIM of constitutionally protected rights may bring a suit
against any Federal official who violates those rights including
the President of the United States.

The fourth Topic is the Petitioner's request for Judgment and the
circuit court's mistake that Petitioner is asking for money for
herself. Petitioner has not requested any funds for herself, she is
requesting access to a Public national television or Radio station
in which free speech will be protected. According to the Federal
Communications Commissions, the airwaves belong to the people
of the United States. <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/search-search-filings/filing/1011627928822> In order to defend against President
Joseph Robinette Biden Jr's massive and unprecedented attack
on the Constitutional protected rights of the Freedom of Religion
and of Speech of American citizens, Petitioner is requesting for a
judgment against Joseph R. Biden in the amount of \$400,000 per
year for no less than 8 years (this is the salary and term limits of
the President) to be used for the sole purpose of a Radio and/or
Television PEG Station. Petitioner Rachel Robertson is

Requesting that a Trust account be set up for the administration of the costs of running the PEG Television and/or radio station in which an unbiased attorney/accountant will distribute the funds for the sole purpose of initiating and maintaining the station or any other relief deemed appropriate by the court. Petitioner Rachel Robertson will obtain an FCC license and manage the station to preserve the uncensored speech of the public. Petitioner is not requesting any funds for herself neither a salary, reimbursement for travel, food etc. The Funds are for the sole purpose and unlimited access to freedom of speech for the American people.

Petitioner has requested a class action lawsuit be filed against the Biden Administration. Under Rule 23 of The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the prerequisite for any class action lawsuit is the following: 1. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. 2. There are questions of law or fact common to the class. 3. The claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and

The representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class (in which the Petitioner is requesting public access PEG station be granted for all those affected by the mandates and

Freedom of Speech violations). Petitioner's claims fall under the cause for a class action law suit.

In *Mulligan v. Nichols*, 835 f.3d 983, 989 (9th Cir. 2016)(citations omitted) it is said that the First Amendment is intended to 'preserve an uninhibited marketplace of ideas in which truth will ultimately prevail.' Freedom of Speech and individual rights are what make America so great. The Air waves belong to the people. So the control of the air waves needs to be placed back into the hands of the American

CITIZENS.

B. THE PROTOCOLS:

The following is an excerpt taken by a pamphlet written by Sergei Nilus in 1905. It was a forgery taken from the book "The Dialogue in Hell by Machiavelli and Montesquieu." The Pamphlet is used as a mind control device to instill Jewish hatred around the world. This is the beginning of despotism:

"Our Power in the present tottering condition of all forms of power will Be more invincible than any other, because it will remain invisible until the moment it has gained such strength that no cunning can any longer undermine it."²

Compared to:

"We the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America.³

(22)

² <https://vault.fbi.gov/protocols-of-learned-elders-of-zion/protocols-of-learned-elders-of-zion-part-01-of-01/view>

³ <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/about-educational-outreach/activity-resources/us#:~:text=%22We%20the%20People%20of%20the,for%20the%20United%20States%20of>

C. Procedural History

Petitioner Rachel Robertson brought this 18 U.S.C. § 242 case on August 2, 2023, alleging that President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. Violated appellant's constitutionally protected rights namely, the First and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. On petitioner's civil cover sheet Filed with the United States District Court Southern District of Ohio (Appendix J)(Case no. 2:23-cv-02473 Doc # 1-2 PAGEID #:21) under VI. Cause of action, appellant states that Biden used the color of Law to violate her rights. Under VII. Request in complaint, on same page, Petitioner asked for a Class action lawsuit under Rule 23, F.R.Cv,P and for jury demand. In Petitioner's complaint, Petitioner mistakenly only checked the box, Individual capacity, when choosing which capacity to place complaint under. The Petitioner amended her complaint and filed the amended complaint on (Appendix H) 08/17/2023 PAGEID #: 78 to include President Biden's official as well as individual capacity. The District Court's Decision and case dismissal (Appendix G) on October 17, 2023 made their decision based on Presidential Immunity. Petitioner filed her brief to the Sixth Circuit (Appendix E) on December 19, 2023 and paid the \$505 filing fee on December 20, 2023, however, the fee was not recorded by the clerk until January 2024. The panel made their decisions on April 15, 2024 (Appendix D) affirming the district court's judgement on October 17, 2023.

Petitioner filed a Petition For Rehearing *en banc* On April 29, 2024
(*Appendix C*) of which none of the District court panel judges would vote for a
re hearing. Order was issued on June 12, 2024 (Appendix B) Mandate Issued
on June 20, 2024 (Appendix A).

Reasons for granting the Petition:

Granting this writ of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court will protect millions of Americans from losing their God given rights. The Biden Administration has violated the rights of the Citizens of the United States of America by creating their own orders via Executive orders by President Biden which violate the constitution of the United States of America. The Biden Administration has also made it extremely impossible for the Citizens of the United States to file a redress of grievance with the Supreme Court. This writ of certiorari will be the last chance the American citizens have in protecting their country from despotism.

America's founding is rooted in the statement "One Nation under God". This statement requires America's government to provide a government that guarantees individual rights. From ISRAEL (JACOB) to David; From David TO Daniel; From Daniel to Jesus, from Jesus to Thomas Jefferson; from Thomas Jefferson to Abraham Lincoln; from Abraham Lincoln to Martin Luther King Jr.; from Martin Luther King Jr. to Donald J. Trump, America has had numerous fighters for individual God given rights. These men understand the statement of give me Liberty or Give me death!

<https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.org/learn/deep-dives/give-me-liberty-or-give-me-death/>

When America's representatives are violating individual constitutionally protected rights, the United States Government is required by law to protect those same individuals from the constitutional rights abuse by allowing those individuals the right to a redress of grievance and abolish their tyrannical government.

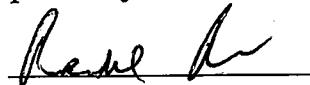
I am invoking the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America in which the powers of requesting a redress of grievance for violations of God given rights are given back to the people of the United States of America.

CONCLUSION:

For all these reasons, Rachel L. Robertson respectfully asks the court to
grant the writ of Certiorari.

Dated January 17, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,



Rachel Robertson

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The Undersigned certifies that three true copies of Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari, Affidavit and Motion to file *in forma pauperis* was served by regular mail upon U.S. Attorney General, Pam Bondi at the US Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave NW Washington, DC 20530, this 17th day of January 2025.

Rachel Robertson

Petitioner Rachel Robertson, *pro se*