"I came to complete not to refute. I came light to the World." Jesus Christ

24-7206 ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mark Bochra,
Applicant

V.

John G. Roberts, Jr., in his official capacity as Presiding Officer of the Judicial Conference of the United States; Robert J. Conrad, Jr., in his official capacity as Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; Executive Committee of Northern District of Illinois (Official Capacity); known Members of the Executive Committee: Former Chief District Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer in her individual and official capacity as former Chief District Judge; Former Chief Magistrate Judge Sheila M. Finnegan in her individual and official capacity[1]; Clerk of the District Court Thomas Bruton in his individual and official capacity; Former Judge Gary Feinerman in his individual capacity;[2] Current Chief Judge Virginia Kendall in her individual capacity and official capacity as current Chief District Judge. The 7th Circuit Judicial Council in its official capacity; Members of the 7th Circuit Judicial Council in their official and individual capacity; Next to become Chief Judge Michael Brennan of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in his individual and official capacity as an investigator and a judicial officer. Current Chief Judge Diane Sykes of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in her individual and official capacity as an investigator and a judicial officer. Jim Richmond former docket supervisor for the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in his official and individual capacity. Judges of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in their official and individual capacity as investigators of the 7th Circuit Judicial Council participating in both judicial misconduct proceedings and appeal proceeding related to the same party. Circuit Executive Ms. Sarah Schrup and Mr. Alex Castaneda in both official and individual capacity[3]; Clerk #10 intake specialist for judicial misconduct complaints Jane Doe in both official and individual capacity.

Respondents

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
To the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
(Case 24-1592)
District Court 1:21-cv-03887 (Judge Sara Ellis)

A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Mark Bochra
5757 North Sheridan Road, Apt 13B
Chicago, IL 60660
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May 4, 2025

[1] Former Chief Magistrate Judge Sheila Finnegan was forced to retire abruptly.
[2] Gary Feinerman resigned on December 5, 2022, a former member of the executive committee.
[3] They forced him to resign the moment they became aware of Mark's petition.

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

This journey centers around the teachings of Jesus Christ and Judicial Officers who became the parable of the unjust judge who hated the words of Jesus Christ and the Coptic who brought this case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887) which also centers around Jesus Christ within the IHRA definition. See petition status with the Supreme Court in 24-5703 (the sin of human choice to hear or not to hear) although Mark is planning to file a Petition for Writ Mandamus under Rule 20 pertaining to the same case; this time the Supreme Court can ask the Solicitor General under President Trump his thoughts regarding the IHRA definition which to this very day congress are fighting over the definition.[4] It was this case which gave rise to "evil" when Mark's home was the first target, later his place of work at Chicago Public School, and later him and his case was the last target to the point Mark was placed permanently on high blood pressure medication; Mark suffered both financial and emotional loss yet he asked for healing but it was rejected because of their pride. What happened in this journey was tested when Mark told many "go and sin no more" but their pride was in the way. They accepted sin as the norm, and they rejected light as darkness and from where to start and how it should end? "Repeated attacks are often understood as a signal to act—just as King Henry II's remark, 'Will no one rid me of this meddlesome priest?"

In light of 22-1025 *Gonzalez v. Trevino*[5], at which given point can the judicial branch can declare that retaliation took place after the victim reports discrimination. The continuous discrimination with retaliation in this case did not just took place using the Court official capacity when the Executive Committee through Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer warned Mark not to speak about Jesus Christ but the continuous targeting of Mark directly and covertly waived immunity for many judicial officers, especially when they all gathered to get rid of Mark by means of first they must destroy Mark's civil right case in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887) and later restrain the victim from speaking up to the Court in both the District and the 7th Circuit which this Court tried to address in 20-197 *Biden v. Knight First Amendment Institute at Colombia University et al*[6] when it declared a President can't block a user from interacting with the President using twitter because it is constitutionally protected public forum, the same way in here, the Court is a public forum. See also *AFLF vs. John G Roberts et al* 1:25-cv-01232.[7]

The questions presented are:

I. In light of the recent Supreme Court ruling in *Trump v. United States* 23-939[8] which ruled for absolute immunity for official acts but no immunity for individual acts; the Supreme Court left the door open for Courts to determine what happens when a person uses his or her official capacity to reach an individual's evil motives which would offend the Constitution when it comes to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; the same rule applies on evil Judges.

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[4] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/search.aspx?filename=/docket/docketfiles/html/public/24-5703.html See senate last min amendment declaring ***Jews killed Jesus Christ*** https://www.msnbc.com/opinion/msnbc-opinion/antisemitism-awareness-act-bill-cassidy-rcna203896

[5] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/22-1025_1a72.pdf

[6] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/20pdf/20-197_5ie6.pdf

[7] See Judicial-Conference-and-Administrative-Office-Lawsuit.pdf

[8] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/23-939_e2pg.pdf

II. Can a Judicial Officer seeks to dishonor the Court's official capacity by retaliating using the Court's official capacity in appeal 24-1592 to retaliate against applicant (Mark Bochra) which would be the covered individual's capacity evil motives by (1) dismissing a petition for writ mandamus pertaining to seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition without the respondents DOJ filing a response objecting to the injunction; (2) seeking money extortion in the amount of $1600 under duress 2404 Hobbs Act and 18 U.S. Code § 241 during the applicant (Mark Bochra) ongoing en banc appeal in 22-2903 and 23-1388 showing future retaliations; (3) hiding the judge's identity behind the Court's ruling because he or she knew it was money extortion under duress including discrimination with retaliation by using the "Court's" official capacity in issuing the order in ECF 4 in appeal 24-1592; and last (4) declaring the petition is frivolous without explaining what is exactly frivolous within the filed petition, see Chief Circuit Judge Diane Sykes recent ruling in *William H. Viehweg vs Insurance Program Management Group et al* 24-128[9] declining to sanction the pro se litigant declaring the appeal is not frivolous citing *Bluestein v. Cent. Wis. Anesthesiology, S.C.*, 769 F.3d 944, 957–58 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Whether a federal officials' sovereign immunity is waived when there is a clear violation of an individual civil rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because of federal officials' actions that led to a judicial misconduct complaint i.e., Nos. 07-22-90048 through 90041; 07-24-90029 through 90043 (was destroyed); 07-24-90049 through 90063(was destroyed); 07-24-90072 (was destroyed); 07-24-90098 to 90100 (was destroyed); 07-24-90101 to 90102 (was destroyed).

IV. Whether Judicial Officers can jump between investigators and judicial officers pertaining to the same party in the same case to serve their own self-interest; this corrupts any independent system.

V. Whether the targeting of any litigant during the pendency of his or her civil right lawsuit in the district court especially when it is related to discrimination and retaliation can lead to a direct violation of 18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights.[10] See also *United States v. Isaacs*, 493 F.2d 1124, 1131 (7th Cir. 1974) and *United States v. Hastings*, 681 F.2d 706, 707 (11th Cir. 1982).

VI. In light of the Supreme Court's recent rulings in 22-1025 *Gonzalez v. Trevino* and 20-197 *Biden v. Knight First Amendment Institute at Colombia University et al* two cases which address retaliation, first amendment, and constitutionally protected public forum is at the core of this case. The judicial officers involved in this case did not just target Mark directly and covertly but after God exposed all their evil attempts, they tried to silence the victim in both the District Court and the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals by means of money extortion, combined with restrictions to demean and reduce the victim status while the judicial officers took pride in their own status and might. See also *Caryn Strickland v. US*, No. 21-1346 (4th Cir. 2022).[11]

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[9] See order https://media.ca7.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/OpinionsWeb/processWebInputExternal.pl?Submit=Display&Path=Y2024/D09-12/C:24-1287:J:PerCuriam:aut:T:npDp:N:3262310:S:0

[10] See https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/241

[11] See https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/ca4/21-1346/21-1346-2022-04-26.html

VII. Whether Mark Bochra stated a claim that federal officials violated equal protection clause and committed view point discrimination by subjecting him to ongoing discrimination and multiple retaliations (direct and covert) based on his Coptic identity and his faith in Jesus Christ.

VIII. How can a Judge or a Court decides the difference between merit-related vs. non-merit related to a ruling in a colloquial sense under Rule 11(c)(1)(D) of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 and the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings when they themselves jump between investigators and judicial officers related to the same parties; investigators can't be Judges nor Judges can be investigators.

IX. Whether the APA waives sovereign immunity on all members of the Judicial Conference Committee wherein, they come up with different rules for Circuit Courts' Chiefs to follow yet their rules are applies based on their own self interest and they call it a human choice. The Judicial Conference is not a "court of the United States," nor has it been ordained one by Congress. See 28 U.S.C. § 451.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

I. Applicant is Mark Bochra, a Christian Coptic.

II. The Supreme Court named United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as an additional respondent.

Search documents in this case: Search

No. 23A1078

Title:	Mark Bochra, Applicant v. United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois
Docketed:	June 3, 2024
Lower Ct:	United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
Case Numbers:	(24-1592)

DATE	PROCEEDINGS AND ORDERS
May 29 2024	Application (23A1078) to extend the time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari from July 25, 2024 to September 23, 2024, submitted to Justice Barrett. Main Document
Jun 04 2024	Application (23A1078) granted by Justice Barrett extending the time to file until September 23, 2024.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United Stated Northern District of Illinois:

- *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education et al* (1:21-cv-03887)

United States Court of Appeals (7th Circuit):

- *Mark Bochra v. Department of Education et al* (22-2903 and 23-1388)
- *Mark Bochra v. Executive Committee of Northern District of IL et al* (22-1815)

Judicial Misconduct Proceedings

- Nos. 07-22-90048 through 90041 (The origin)
- Nos. 07-24-90029 through 90043 (The cover up)
- Nos. 07-24-90049 through 90063 (The cover up)
- No. 07-24-90072 (The cover up)
- Nos. 07-24-90098 to 90100 (The cover up)
- Nos. 07-24-90101 to 90102 (The cover up)
- Nos. 07 -24-90122, 07 -24-94723 &. 07 -24-70724 (The cover up)

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Applicant Mark Bochra respectfully petition for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit.

OPINION BELOW

The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals rather than render a decision based on the filed briefs and arguments raised by both the Applicant and the Respondents using their own precedent and established case laws such as a Court can't dismiss a case with prejudice if standing is at issue. The 7th Circuit ended up fixing Mark's appeal with facts not even from the case but from someone's own imagination fulfilling the threats of Jim Richmond who told Mark how his future appeal will be fixed by the judges long before it was even filed.[1]

What happened in this case is that Judicial Officers wanted to use the Court's official capacity for evil motives to retaliate against Mark besides all the previous targeting which took place in the past whether direct or covert; the biggest proof is that they hidden their name behind the Court official Capacity; they failed to be teachers and judges. The goal was to silence the victim from speaking up after they get rid of his civil right case and both the Executive Committee and the 7th Circuit Judges worked on effectuating this plan and they supported each others. See Exhibit C the details of many judicial misconduct complaints; the case also touches employment discrimination with the 7th Circuit wherein, Ms. Diane Sykes showed her animus toward Mark by saying "this Christian Coptic, this pro se litigant, this restricted filer" while a reported complaint of discrimination related to employment with the 7th Circuit; she is now seeking to secure a lifetime senior status.[2]

Chief Circuit Judge Ms. Diane Sykes denied appointing outside circuit Judges for Mark's appeal (22-2903, 23-1388). Another good supervisor under the name Frank Insalaco told Mark "Mark you were suppose to receive 3 panel judges, the Judges know what happened." However that decision by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals without revealing the names of the 3 panel judges was approved by the entire en banc panel. In a later conversation with Mr. Frank Insalaco, he told Mark "they are more powerful than me; my opinion doesn't matter" when Mark told Mr. Insalaco "how his appeal was fixed while Mr. Insalaco kept telling Mark to trust the system and

[1] See https://www.scribd.com/document/856926050/Complaint-to-the-7th-Circuit-Judicial-Council-reporting-Jim-Richmond-s-threats

[2] See Diane Sykes letter to President Trump
https://fingfx.thomsonreuters.com/gfx/legaldocs/zgvojnewopd/03202025sykes.pdf

have faith in the process." The 7th Circuit failed to review Applicant's filed brief with all its raised arguments to render justice in (22-2903, 23-1388). Right before the en banc panel ruled in this appeal (22-2903, 23-1388) came a judge hiding his or her name behind the Court's official capacity (believed to be retired judge Diane Wood)[3] and tried to extort money under duress from Mark calling his filed petition seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition frivolous without any briefs filed on the record or a 3 panel judges assigned to the case, while a clerk under the name Paige Shore Paige_Shore@ca7.uscourts.gov noticed Judge Sara Ellis to respond to the Petition rather than the Respondents' attorney i.e., Ms. Sarah Terman; a District Judge doesn't respond to a petition for writ mandamus because the judge is not a named defendant in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887). After the 7th Circuit became aware of this filed petition with the Supreme Court, they further came on their own and retaliated on the docket, see Exhibits D and E. Also the new Chief for the Executive Committee Judge Virginia Kendall attempted to retaliate on January 13, 2025 doing the same thing the 7th Circuit Judges tried to do because they both support each others. The Judicial Conference Committee never retaliated against Mark but the subjects of my complaints always wanted to stop Mark from reporting evil. The Judicial Conference however, watched evil judges doing evil without objection, as Elon Musk said "many people want to look good while doing evil."

In light of the Supreme Court's recent rulings in *Gonzalez v. Trevino* No. 22-1025 and *Biden v. Knight First Amendment Institute at Colombia University et al* No. 20-197 two cases which address retaliation, first amendment, and constitutionally protected public forum is at the core of this case. The judicial officers involved in this case did not just target Mark directly and covertly but after God exposed all their evil attempts, they tried to silence the victim in both the District Court and the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals by means of money extortion, combined with restrictions to demean and reduce the victim status while the judicial officers took pride in their own status and might. See also *Caryn Strickland v. US*, No. 21-1346 (4th Cir. 2022).[4]

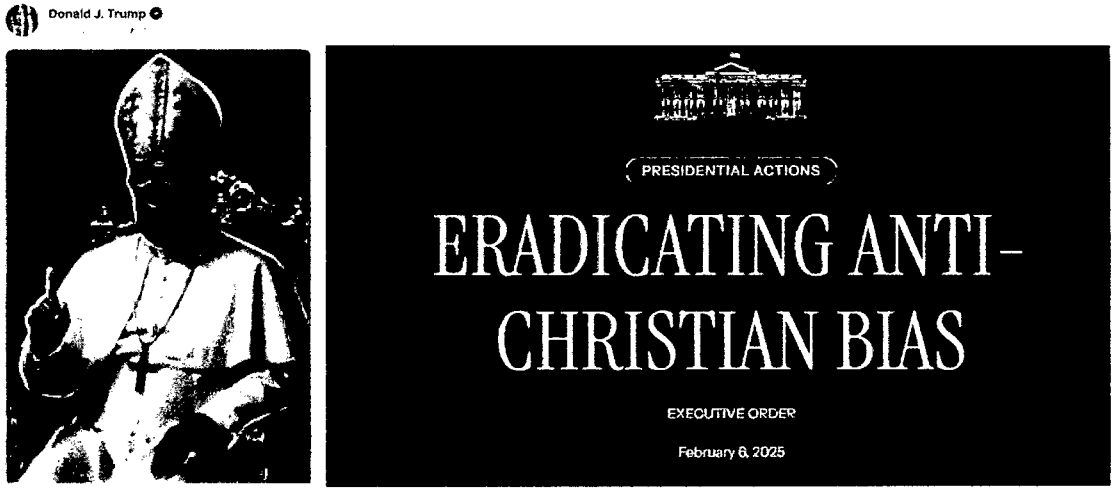
After Mark filed a new Judicial Misconduct Complaint in Nos. 07-24-90101 to 90102 naming District Clerk Thomas Bruton and Chief Judge Virginia Kendall related to enforcing a discriminatory administrative rule not to speak about "religious materials" i.e., Jesus Christ, came a new 7th Circuit judge hiding his or her name under the Court's official capacity and in

[3] She retired same day Mark filed a Judicial Misconduct Complaint reporting money extortion under duress.
[4] See https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/ca4/21-1346/21-1346-2022-04-26.html

this appeal 24-1592 further sanctioned Mark to replicate the Executive Committee's most recent order which was retaliation during an ongoing filed Judicial Misconduct Complaint in Nos. 07-24-90101 to 90102 reporting discrimination with retaliation. The idea is if a person reports discrimination he or she should not be retaliated against or it turns into intentional discrimination with retaliation which is constantly being disregarded by the 7th Circuit Judges which acts as an investigatory body for Judicial Misconduct proceedings. Clerk #1 Supervisor for the 7th Circuit repeatedly told Mark "Judges can do whatever they want."

As Jim Richmond yelled at Mark in one phone call "God doesn't rule this Court, Judges do." See most recent Judicial Misconduct Complaint in Nos. 07 -24-90122, 07 -24-94723 &. 07 -24-70724.[5]

President Donald Trump issued recently two powerful executive orders, Freedom of Speech and a Task force led by Attorney General Pam Bondi to address Anti-Christian Bias in all branches of Government.[6]



The start of the targeting by the Executive Committee and later by the 7th Circuit was because of Mark's Coptic Identity and the evidence is very clear on the docket "don't speak about Jesus Christ again or else you will see what will happen." This order signed by former Chief Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer dated February 11, 2022 was renewed by Chief Judge Virginia Kendall when she took charge of the District Court; see ECF 56 in 1:21-cv-06223 In Re: Mark Bochra.

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[5] See Copy of the Complaint https://www.scribd.com/document/797003154/7th-Judicial-Misconduct-Complaint-Nos-07-24-90122-07-24-94723-07-24-70724

[6] See https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/restoring-freedom-of-speech-and-ending-federal-censorship/ and see https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/eradicating-anti-christian-bias/ See AG Pam Bondi first Task force meeting https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rUkVtwOrM0

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Mr. Bochra's many emails and telephone calls are burdensome, consuming the resources of the Clerk's Office and are duplicative of the motions that are filed on the docket. Mr. Bochra shall cease emailing and calling the Clerk's Office concerning the Executive Committee Orders. If Mr. Bochra has requests for the Executive Committee or papers to submit, he must make his submissions via CM/ECF by e-filing said submissions. Mr. Bochra is warned not to submit any additional religious or political material to the Executive Committee.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall cause a copy of this order to be e-filed on the docket of 21cv-6223 and mailed to Mr. Bochra at [redacted] the addressed provided in his filings with this Court. Such mailing shall be by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.

ENTER:

FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon. Rebecca R. Pallmeyer, Chief Judge

Dated at Chicago, Illinois this 11th day of February, 2022.

vs

August 16, 2022

Chief Judge Diane S. Sykes

Nos. 07-22-90041 through -90048

IN RE COMPLAINTS AGAINST EIGHT JUDGES

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

The complainant filed a 368-page misconduct complaint accusing several judges and the clerk of court of unspecified misconduct. The allegations are disjointed and unwieldly, but it appears that the complainant disagrees with the decision of the district's executive committee to place him on the restricted filer list and believes that the judges and the clerk are discriminating against him based on his religious and political beliefs.

The complainant's allegations of bias are utterly unsupported and frivolous. The complaints must therefore be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii). In addition, the allegations against the clerk of court are beyond the purview of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(i); *see also id.* § 351(a), (d) (permitting a complaint against "a judge" and defining that term to include only circuit, district, bankruptcy, and magistrate judges).

How can Judge Diane Sykes claim she doesn't understand what is clear on the docket.

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JURISDICTION

The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals issued its opinion and judgment on April 26, 2024 seeking money extortion under duress with a filing bar unless Mark pays the amount of $1600 (Clerk #1 Supervisor told Mark he must pay the 7th Circuit $1600 within 14 days). Without affording Mark to respond to the order or explain why he shouldn't pay that amount, the filing bar is attached to the $1600 and against the Department of Justice "Dear Colleague letter" issued April 20, 2023 advising Courts and Judges not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex and disability.[7] This was never the 7th Circuit precedent but Mark has always been the exception to their rules as Mark tested the 7th Circuit over and over in parable and every rule the 7th Circuit came up with they violated, even their own laws. As Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote in his new book "America Has Too Many Laws" well Judges come up with too many laws which please how they rule and re-enforce their powers.[8] A petition for rehearing and en banc hearing cannot be accepted in this appeal because the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a file bar unless Mark outright pays the requested money or wait a year to appeal the order but the wait scheme was designed so that they can retaliate further. Back to back, a new order was entered on its own during an ongoing Judicial Misconduct proceeding in Nos. 07-24-90101 to 90102 in retaliation for filing a complaint, the order was dated September 23, 2024 and is filed with frivolous lies by whoever wrote it. Justice Amy Barrett extended the time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari by September 23, 2024.

Throughout this litigation Mark have sent many e-mails and letters to members of the Judicial Conference Committee but they have watched their colleagues on the bench targeting a Coptic, violating their own rules, and they never raised their voice to condemn them, hence the Judicial Conference Committee is named in its official capacity in this petition rather than filing a standalone lawsuit.[9] The Judicial Conference Committee has the duty to protect the victim and the complainant, not cover for the respondents i.e., members of the 7th Circuit and the Executive Committee of Northern District of Illinois.

Congress created the Judicial Conference and the Administrative Office to engage in administrative and rulemaking activities that fall outside the judiciary's core function of

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[7] See https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-issues-dear-colleague-letter-courts-regarding-fines-and-fees-youth-and

[8] See https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2024/08/america-has-too-many-laws-neil-gorsuch/679237/

[9] See https://www.scribd.com/document/716159992/Letter-to-the-Judicial-Conference-Committee-The-Judicial-Branch-Pleads-for-More-Funds

adjudicating cases and controversies. Because they are an agency within the Judicial Branch, they are subject to APA. The judicial Conference Committee which enforces the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 on all Circuits is indeed an agency which also publish rules in the Federal Register just like any other federal agency. Hence, it falls squarely under the APA which also waives sovereign immunity.[10] The Judicial Conference is not a "Court of the United States," nor has it been ordained one by Congress. See 28 U.S.C. § 451. Justice John G. Roberts is named in this petition in his official capacity as Presiding Officer of the Judicial Conference of the United States, is the head of an "agency" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f).

Mark timely filed his petition but it was returned to him on September 27, 2024 providing him with a 60 days extension of time under Rule 14.5 to correct the petition and re-file it by November 26, 2024. The Court later returned the filing on December 9, 2024 providing 60 days to correct few more new issues within the petition under Rule 14.5. The Court again on March 5, 2025 returned the new petition providing 60 days asking to place the questions on the very first page of the petition to which Mark did after receiving clarification form Ms. Susan Frimpong and from the new analyst Ms. Lisa Nesbitt (both are nice to Mark). This petition is timely filed on May 4, 2025. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

INTRODUCTION

The Parable of the Unjust Judge was a story told by Jesus Christ to multitudes.

> And he told them a parable to show that they must always pray and not be discouraged, saying, "There was a certain judge in a certain town who did not fear God and did not respect people. And there was a widow in that town, and she kept coming to him, saying, 'Grant me justice against my adversary!' And he was not willing for a time, but after these things he said to himself, 'Even if I do not fear God or respect people, yet because this widow is causing trouble for me, I will grant her justice, so that she does not wear me down in the end by her[a] coming back!'" And the Lord said, "Listen to what the unrighteous judge is saying! And will not God surely see to it that justice is done[b] to his chosen ones who cry out to him day and night, and will he delay toward them? I tell you that he will see to it that justice is done[c] for them soon! Nevertheless, when[d] the Son of Man comes, then will he find faith on earth?"

This case is an extension of this main case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887), simply showing the day Mark filed his civil right lawsuit, everyone wanted to destroy Mark and his case and action speaks louder than words; Mark's home was the first target, then

[10] See https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/judicial-conference-of-the-united-states

his place of work, and later him and his own civil right case. People can deny or pervert this reality but there is a powerful God in heaven who sees everything and he is moving mountains.[11]

As Justice Neil Gorsuch told students in civic stories at the National Constitution Center "we the people are sovereign here; not a king, not a communist dictator, not a fascist dictator, we the people are sovereign."[12] Justice Neil Gorsuch added "history has shown that humans cannot govern their own." As Justice Clarence Thomas said in Prager University's 2024 commencement address "courage is righteous esteemed the first of human qualities, because it is the quality which guarantees all others" adding "it takes courage to stand up to bullies but how many of us will choose to say nothing out of fear, it takes courage to do something despite the risk."[13] As Justice Amy Barrett told students at Notre Dame "You must first enable the government to control the governed and in the next place oblige it to control itself. Judges I am sorry to admit but know my family would agree are not angels."[14] Each Justice tells the public something but do they stand by what they say when they attained power? And most of the Christian Justices spoke of "God" in secret recording or in public yet when Mark's came before them telling them this definition says "Jews didn't kill Jesus Christ", they all wanted to run away from it and yet another Federal Court in Texas declared IHRA is Viewpoint Discrimination in 1:24-CV-523-RP.

> In conclusion, the Court finds that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their claim, even under *Tinker*, that the GA-44-compliant university policies impose impermissible viewpoint discrimination that chills speech in violation of the First Amendment.

> **SIGNED** on October 28, 2024.
>
> ROBERT PITMAN
> UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected and handed on for them to do the same…" President Ronald Reagan. The meaning of these words is that when a definition such as the IHRA definition substitutes the Constitution of the United States of America, then

[11] https://www.businessinsider.com/congress-bill-investigate-judges-harassment-misconduct-retire-die-2025-5
[12] See https://www.youtube.com/live/eBRJcJp0kGc?t=1390s
[13] See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSX5nAjWL90
[14] See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0LA-z-SW5w&t=542s

many will lose their freedom to who paid more for such definition to be used; a definition that is not built on "equality" but "status" "power" and "pride". We've seen the result of this parable when the children of Abraham were separated because of status. The story of Hagar the Egyptian bearing a child from Abraham, the first child Ishmael, later Sarah bore Isaac and only then did Sarah outcast Hagar into the desert (Genesis 16). The separation of the children of Abraham came to pass when Sarah told Hagar "your son will not have inherence with my son" So the Lord, God answered with blessing and judgment at the same time, he blessed the seed of Hagar but he judged by saying that both children Arabs and Jews will fight with each other's until comes the day they both understand the truth about the sin of "pride" and "status".

Over 1300 Jewish faculty and law professors are objecting to the IHRA definition.[15] This case strikes at the heart of *Brown vs Board of Education;* this time it is not a segregation case between White vs. Black human being separated by color but between Jews vs. Gentiles separated by race and religion. We already saw the wisdom of God in Genesis 16 when there was a fight over status between Sarah and Hagar, the Children of Abraham became separated i.e., Isaac and Ishmael (Jews and Arabs) for over 2000 years until the Abraham Accord was fostered. Do we need to see separation take place in America as well between Jews and everyone else?

When judges ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) declaring "separate but equal" the vast majority of the public pressure came from humans who were white and the Judges answered to power while their wisdom was removed at that time. Following this decision, a monumental amount of segregation laws were enacted by state and local governments throughout the country, sparking decades of crude legal and social treatment for African Americans. The horrid aftermath of "separate but equal" from Ferguson was halted by the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) where the Court said that separate schools for African American students were "inherently unequal."

The same idea that was rejected by the Supreme Court "separate but equal" is now repeating in a new form called the IHRA definition, promoted by the Israeli lobby in America which claims Jews will have their own definition and the Gentiles will not be part of that definition. But not only that, it adds something special by saying "Jews didn't kill Jesus Christ" a government endorsed view point discrimination.

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[15] See https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lButpliajBJ3vYlykA-mj5gV35btDhwfczfFUoXQRMQ/edit

The Supreme Court recent rulings in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*. No. 22–451 and *Corner Post, Inc. v. Board of Governors* No. 22–1008 provided a pro se attorney and a rancher with a hope against the Biden Administration under the APA over lack of Farm Credit appointments. The Justice Department representing the Biden administration sought to dismiss the lawsuit, but the Supreme Court recent overruling the Chevron Doctrine, gave the little guy a chance for healing when the chief district judge William Campbell granted Dustin Kittle motion to amend and for his case to proceed stating:

> "Leave to amend should be 'freely given when justice so requires,' a standard [Kittle] contends is met because the Second Amended Complaint addresses arguments raised in [Biden's] motion to dismiss and adds three respondents and two additional counts following the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo, 144 S. Ct. 2244* (June 28, 2024). [Kittle] also notes that the Second Amended Complaint does not add any causes of action as to [Biden].[16]

The case is now proceeding to case management and trial.[17]

This application seeks the verse taught by Jesus Christ which says "do for others, only what you have others do for you." A simple verse but with a profound meaning, it teaches humans regardless of power and status to treat one another with love and compassion. The role of any Court is to provide healing to a society in pain, which is the reason why people go to "Court" as a last resort for different disputes, to find healing to their experienced pain. However, applicant Mark the Coptic didn't experience any form of healing but more pain because of this very same case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887), its nature and the people involved in it i.e., the Israeli lobby through Kenneth Marcus.

In Mark's filed 124 pages brief related to former members of the Executive Committee and the 7th Circuit, he explained this tale of injustice, covert and direct.[18] It can't be disputed because the same Judges who said "they all don't understand"[19] during the judicial misconduct proceedings in Nos. 07-22-90041 through 90048, were not able to claim anymore they don't

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[16] See https://www.wlj.net/top_headlines/rancher-sues-biden-over-lack-of-farm-credit-appointments/article_49a5b05c-f357-11ee-a71c-abd1f84fdfd8.html see https://x.com/dustinkittle/status/1818339946635165908

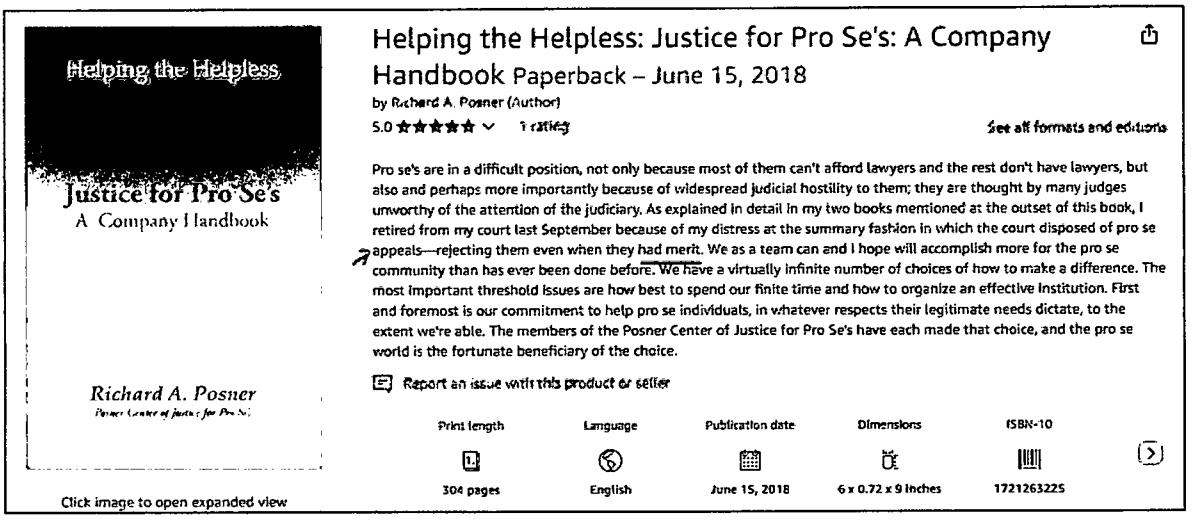
[17] See https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.tnmd.98763/gov.uscourts.tnmd.98763.6.0.pdf

[18] See copy of the brief https://www.scribd.com/document/856341733/Brief-Related-to-Executive-Committee-of-Northern-District-of-IL-in-22-1815-121-Cv-06223-Targeting-a-Coptic

[19] See https://www.scribd.com/document/789856149/Petition-7th-Circuit-Judicial-Council-in-Nos-07-22-90041-through-90048

understand, rather they claim "oversize brief" See Appeal 22-1815 ECF 56 entered by Judge Frank Easterbrook and endorsed by the entire en banc panel in ECF 61.

Mark's home was the first target which became hostile for quite sometimes, then his place of work at Chicago Public School became the second target (his source of income), and then he and his case was the last target. However, long before Mark experience any of this excessive pain which led to him being placed on high blood pressure medication permanently, the 7th Circuit had a reputation, one of their own judges, a whistleblower who reported "they treat pro se litigants like trash and fix appeals with merits" said former Judge Richard Posner.[20]



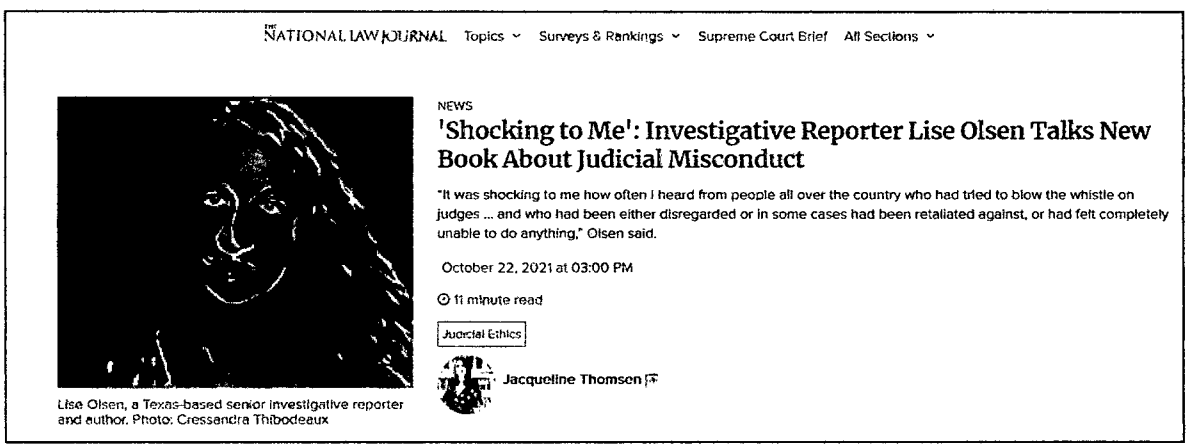
When Mark filed his very first Judicial Misconduct Complaint in Nos. 07-22-90048 through 90041, came Chief Circuit Judge as an investigator Ms. Diane Sykes and claimed "she doesn't understand" her decision was affirmed by the entire 7th Circuit Judicial Council whom also claiming "they don't understand" and we all know, no one judges someone on something they don't understand. When Mark reported the threats of Jim Richmond during the Judicial Misconduct Proceedings in Nos. 07-22-90048 through 90041 to the 7th Circuit Judicial Council; indeed his future appeal in (22-2903 & 23-1388) was fixed with facts not even from the case to which a good supervisor Mr. Frank Insalaco told Mark "the judges know what happen", "Mark my opinion does not matter, they are more powerful than me" because Mr. Insalaco always told Mark "trust the process, have faith in the system." The words of Jim Richmond came to pass but

[20] https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/posner_most_judges_regard_pro_se_litigants_as_kind_of_trash_not_worth_the_t

the words of Frank Insalaco did not come to pass. One was evil and the other was good; Jim Richmond was evil, while Frank Insalaco was good.

- File your appeal, when are you filing it? Oh you will see what action we will take, and then you can go to your favorite Supreme Court justice and see how they will rule for your case. Said Jim Richmond.

- Do you think you got everything figured out? What makes you think the Judicial Conference has jurisdiction over us? That is Robert's committee. I replied in part "there is a recent 2022 case ruling" Later i emailed him a copy of the case ruling c.c.d._no._22-01_0.pdf (uscourts.gov).[21] During several follow up conversations because he knew it was the Democrats who initiated the Judicial Misconduct Complaint which triggered the Judicial Conference Committee to rule on the case, he added in part "they need to shut up over at DC, I am a democrat myself but you have **** (I don't remember the inappropriate language he used) in DC." Said Jim Richmond.



> "It was shocking to me how often I heard from people all over the country who had tried to blow the whistle on judges ... and who had been either disregarded or in some cases had been retaliated against, or had felt completely unable to do anything," Olsen said.[22]

Jim Richmond use to say "nothing will change, judges won't change."

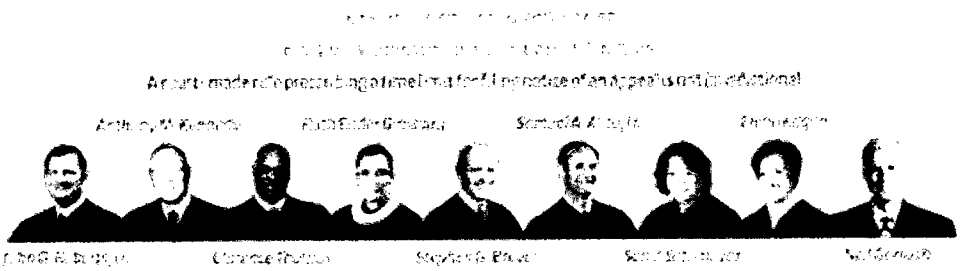
This case presents an important question for the public and should help many pro se litigants as the 5th Circuit said in a recent ruling "we live on the pro se planet" in *Raskin v. Dall. Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 69 F.4th 280.[23] The Supreme Court has done it once before, when it vacated and reversed the dismissal of an appeal based on non-jurisdiction ruling when the 7th Circuit used

[21] See https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/c.c.d._no._22-01_0.pdf
[22] See https://www.law.com/nationallawjournal/2021/10/22/shocking-to-me-investigative-reporter-lise-olsen-talks-new-book-about-judicial-misconduct/
[23] See https://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/21/21-11180-CV0.pdf

to mass dismiss appeals based on non-jurisdiction time bar which is procedural subject to a cure in *Hamer v. Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago* 16-658[24]

> In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that a federal procedural rule that allows a district court to extend an appeal deadline by no more than 30 days is a non-jurisdictional, mandatory claims processing rule. While this is a generally inconsequential decision when it comes to workplace law, it is a decision about which every litigant and participant in the judicial system should be aware, as it could impact litigation options and strategy. While this decision might potentially lead to a slight uptick in extension requests from pro se plaintiffs and overall delays in commencing appeals, it may also have a marginal impact on appellate litigation (Hamer v. Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago, et al).

Conclusion



But as we all say, the sins of the system runs too deep inside its fortress, it requires someone of equal or great power to look, see, and speak the truth with the power that they have.

This Honorable Court is empowered to review this appeal 24-1592 (7th Circuit) in two different ways, one way through a petition for writ of certiorari or through a petition for writ mandamus. The difference between the two are *Certiorari* is a request to a higher court to review some sort of administrative or judicial decision while a *writ of mandamus* is a court order requiring a public official to fulfill a mandatory public function. Applicant Mark Bochra is filing this brief as a petition for writ of certiorari while at a later future date he might seek a petition for writ mandamus pertaining to the same appeal given that each is treated differently (one is directed at the appeal court, the latter is directed at the trial judge).

Under 28 U.S. Code § 1651(a) and (b); (a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective

[24] See https://www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/hamer-v-neighborhood-housing-services-chicago/ and see https://www.oyez.org/cases/2017/16-658

jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law and (b) An alternative writ or rule nisi may be issued by a justice or judge of a court which has jurisdiction.

In Ex parte T.M.F., [Ms. 1180454, May 3, 2019] __ So. 3d __ (Ala. 2019). The Court (Sellers, J.; Bolin, Shaw, Mendheim, and Stewart, JJ., concur; Parker, C.J., and Wise, Bryan, and Mitchell, JJ., concur in the result) dismisses a petition for certiorari seeking review of the Court of Civil Appeals's denial of a petition for a writ of mandamus. The Court noted that:

> "(1) A decision of a court of appeals on an original petition for writ of mandamus or prohibition or other extraordinary writ (i.e., a decision on a petition filed in the court of appeals) may be reviewed de novo in the supreme court, and an application for rehearing in the court of appeals is not a prerequisite for such review."

At the heart of this petition, applicant is seeking an injunction against the use of the IHRA definition to which the District Court neglected to adjudicate and address which was part of the filed lawsuit but rather due to the nature of the filed Judicial Misconduct Complaint in Nos. 07-22-90048 through 90041 which a copy of it was shared in ECF No. 78 in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887), the motion was sealed on its own while the Court in ECF 102 denied sealing the record. The Judges of the District Court closed down the entire Court that day and sealed that docket after Judge Sara Ellis ruled on Mark's motion. See ECF 80 and 102 in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887).

78	Sep 2, 2022	MOTION to postpone the September hearing pending a petition for review of a serious judicial misconduct complaint and motion seeking a settlement conference by Plaintiff Mark Bochra for order (Exhibits) (rp,) (Entered: 09/06/2022)	
		Main Document — Order AND Settlement — Buy on PACER	
79	Sep 2, 2022	NOTICE of Motion by Mark Bochra for presentment of motion to postpone hearing and motion for settlement 78 before Honorable Sara L. Ellis on 9/8/2022 at 01:45 PM. (rp,) (Entered: 09/06/2022)	
		Main Document — Buy on PACER	
80	Sep 7, 2022	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Sara L. Ellis: The Court denies Plaintiff's motion to postpone the September hearing and for referral for settlement conference 78 . The pending nature of Plaintiff's judicial misconduct complaint does not impact the Court's consideration of the legal arguments surrounding Defendants' motion to dismiss. Because Defendants have not indicated that they are interested in a referral to the magistrate judge for settlement purposes, the Court will not enter a referral at this time. The Court's ruling date on Defendants' motion to dismiss 27 of 9/27/2022 to stand. No appearance is required on 9/8/2022. Mailed notice (rj,) (Entered: 09/07/2022)	
		Main Document — Order on Motion for Order AND Order on Motion for Settlement — Buy on PACER	

102	Oct 31, 2022	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Sara L. Ellis: The Court denies Plaintiff's motion to lift restriction 100 . The Court has not restricted docket entry 76 . Mailed notice (rj,) (Entered: 10/31/2022)	
		Main Document — Order on Motion for Miscellaneous Relief — Buy on PACER	

The Court through Judge Sara Ellis canceled the scheduled hearing between the parties and issued a ruling dismissing the entire lawsuit with prejudice in ECF 84 claiming lack of jurisdiction. Because the District Court failed to address an injunction against the use of the IHRA definition, Mark filed a petition for writ mandamus seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition. The first time the petition was outright denied as frivolous without any

explanation by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals or any response filed by the respondents in appeal 23-1762. Mark later shared what happened with Mr. Frank Insalaco to which Mr. Frank agreed that the procedure was not followed i.e., when a petition for writ mandamus is filed, the respondents need to file a response and then a 3 panel judges rule on the petition. Mr. Frank told Mark that when he files a petition for writ mandamus, the procedure will be followed just like in the case of *Strickland v. United States of America* (1:20-cv-00066) to which Mark told Mr. Frank Insalaco about it when Strickland filed a petition for writ mandamus.

However, this didn't happen in petition no. 24-1592, but rather outright dismissal with retaliation and money extortion under duress was sought by an anonymous judicial officer who is believed to be Ms. Diane Wood who retired on the same day Mark filed his complaint for judicial misconduct to render any investigation moot under Section § 351(d)(1) of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act.

April 29, 2024

A JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT COMPLAINT OF RETALIATION

Re: The Targeting of Mark the Coptic during Passion Week toward Easter: 2nd time. 7th Circuit Chief Judge Diane Sykes told the public and congress "my court will be free from discrimination" was that a commitment or words on paper only?

Re: A complaint of retaliation for filing a complaint of discrimination in Nos. 07-24-90029 through 90043 [ongoing]: Official vs. Individual Capacity [Motive]. See 24-1592 ECF 4 "the Evil Within" administrative, money extortion under duress 2404. Hobbs Act and 18 U.S. Code § 241. See ongoing appeal 22-2903, 23-1388 for panel re-hearing and en banc.

Re: See Trump v. United States 23-939 speaking about immunity while addressing Official vs. Individual acts done under different motives.[1] See also United States v. Isaacs, 493 F.2d 1124, 1131 (7th Cir. 1974) and United States v. Hastings, 681 F.2d 706, 707 (11th Cir. 1982).

Dear Mr. Christopher Conway,

The IHRA Definition is the work of the Serpent. Don't be deceived by Satan's work

Judge Diane Wood email showed that she retired effective May 1, 2024.

After Mark had a conversation with Clerk #1 Supervisor, he did a quick Google search and found that Ms. Diane Wood Wikipedia page claims she retired exactly on April 30, 2024; the day Mark's Judicial Misconduct complaint was received by the 7th Circuit and she read it.[25]

The issues presented in this application are two folds; the first is applicant is seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition as a matter of greater public concern as well as injuring and affecting his Coptic identity when it claims "Jews didn't kill Jesus Christ". In light of the Supreme Court's recent rulings in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*. No. 22–451[26] and *Corner Post, Inc. v. Board of Governors* No. 22–1008 declaring "that the six year window to sue federal agencies begins when the plaintiff experiences damages due to their actions" these two major cases brought changes to different cases being litigated in different Courts.[27]

The second aspect of this application is to address the issue of perceived immunity and protection against retaliation for reporting discrimination when a Judicial Officer who stores rage and hate from within against a particular Complainant uses the Court's official capacity for evil motives which is the individual capacity. Chief Justice John Roberts oversees the Judicial Conference Committee which is an administrative agency within the Judicial Branch and the duty of the Judicial Conference Committee is overseeing Circuit Courts while Circuit Courts have the duty of "self policing" their own when one files a Judicial misconduct complaint based on discrimination with retaliation.

> The Supreme Court has consistently treated retaliation against civil rights complainants as a form of intentional discrimination. The Court has held that "retaliation offends the Constitution [because] it threatens to inhibit exercise of the protected right" and "is thus akin to an unconstitutional condition demanded for the receipt of a government-provided benefit." *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 588 n.10 (1998) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted); see also *Chandamuri v. Georgetown Univ.*, 274 F. Supp. 2d 71, 81 (D.D.C. 2003) (discussing Court's approach to retaliation in Crawford-El).

If the Supreme Court ruled that retaliation when one reports discrimination offends the constitution then how can a system of self policing provide protection against retaliation under the Judicial Misconduct Proceeding under the Judicial Code of Conduct Rule 4(a)(4) if a judicial officer can simply jump between official capacity of the Court and individual evil motives using the Court's system in seeking vengeance or retaliation.

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[25] Judge Diane Wood Wikipedia page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diane_Wood
[26] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/22-451_7m58.pdf
[27] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/22-1008_1b82.pdf

> Under Rule 4(a)(4), a judge's efforts to retaliate against any person for reporting or disclosing misconduct, or otherwise participating in the complaint process constitute cognizable misconduct. The Rule makes the prohibition against retaliation explicit in the interest of promoting public confidence in the complaint process.

As Justice Neil Gorsuch told students in civic stories at the National Constitution Center "we the people are sovereign here; not a king, not a communist dictator, not a fascist dictator, we the people are sovereign."[28] Justice Neil Gorsuch added "history has shown that humans cannot govern their own" and yet in parable, the Judicial Branch is a system of self policing and when this idea is presented, some judges, not all, because of status and power, feel they can retaliate without any accountability or reform. As an article on MSNBC authored by a former magistrate judge and a former law clerk with the title "Judges shouldn't be above the laws they interpret."[29]

When there was a leak of the DC Federal Courts of the surveys showing sever misconduct among judges, the judges started to look for the leaker rather than addressing their own sins.[30] Then more recent news kept surfacing: Recent events tell a more ominous story. Last month, National Public Radio released the results of a year-long investigation, in which 42 current and former judiciary employees described pervasive harassment, bullying, and abusive conduct by 24 federal judges appointed by both political parties.[31] The idea of a lifetime chair turns a human into an evil bully and from there one will see humans becoming evil.

Posner: Most judges regard pro se litigants as 'kind of trash not worth the time'

Judge Richard Posner cites boredom with judging as well as rebuffed efforts to aid pro se litigants in a new interview explaining his decision to suddenly retire from the Chicago-based 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

...abajournal.com

Former Judge Richard Posner said "they treat pro se litigants like trash"[32]

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[28] See https://www.youtube.com/live/eBRJcJp0kGc?t=1390s

[29] See https://www.msnbc.com/opinion/msnbc-opinion/judges-harassment-work-employees-protections-rcna170532

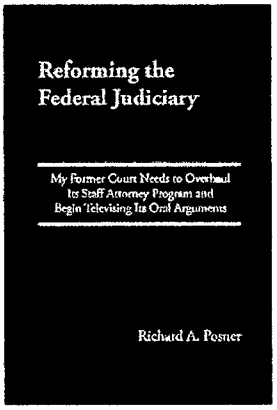
[30] See https://www.reuters.com/legal/litigation/dc-federal-courts-probe-leak-employee-survey-alleging-misconduct-2022-05-20/

[31] See https://abovethelaw.com/2025/03/minnesota-federal-bankruptcy-judge-to-resign-amid-misconduct-allegations/

[32] See https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/posner_most_judges_regard_pro_se_litigants_as_kind_of_trash_nor_worth_the_t

"I came to complete not to refute. I came light to the World." Jesus Christ

The question presents itself, how can we cure this reputation pertaining to the 7th Circuit and who would have the courage to cure it? As Justice Clarence Thomas said in Prager University's 2024 commencement address "courage is righteous esteemed the first of human qualities, because it is the quality which guarantees all others" adding "it takes courage to stand up to bullies but how many of us will choose to say nothing out of fear, it takes courage to do something despite the risk."[33]



Reforming the Federal Judiciary: My Former Court Needs to Overhaul Its Staff Attorney Program and Begin Televising Its Oral Arguments Paperback – September 7, 2017

by Richard A. Posner (Author)

3.7 ★★★½☆ 25 ratings 2.3 on Goodreads 27 ratings See all formats and editions

In this book Judge Posner focuses on the problems of the pro ses, the people, often prisoners, who bring lawsuits without a lawyer and the staff attorneys who review these lawsuits and make recommendations to the judges on how to decide the cases. He has done extensive research into the procedures of all thirteen circuits and compares their performance. This is the most extensive comparative review of the staff attorney programs in the circuit courts that has ever been done. Judge Posner has many suggestions for improving the way these cases are handled. In addition, he discusses the need for televising the circuit court hearings. He is a believer in government transparency, and feels the public should have easy access to the workings of the courts. Finally, he reviews the duties of the circuit chief judge and recommends clarification of the position.

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Print length	Language	Publication date	Dimensions	ISBN-10
318 pages	English	September 7, 2017	5.98 x 0.67 x 9.02 Inches	1976014794

Here are the leaks from within, a whistleblower former Judge Richard Posner.[34]

- There's a kernel of bracing Posnerian brilliance here. Blazing a spotlight on the separate-but-equal appellate review that pro litigants receive is vitally important. Hardly anyone understands how pro se appeals are handled by the federal courts — that is, how *differently* than appeals by litigants wealthy enough to hire lawyers. And hardly anyone cares. Posner is on to something big here.

- There's a decent amount of raw information here about what staff attorneys' offices do in different circuits. For the Third Circuit, there's 20 pages of survey answers by current staff attorneys detailing who they are and what they do. There's some useful information there for appellate practitioners. There also is detailed information on the Fifth and Seventh Circuit SAOs, and a spreadsheet with data on most of the others.

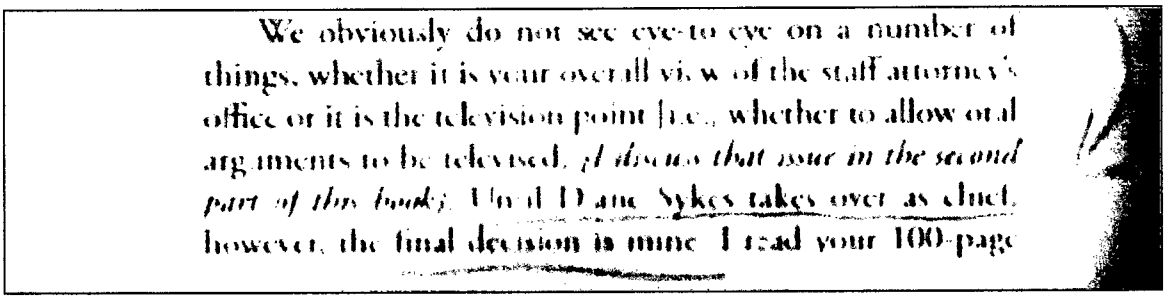
The author of the article adds:

> The primary battle arose from Posner's demand that he be allowed to re-write all his circuit's staff attorneys' memos and draft opinions before they went to his fellow judges. This is a ludicrous idea. Posner thought it "uncontroversial" and he was "surprised" when

[33] See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSX5nAjWL90

[34] See https://web.archive.org/web/20180817030918/ca3blog.com/judges/posners-new-book-is-bananas-but-you-might-want-it-anyway/

it was met with first silence, then uniform rejection. When Wood told him so, Posner "angrily" threatened to reveal staff counsel work product he deemed not good enough. When he was told that doing so would violate the judicial code of conduct, he resigned, and now he has self-published everything — memos and drafts by staff counsel peppered with his acid edits, emails between the judges, the whole train wreck. This is not Posner-being-Posner, this is madness.[35] Washington Post.


We obviously do not see eye-to-eye on a number of things, whether it is your overall view of the staff attorney's office or it is the television point [i.e., whether to allow oral arguments to be televised. *I discuss that issue in the second part of this book.*] Until Diane Sykes takes over as chief, however, the final decision is mine. I read your 100-page

A conversation between Diane Wood and Richard Posner

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Applicant, Mark Bochra suffered various forms of discrimination with retaliation after reporting discrimination to the dean of the law school, see (1:21-cv-03887) (ECF No. 54 page 29-30 & Exhibit 18); direct violations to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (when Mark was turned from a Complainant into a Respondent)[36]; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*(based on Mark's Coptic identity, reciting verses from the bible, and his faith in Jesus Christ)[37]; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Mark was granted accommodation with the law school dean of student affairs who herself retaliated against him i.e., Lauren Levin). See also 29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.* Nondiscrimination under Federal grants and programs, including the procedural regulations for Title IX, 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.1-106.71; Title VI, 34 C.F.R. § 100.7; and Section 504, 34 C.F.R. §§ 104.11-104.14 and 104.61.

Mark was also discriminated and retaliated against by OCR leadership, mainly Melanie Velez the former director of OCR Atlanta and Kenneth Marcus the former OCR Secretary. Mark's OCR complaint went from a resolution agreement and enforcement action if a resolution is failed to be signed by the recipient to OCR tempering with witnesses and evidence, and

[35] See https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2017/09/21/richard-posners-bats-crazy-new-book/

[36] Mark was assaulted, battered, and threatened to be killed by Michael Roy Guttentag (German Jewish). Mark Bochra (Coptic) was a complainant with the law school, see ECF No 54 page 29 for OCR finding.

[37] OCR considered the faith in Jesus Christ religion discrimination per se and didn't have jurisdiction over investigating religion discrimination but considered title vi with retaliation after discrimination was reported to the dean of the law school, Scott Devito.

dismissal of the OCR complaint after Mark Bochra filed several complaints with OIG DOE; first OIG DOE complaint was pertaining to OCR Atlanta and handled by special agent Neil Sanchez and later when Kenneth Marcus tried to implement the IHRA definition. See ECF No. 54 Exhibit 1 (Bochra Decl), and Exhibits 2-3 (resolution agreement), Exhibit 10 (Prof. Korin Munsterman's name and testimony were redacted from the findings after she was interviewed by OCR, her testimony in part was the school wanted to get rid of Mark and Mark was a good student). The history of OCR alone is extensive and long. Senator Dick Durbin was also involved sending 3 letters on Mark's behalf to former Secretary Betsy Devos, see ECF No. 54 Exhibit 12.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant, Mark Bochra is a Coptic, also the founder of the Abraham Accord, see ECF No. 9 Exhibits A & G. Mark is a resident of Chicago city with an exemplary history in helping the community throughout high school and college. Mark through his educational journey in his high school and college has proven to be an exemplary student who received multiple awards and accolades regarding his performance in school and college, and his involvement in the community, which continues to this day. Mark provided various community services in the past such as: a) tutoring calculus to other students, b) coaching and taking care of children between the ages 7-14 in the Chicago Park District: Broadway Armory Park; among many other activities, c) providing more than 100 hours of community service such as painting mural walls to decorate his high school, d) a proud blood donor at University of Illinois Medical Center, e) a member of national honor society since 2006 at UIC (Phi Eta Sigma); among many other activities. Some of Mark's awards were a Presidential award signed by Former President George W. Bush and U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige, Junior Citizen Award from Chicago Park District signed by Chicago Park District Superintendent and CEO Timothy Mitchell. To see list of awards, please see ECF No. 124 Exhibit A.[38]

Mark came to the district court not speaking about his past awards and character, he came speaking about Jesus Christ but many have not only mocked him like Ms. Sarah Terman in ECF No. 28 page 3 but others targeted his home and his place of work was next; see ECF Nos. 120-121. Mark spoke in parable but many looked and did not see, and listened but did not understand.

Mark graduated from University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) with a Bachelor in liberal arts and science with a focus in pre-dental courses and Jewish studies. Mark's dream career

[38] See https://www.scribd.com/document/740978184/List-of-Mark-Bochra-Awards-including-a-Presidental-Award

greatly shifted toward the legal profession after he experience housing discrimination and settled the case in his family's favor with a permanent settlement in *Amin et al v. 5757 North Sheridan Rd Condo Assn. et al* (1:12-CV-00446), and he wanted to be a lawyer, even better a compassionate judge after interning with several law firms. This was a case of a Jewish Condo Association targeting a Coptic family in various ways; pain was there but Jesus Christ was in its midst.

A. Mark being targeted by many Judicial Officers

Before Mark initiated his lawsuit against the Department of Education, on June 19, 2021, Mark e-mailed the entire District Court's Judges and Magistrate Judges telling them all about his journey with both the legislative and executive branches, speaking about the parable to the world and he told them about his journey related to the Jewish/Israeli lobby, Kenneth Marcus, and the Department of Education (they were 3 long e-mails) and in part he wrote the following:

> I want them to reform instead of them being blind; they refuse to gain the weak hearts. If I decided to file my lawsuit against DOE/OCR to bring reform to it, I hope to meet a kind judge with a good heart. A judge who listens, because we have eyes in order to see, ears in order to listen, and a mouth in order to speak the truth.

Chief District Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer's courtroom deputy Ms. Rosa Franco was on the e-mail, and all the judges' courtroom deputies were all on the e-mail. No one targeted Mark at that time; no one placed Mark on a restricted list at that time, no U.S Marshal stalked Mark's home at that time with false allegation leading to a hostile environment; nothing happened to Mark. Everything that happened later on was proven to be pretext.

A month later, on July 21, 2021, Mark filed his civil lawsuit against the Department of Education under the APA, Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. Chapter 5, §§ 551, et seq in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* and just as he said previously in his e-mail to all judges of the Northern District of Illinois, praying for his case to be randomly assigned to a kind judge with a good heart, and the system randomly chose a Jewish Judge, Judge Robert Gettleman pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 137.[39] That was God's choice not human's choice. But humans came to change this reality i.e., the "Executive Committee" leading to a start of a painful saga of covert targeting in disguise until the truth was revealed with time.

On July 23, 2021, and after Mark Bochra spoke to the Courtroom Deputy of Judge Robert Gettleman over the phone, he was surprised to find out that Judge Gettleman didn't want

[39] See docket history https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/60107808/bochra-v-us-department-of-education/

to take his case and sent a request for the case to be re-assigned to a different judge. Courtroom Deputy Ms. Claire Newman did not explain the reason when Mark Bochra inquired about why Judge Gettleman does not want to take his case. Mark Bochra later followed up with her via e-mail for reconsideration; see ECF No. 2 Exhibit 5 in 1:21-cv-06223.

On July 23, 2021, the Executive Committee of the Northern District of Illinois re-assigned case *Mark Bochra vs. U.S. Department of Education et al* to Judge Sara Ellis (ECF No. 5 in 1:21-cv-03887); the order was entered by Chief Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer.

During the pendency of Mark's litigation, Mark wanted to hear directly from Judge Robert Gettleman why he couldn't take up his case, why he couldn't be Saul who transformed into Paul and on November 18, 2021, Mark Bochra e-mailed Courtroom Deputy Ms. Rhonda Johnson of his intention of writing a letter to 3 judges, he stated the names of the two judges i.e., Judge Sara Ellis and the Chief judge Rebecca Pallmeyer, but he didn't mention the name of the 3rd judge which was indeed Judge Robert Gettleman.

Within the body of Mark's November 18, 2021 e-mail to Ms. Rhonda Johnson, he explained the difference between *Laws vs. Hearts* and that a law absent a heart is not justice. He also shared a video and the teachings of Jesus Christ "go and sin no more." Explaining in part that no one is righteous; even judges for there are the parable of the unjust judge spoken by Jesus Christ in Luke 18. See 1:21-cv-06223 ECF No. 2 Exhibit 6; copy of November 18, 2021 e-mail to Ms. Rhonda Johnson and later follow up e-mails to both Judge Sara Ellis and Judge Rebecca Pallmeyer.[40] See also in 1:21-cv-06223 ECF No. 2 Exhibit 8.

An e-mail about Jesus Christ was the reason behind all this targeting and this entire case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* and the IHRA definition is also about Jesus Christ because the IHRA definition endorses a government view point that says "Jews didn't kill Jesus Christ"[41]. See also docket 54 in 1:21-cv-03887 for full detailed response and Kenneth Marcus wanted to enforce this definition on all universities and college campuses. This journey is part of the same tale "many hate the name Jesus Christ and his teachings" because what is inside their hearts appears with unjust actions.

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[40] This is not the first time Mark Bochra directly e-mailed Ms Rhonda Johnson speaking of Jesus Christ and his teachings.

[41] See https://youtu.be/1a6SvVPzc2A and see https://youtu.be/JLA3fN9Irc0 and see https://www.chabad.org/library/bible_cdo/aid/15984/jewish/Chapter-53.htm

From: Mark Bochra
Sent: Thursday, November 18, 2021 6:40 AM
To: Rhonda Johnson <Rhonda_Johnson@ilnd.uscourts.gov>
Subject: An inquiry: A letter to Chief Judge Rebecca R. Pallmeyer and to CC Judge Ellis on it

Good Morning Ms. Johnson -

There is a letter that I am working on which i will send to Judge Pallmeyer and CC 2 judges on it, Judge Sara Ellis is one and the other judge is important for him to read it because he didn't give me his direct answer when i asked and that was God's doing. If you don't mind, I am sending you this e-mail up ahead. I

If you object, can you tell me any other means of reaching out to Judge Ellis so she can be CC on this letter? If you don't object than I greatly appreciate it.

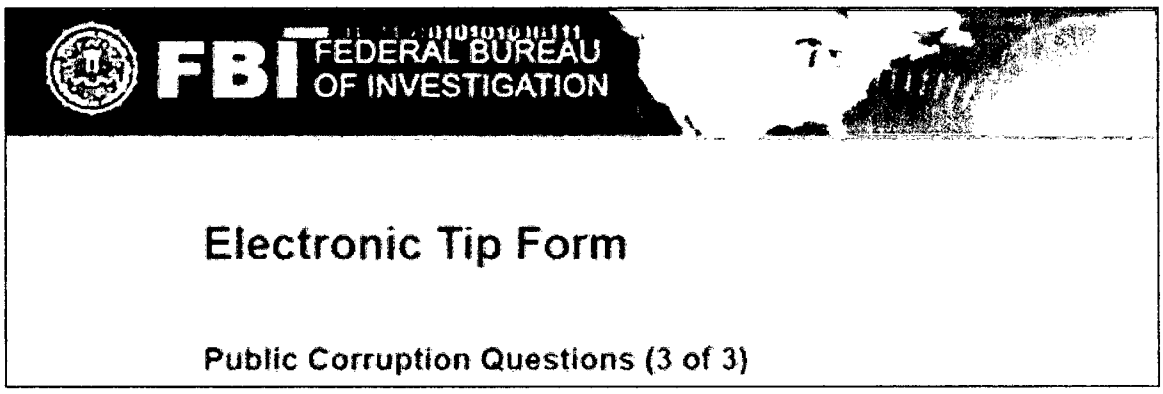
I am still seeking hearts not the Law: the law is important but absent heart and it becomes something else https://youtu.be/w5GXnM_TxSQ?t=34

Go and Sin No More

Watch More Bible Videos Here: https://www.youtube.com /watch?v=Qq7NFiZu6ak&list=PL4A73DDEE675FBC39Jesus teaches about compassion when confronted with a woman ...

Because of an e-mail which speaks about Jesus Christ and the parable of "go and sin no more" no one is righteous, the Executive Committee targeted Mark's home, his place of work at Chicago Public School (CPS) was next target out of the blue which led to multiple OCR Complaints against CPS to which one is ongoing to this day. Judicial Officers also targeted Mark's own case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education;* they wanted to get rid of Mark by any means possible because Mark turned into a liability for many. The same way it happened in law school at Florida Coastal School of Law, when Mark was turned into a liability, the law school asked him to "sign on a waiver and release of all legal claims against the law school if he wishes to receive his education." See 1:21-cv-06223 ECF No. 36.

With time, the truth was revealed, while members of the Executive Committee changed craving somewhat good, the ones who craved more evil were from the 7th Circuit and their sins grew more and more visible and this angered Ms. Diane Sykes so much to the point she continued to obstruct justice, Mark ended up filing an FBI complaint naming her and Jim Richmond as the subjects, to the very least the FBI would be an independent investigatory body.



In light of the recent Supreme Court ruling in *Trump v. United States* 23-939 which ruled for absolute immunity for official acts but no immunity for individual acts; the Supreme Court left the door open for Courts to determine what happens when a person uses his or her official capacity to reach an individual's evil motives which would offend the Constitution when it comes to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.[42]

> The Supreme Court has consistently treated retaliation against civil rights complainants as a form of intentional discrimination. The Court has held that "retaliation offends the Constitution [because] it threatens to inhibit exercise of the protected right" and "is thus akin to an unconstitutional condition demanded for the receipt of a government-provided benefit." *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 588 n.10 (1998) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted); see also *Chandamuri v. Georgetown Univ.*, 274 F. Supp. 2d 71, 81 (D.D.C. 2003) (discussing Court's approach to retaliation in Crawford-El).

A Judge hiding his or her name behind the Court's official capacity knowing too well what he or she is doing was retaliation after reporting various forms of discrimination (direct and covert), by using the Court's official capacity in appeal 24-1592 to retaliate against a Complainant (Mark

[42] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/23-939_e2pg.pdf

Bochra) which would be the covered individual's capacity evil motives by (1) dismissing a petition for writ mandamus pertaining to seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition without the respondents DOJ filing a response objecting to the injunction; (2) seeking money extortion in the amount of $1600 under duress in violation of 2404 Hobbs Act and 18 U.S. Code § 241 during the applicant (Mark Bochra) ongoing en banc appeal in 22-2903 and 23-1388 showing future agreed retaliation; (3) hiding the judge's identity behind the Court's ruling because he or she knew it was money extortion under duress including discrimination with retaliation by using the "Court's" official capacity in issuing the order in ECF 4 in appeal 24-1592; and last (4) declaring the petition frivolous without explaining what is exactly frivolous within the filed petition, see Chief Circuit Judge Diane Sykes recent ruling in *William H. Viehweg vs Insurance Program Management Group et al* 24-128[43] declining to sanction the pro se litigant declaring the appeal is not frivolous citing the following: an appeal is frivolous within the meaning of Rule 38 when it is prosecuted with no reasonable expectation of altering the district court's judgment and for purposes of delay or harassment or out of sheer obstinacy." *Bluestein v. Cent. Wis. Anesthesiology, S.C.*, 769 F.3d 944, 957–58 (7th Cir. 2014).

According to Mr. Frank Insalaco, a 7th Circuit Supervisor frank_insalaco@ca7.uscourts.gov he told Mark in a phone conversation "Mark if you file another petition for writ mandamus, we will treat you fairly and it will go through its normal course which the respondent would need to reply to it and the petition getting assigned a 3 panel judges for a decision." So Mark filed his petition for Writ Mandamus in 24-1592 but was retaliated against. Mr. Frank later told Mark "my opinion does not matter, they are more powerful than me, the judges know what happened" when Mark's main appeal was fixed with facts not even from the case in appeal 22-2903 and 23-1388 **(Application 24A39).**

If a particular Judge did it once, why not do it again? In the first petition for writ mandamus seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition, a judge who hidden his or her name behind the Court's official capacity allowed one of the clerks of the Court of the 7th Circuit under the name Ms. Paige Shore to docket Mark's petition for writ mandamus in a false manner by never notifying opposing counsel for the respondents of the filed petition in order for them to

[43] See order https://media.ca7.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/OpinionsWeb/processWebInputExternal.pl?Submit=Display&Path=Y2024/D09-12/C:24-1287:J:PerCuriam:aut:T:npDp:N:3262310:S:0

respond to it, and when the petition gets denied, the decision will only reach the clerk of the district court and the district judge presiding over the case i.e.., Judge Sara Ellis. See 23-1762.

Case Name: Mark Bochra v. Sara L. Ellis
Case Number: 23-1762
Document(s): Document(s)

Docket Text:
ORDER re: 1. Petition for a writ of mandamus to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. 2. Petitioner's motion to file an amended petition for a writ of mandamus and to become an electronic filer for this petition or the use of the pro se email. 3. Petitioner's motion to file a petition for a writ of mandamus in forma pauperis. [3]; [2] the petition for writ of mandamus is DENIED. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion for leave to file electronically and file an amended petition is DENIED. IT IS FINALLY ORDERED that the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis is DENIED. We also warn Mark Bochra that further frivolous filings in any appeal may result in sanctions and a filing bar. See Support Sys. Int'l, Inc., v. Mack, 45 F.3d 185, 186 (7th Cir. 1995). MRO [4] [7306627] (23-1762) (CG)

Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Mark Bochra
Thomas G. Bruton, Clerk of Court
Sara L. Ellis, District Court Judge

The first petition was docketed by a clerk Ms. Paige Shore without notifying Ms. Sarah Terman.

Case Name: Mark Bochra v. Sara L. Ellis
Case Number: 23-1762
Document(s): Document(s)

Docket Text:
Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed. Fee due. Fee or IFP forms due on 05/05/2023 for Petitioner Mark Bochra. [1] [7305691] (23-1762) (PS)

Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Mark Bochra
Thomas G. Bruton, Clerk of Court
Sara L. Ellis, District Court Judge

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:
Document Description: Petition for Writ of Mandamus
Original Filename: 23-1762 SR.pdf
Electronic Document Stamp:
[STAMP acecfStamp_ID=1105395651 [Date=04/21/2023] [FileNumber=7305691-0]
[8a4515ff93899dc7204dbfa58fa4b32454003a5c5a9436e5e100a467eb4ef889148aee4f2c1028c9498bbb878efb912a8b14a2a059c30539f235f89cda5824a0]]

Document Description: Attorney / Party Notice of Docketing
Original Filename: /opt/ACECF/live/forms/231762_c7_Docket_Notice_7305691_PaigeShore.pdf

The second time Mark filed a petition for writ mandamus seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition after speaking with Mr. Frank Insalaco, Mark noticed the same clerk Ms. Paige Shore falsely docketing his petition in the same exact manner without adding the respondents' counsel on the record; Mark at that time started to e-mail the clerk and others about how the petition was falsely docketed not adding Ms. Sarah Terman on it for her to respond to it.

Case Name: Mark Bochra v. Sara L. Ellis
Case Number: 24-1592
Document(s): Document(s)

Docket Text:
Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed. Fee due. Fee or IFP forms due on 04/26/2024 for Petitioner Mark Bochra. [1] [7375981] [24-1592] (PS)

Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Mark Bochra
Thomas G. Bruton, Clerk of Court
Sara L. Ellis, District Court Judge

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:
Document Description: Petition for Writ of Mandamus
Original Filename: 24-1592 SR.pdf
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Document Description: Exhibits to Petition
Original Filename: 24-1592_ex_1.pdf
Electronic Document Stamp:
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Document Description: Attorney / Party Notice of Docketing
Original Filename: /opt/ACECF/live/forms/241592_c7_Docket_Notice_7375981_PaigeShore.pdf

24-1592 Mark Bochra v. Sara L. Ellis "Petition for Writ of Mandamus" (1:21-cv-03887)

Mark Bochra
To: USCA7 Clerk
Cc: Terman, Sarah (USAILN)

Reply Reply all Forward ...
Thu 4/25/2024 9:48 AM

Dear Clerk of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals -

Can you please amend the Electonic filing by copying Ms. Sarah Terman on the petition for writ mandamus, because she would be the party responding to the application for writ mandamus to it not Judge Sara Ellis.

Judge Sara Ellis won't be the party responding as to why she didn't issue an injunction against the IHRA definition or why she didn't consider it, it is Ms. Sarah Terman that respond and the Court rules. First parties respond to each other's and the court takes both arguments and rules.

https://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/rules-procedures/rules/rules.htm#fro21

(a) Mandamus or Prohibition to a Court: Petition, Filing, Service, and Docketing

(1) A party petitioning for a writ of mandamus or prohibition directed to a court must file the petition with the circuit clerk and serve it on all parties to the proceeding in the trial court. The party must also provide a copy to the trial-court judge. All parties to the proceeding in the trial court other than the petitioner are respondents for all purposes.

b) Denial; Order Directing Answer; Briefs; Precedence.

(1) The court may deny the petition without an answer. Otherwise, it must order the respondent, if any, to answer within a fixed time.

The name Ms. Sarah Terman when you docketed this petition, you didn't add her name even though she was part of the certificate of service.

Case: 24-1592 Document: 1-1 Filed: 04/12/2024 Pages: 26
"I came to complete not to refute. I came light to the World." Jesus Christ

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that this brief complies with the type-volume limitations of Fed. R. App. P. 21(d)(1) because it contains less than 7,800 words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(f) and complies with Fed. R. App. P. 21(d)(2) not exceeding 30 pages.

First the 7th Circuit along with the District Court failure to evaluate an injunction against the IHRA definition but the sins of the 7th Circuit ran deeper when Mark's petition for writ mandamus was outright denied without respondents filing a response, in fact the clerk when docketing the petition directed the district judge to respond to the petition for writ mandamus and

never notified the respondents on file i.e., Ms. Sarah Terman of the Justice Department representing the Department of Education.

Please see Petition for Writ Mandamus ECF No. 4 in 24-1592; the petition was further intentionally docketed wrong by the 7th Circuit clerk by not assigning opposing counsel onto the petition i.e., the Justice Department Ms. Sarah Terman. Thus, the Court didn't require a response from opposing counsel to the petition before proceeding in denying the petition. But on the order issued by the 7th Circuit, the clerk added Ms. Sarah Terman onto the order without her response after Mark e-mailing many about how initially his petition was docketed in a false manner.

After Mark's April 25, 2024 e-mail to both Ms. Sarah Terman and the Clerk of the 7th Circuit, the anonymous judge realizing that his or her scheme would be uncovered, proceeded to retaliate the next day. This resulted that when a ruling came out; Ms. Terman was added on the ruling and Judge Sara Ellis was removed as the notified party.

The order was issued on April 26, 2024; the respondents or the defendants are the Department of Education; 24-1592. They removed Judge Sara Ellis as the notified party and added Ms. Sarah Terman.

Notice of Docket Activity

The following transaction was entered on 04/26/2024 at 4:19:31 PM Central Daylight Time and filed on 04/26/2024

Case Name: Mark Bochra v. Sara L. Ellis
Case Number: 24-1592
Document(s): Document(s)

Docket Text:
ORDER: 1. Petition for writ of mandamus, filed on 4/12/2024. 2. Motion to become an electronic filer for this petition or to use the pro se email, filed on 4/12/2024. 3. Amended motion to become an electronic filer for this petition or to use the pro se mail and motion to proceed in forma pauperis, filed on 4/24/2024 the petition for writ of mandamus is DENIED as duplicative and frivolous. The accompanying motions for leave to become an electronic filer and to proceed in forma pauperis are DENIED. In April 2023, this court warned Mark Bochra that further frivolous filings in any appeal may result in sanctions and a filing bar. Bochra v. Ellis, No. 23-1762 (April 27, 2023). But Bochra has continued to abuse the court's process and filed frivolous appeals, petitions, and motions. Further, Bochra is sanctioned $500 for filing a frivolous petition. Within fourteen days of the date of this order, Bochra must tender a check payable to the clerk of this court for the full amount of the sanction. The clerks of all federal courts in this circuit shall return unfiled any papers submitted either directly or indirectly by or on behalf of Bochra unless and until he pays in full the sanction that has been imposed against him and all outstanding filing fees. See In re: City of Chi., 500 F.3d 582, 585-86 (7th Cir. 2007); Support Sys. Int'l, Inc. v. Mack, 45 F.3d 185, 186 (7th Cir. 1995) (per curiam). In accordance with our decision in Mack, exceptions to this filing bar are made for criminal cases and for applications for writs of habeas corpus. See Mack, 45 F.3d at 186-87. This order will be lifted immediately once Bochra makes full payment. See City of Chi., 500 F.3d at 585-86. Finally, if Bochra, despite his best efforts is unable to pay in full all outstanding sanctions and filing fees, he is authorized to submit to this court a motion to modify or rescind this order no earlier than two years from the date of this order. See id.; Mack, 45 F.3d at 186. [3] [3][2] [1] [4] [7378976] [24-1592] (FP)

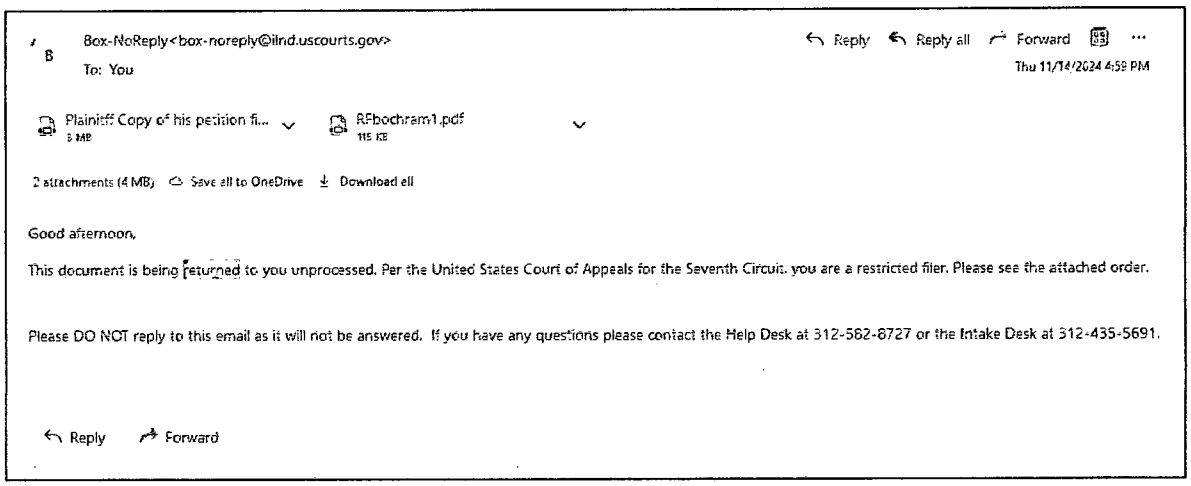
Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Mark Bochra
Thomas G. Bruton, Clerk of Court
Ms. Sarah Terman, Attorney

This is how a Judge used the Court's official capacity to retaliate against Mark the Coptic interfering with his civil right case and after reporting egregious forms of discrimination with retaliation; Mark's home was targeted, later his place of work, and finally him and his case.

It gets even more weird from this point moving forward, while Mark's many filings were docketed at the District level in *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887).[44] It came a point when Mark filed a petition with the Supreme Court citing this appeal 24-1592, the district Court clerks and supervisors would sometime docket Mark's filings and other times they would not, they became puzzled, "what should we do" Mark is reporting "Conspiracy against Rights" and no one should interfere with an ongoing civil right case.

Then it came to pass that the Clerk's office at the Northern District of Illinois kept sending Mark's filing back as unprocessed citing the 7th Circuit ruling. They wouldn't docket a copy of his Supreme Court filed Petition.[45]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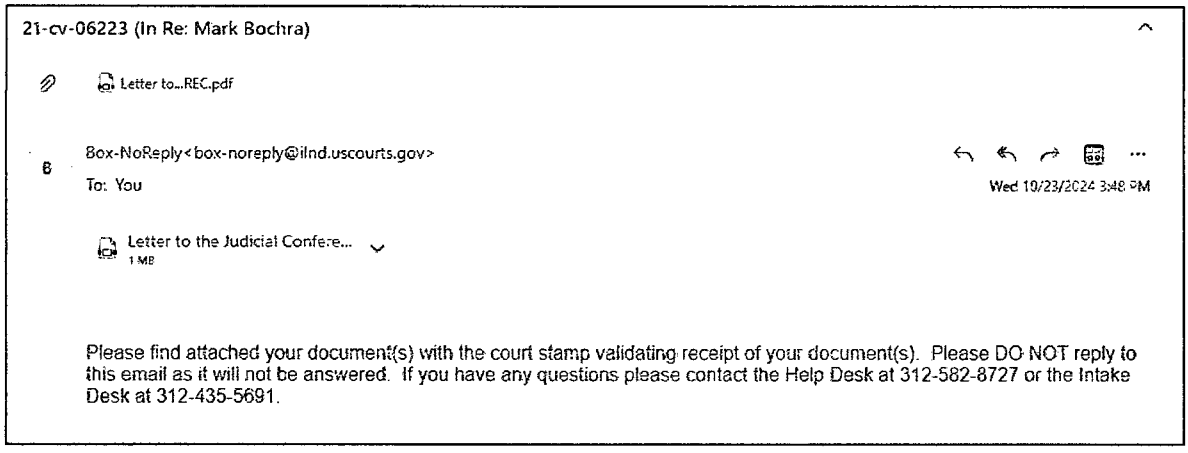
To: You
Reply Reply all Forward
Thu 11/14/2024 4:59 PM
Plaintiff Copy of his petition fi... 3 MB
RFbochram1.pdf 115 KB
2 attachments (4 MB) Save all to OneDrive Download all
Good afternoon,
This document is being returned to you unprocessed. Per the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, you are a restricted filer. Please see the attached order.
Please DO NOT reply to this email as it will not be answered. If you have any questions please contact the Help Desk at 312-582-8727 or the Intake Desk at 312-435-5691.
Reply Forward

But then when Mark filed a copy of his letter to the Judicial Conference Committee, that letter was docketed. When Mark spoke to a Supervisor under the name Mr. Travis Grammer travis_grammer@ilnd.uscourts.gov , he has always been kind to Mark; Mr. Travis told him that he will speak to his manager Ms. Nairee Nairee_Hagopian@ilnd.uscourts.gov , because she has her ways of getting things approved. Mark told Mr. Travis "that is the new manager that was hired few month ago" Mr. Travis replied "correct" If one took notice, the Executive Committee case was cited in the title of the e-mail 21-cv-06223, meaning the Executive Committee okayed docketing the letter to the Judicial Conference committee.

[44] See https://www.courtlistener.com/docket/60107808/bochra-v-us-department-of-education/
[45] See https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/24/24-5703/327548/20241004125942168_20241004-124530-95763241-00002612.pdf


21-cv-06223 (In Re: Mark Bochra)

Letter to...REC.pdf

Box-NoReply<box-noreply@ilnd.uscourts.gov>

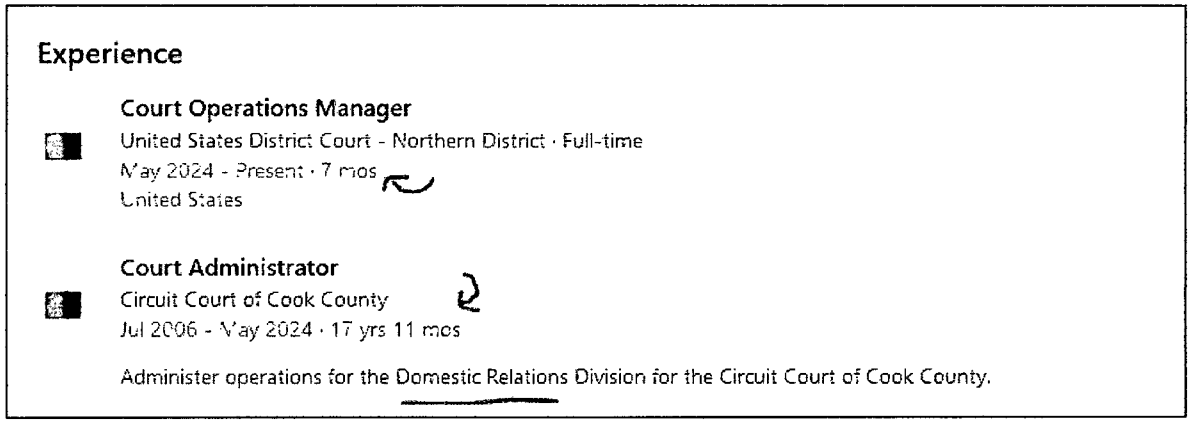
To: You

Wed 10/23/2024 3:48 PM

Letter to the Judicial Confere...
1 MB

Please find attached your document(s) with the court stamp validating receipt of your document(s). Please DO NOT reply to this email as it will not be answered. If you have any questions please contact the Help Desk at 312-582-8727 or the Intake Desk at 312-435-5691.

When Mark looked up Ms. Nairee Hagopian's profile on LinkedIn, he found that she recently left the Circuit Court of Cook County, the domestic division where Mark filed a no stalking petition against Sergio Hernandez whom former US Marshal Jerome Sliva working on behalf of the Executive Committee used Sergio Hernandez to stalk Mark's home and read his private emails about his civil right case causing a hostile environment. Out of all the people in Chicago for Ms. Nairee to leave the Circuit Court after 16+ years and later work at the District level gives a different vibe similar to "operation greylord."[46]


Experience

Court Operations Manager
United States District Court - Northern District · Full-time
May 2024 - Present · 7 mos
United States

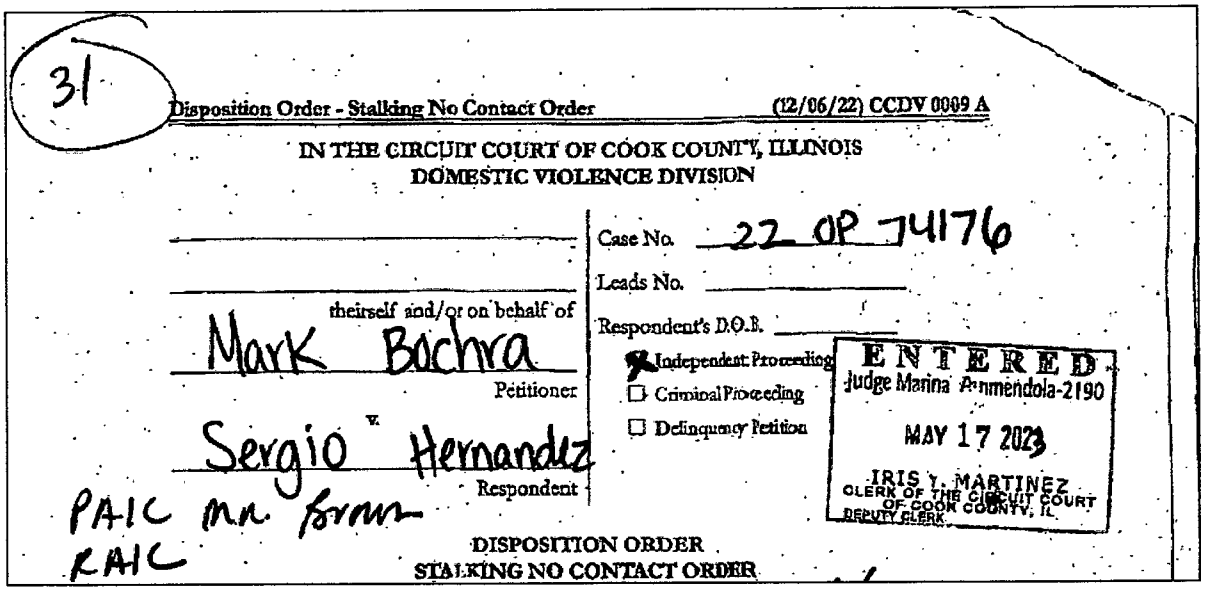
Court Administrator
Circuit Court of Cook County
Jul 2006 - May 2024 · 17 yrs 11 mos

Administer operations for the Domestic Relations Division for the Circuit Court of Cook County.

One thing is certain, when Mark filed his 124 pages brief related to former members of the Executive Committee and the 7th Circuit in appeal 22-18-15. The date of this filing was May 17, 2023.

[46] See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fEky5sb_sJY

Also Mark's no stalking petition against Sergio Hernandez was transferred to a different Court for a hearing on May 17, 2023, they were all waiting to read Mark's brief which shocked everyone because an appellant brief is like his sworn testimony.



31

Disposition Order - Stalking No Contact Order (12/06/22) CCDV 0009 A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DIVISION

Case No. 22 OP 74176

Leads No.

Respondent's D.O.B.

themself and/or on behalf of Mark Bachra
Petitioner

v.

Sergio Hernandez
Respondent

PAIC mn. form
RAIC

☒ Independent Proceeding
☐ Criminal Proceeding
☐ Delinquency Petition

ENTERED
Judge Marina Pennendola-2190
MAY 17 2023
IRIS Y. MARTINEZ
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, IL
DEPUTY CLERK

DISPOSITION ORDER
STALKING NO CONTACT ORDER

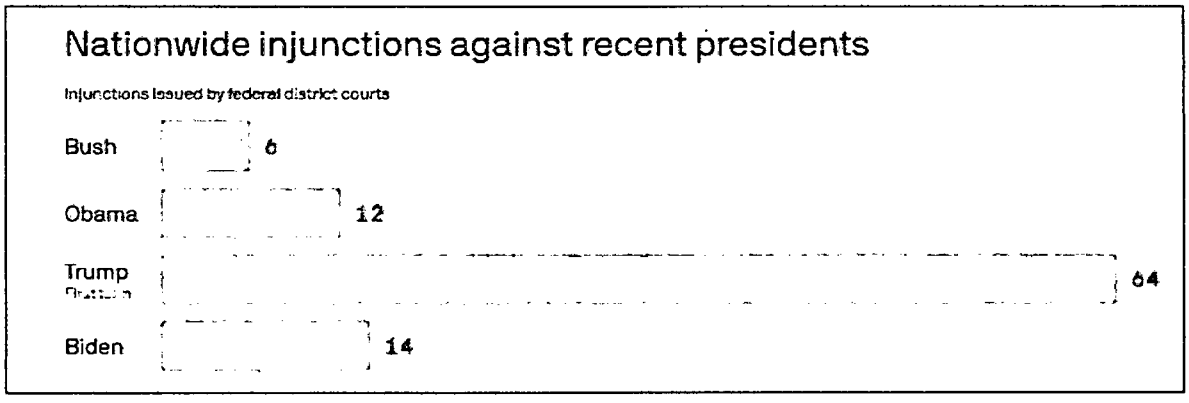
On the record and during the Judicial Misconduct Proceedings Ms. Diane Sykes obstructed justice more than once as a judicial officer and as an investigator. But not only that, they had no business to destroy Mark's Department of Education civil right case but they did because their interest relays on destroy Mark's case.

Mark doesn't seek justice but healing which this Court can grant. With all the injunctions against President Donald Trump by different activist judges to the point the public and President of El Salvador started to call them "Judicial Coup"[47] which judge can issue an injunction against the 7th circuit and the executive committee?

From an Obama appointed Judge Beryl Howell issuing an injunctiona gainst the Trump administration claiming violations to the 1st, 5th, and 6th amendemnts and calling it retaliation

[47] See https://x.com/nayibbukele/status/1902164881769467923

when Trump pulled security clearance from one od the law firms in Case 1:25-cv-00716-BAH; to a set of injunctions against the Trump administration acting as HR agents telling Trump he can't fire different employees' to a set of injunction against the Trump adminisration by Judge John Bates managing his agencies websites when they removed "gender" idiology references under Trump Executive Order in case Case 1:25-cv-00322-JDB[48]; to a set of injunctions agianst the Trump administration for banning the promotion of gender mutilation idiology for children by Judge Brendan Hurson in Case 8:25-cv-00337-BAH[49] and the injunctions kept growing but who can issue an injunction against Judicial Officers? Who can Judge them when they do evil? The parable here is that all sorts of injunctions against President Trump administration can be applied against the Judicial Branch when they step out of bounds and behave as investigators obstructing justice or discriminating and retaliating during judicial misconduct proceedings.



SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The Fifth Amendment provides protection against discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, and disability, including sex discrimination and deliberate indifferent to gender discrimination (male vs. female or female vs. male). It also requires the government to provide fair procedures in resolving discrimination complaints under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 and the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

The Chief Circuit of the 7th Circuit and the 7th Circuit Judicial Council dismissal of Mark's 88 pages judicial misconduct complaint without appointing a special committee to investigate disputed facts under 28 U.S. Code § 352(a)(2) as well as the Judicial Conference

[48] See https://apnews.com/article/trump-cdc-fda-doctors-for-america-5263fc6b6cbc723ca0c86c4460d02f33
[49] See https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/federal-judge-blocks-trump-order-targeting-medical-care-for-transgender-youth

Committee's precedent, as indicated in their most recent ruling in C.C.D. No. 22-01 issued July 8, 2022 was all deliberate according to the words of Mr. Jim Richmond the docket manager of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals when he said "nothing will change, judges will not change, I have seen too many judicial misconduct complaints" among many other remarks, it came with words and action.

In Complaint of Judicial Misconduct C.C.D. No. 22-01 that was recently ruled on July 8, 2022, the Judicial Conduct and Disability Committee sent the case back ordering the judicial circuit to conduct an investigation by assigning the judicial misconduct complaint to a special committee to investigate because the chief judge failed to assign one when there were disputed facts.[50]

> The Judicial Conduct and Disability Committee considers this matter under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. § 357, and Rule 21(b)(2) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings ("Rules"), which permit this Committee to review a judicial council order affirming a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint and then determine whether a special committee should be appointed. For the reasons provided below, we return this matter to the Second Circuit Judicial Council with directions to refer it to the Chief Circuit Judge for the appointment of a special committee under Section 353 of the Act.

The Judicial Conduct and Disability Committee argued the following:

> This Committee, in its sole discretion, may review any judicial council order entered under Rule 19(b)(1) and determine whether a special committee should be appointed. See Rule 21(b)(2). We review circuit judicial council orders in judicial conduct and disability matters for errors of law, clear errors of fact, or abuse of discretion. Rule 21(a); see also In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, 664 F.3d 332, 334–35 (U.S. Jud. Conf. 2011) (deferring to findings of circuit judicial council and overturning them only if clearly erroneous).

The Commentary to Rule 11 provides a useful illustration of how a similar factual dispute should be resolved:

> For example, consider a complaint alleging that the subject judge said X, and the complaint mentions, or it is independently clear, that five people may have heard what the judge said. The chief judge is told by the subject judge and one witness that the judge did not say X, and the chief judge dismisses the complaint without questioning the other four possible witnesses. In this example, the matter remains reasonably in dispute. If all five witnesses say the subject judge did not say X, dismissal is appropriate, but if potential witnesses who are reasonably accessible have not been questioned, then the matter remains reasonably in dispute. Commentary to Rule 11, citing to The Judicial

[50] See entire order https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/c.c.d._no._22-01_0.pdf

> Conduct and Disability Act Study Committee, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND DISABILITY ACT OF 1980, 239 F.R.D. 116, 243 (2006) (internal citations omitted).

The Judicial Conduct and Disability Committee argued that although not an exact match for the present complaints, this example is instructive, as it demonstrates that a matter is still reasonably in dispute where reasonably available potential witnesses have not been questioned.

First, sovereign immunity is not a defense to equitable claims against federal officials for constitutional violations, because those claims clearly fall within the *Larson-Dugan* exception to sovereign immunity; see *Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp.*, 337 U.S. 682 (1949).

One of the leading cases on the doctrine of non-statutory review is *Pulliam v. Allen*, 466 U.S. 522 (1984). In that case, the Supreme Court held that a federal judge who was sued for damages based on his conduct in a judicial misconduct proceeding was entitled to absolute immunity, but that the plaintiff could still bring a claim for injunctive relief challenging the fairness of the proceeding. The Supreme Court held that judicial immunity is not a bar to prospective injunctive relief against a judicial officer, such as petitioner, acting in her judicial capacity. Pp. 528-543. Common-law principles of judicial immunity were incorporated into the United States judicial system and should not be abrogated absent clear legislative intent to do so. Although there were no injunctions against common-law judges, there is a common-law parallel to the 1983 injunction at issue here in the collateral prospective relief available against judges through the use of the King's prerogative writs in England. The history of these writs discloses that the common-law rule of judicial immunity did not include immunity from prospective collateral relief. Pp. 528-536.

The Supreme Court has also recognized the doctrine of non-statutory review in other cases, such as *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978), which involved a claim that a state judge had violated a plaintiff's constitutional rights by ordering her sterilization without her consent.

Second, through Mark's judicial misconduct complaint, he sought equitable reliefs which are remedies that are designed to restore the status quo before a violation occurred. Prospective relief, on the other hand, is designed to prevent future violations from occurring. Within Mark's judicial misconduct complaint or his petition for review some of the notable and repeated equitable and prospective relief is the reformation of the "restricted filer listing" and the removal

of the list from public eyes. Mark repeats the same via this appeal in ECF Nos. 31 and 32 as well as ECF Nos. 45 and 46, and ECF Nos. 52 and 53; all requested reliefs were denied or went unanswered like the letter to the Clerk of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals Mr. Christopher Conway seeking for the 7th Circuit Judicial Council to pass Mark's letter to them for administrative order review and reformation of the "restricted filer listing".

Third, both the 7th Circuit Chief Judge Diane Sykes and the 7th Circuit Judicial Council erred in dismissing Mark's equal protection claim, first no due process was provided, this was a 2 step procedure with the intent of dismissing the complaint like many others without appointing a special committee to investigate disputed facts. The judicial misconduct complaint was received by the Circuit executive office and forwarded to the Chief Circuit judge, she issued a 2 paragraph memorandum that didn't make much sense at all claiming in part "she doesn't understand the complaint" and later it was affirmed by 17 federal judges of the 7th circuit judicial council that they all don't understand the complaint as well.[51]

Federal officials knew of Mark's discrimination complaint on many grounds, but they responded in a clearly unreasonable manner, this is compounded with the words of Mr. Jim Richmond because he knew all the judges and the system when he said "judges won't change, he has seen too many judicial misconduct complaint."

Fourth, Mark both Liberty and Property interests were deprived, one under a procedural deprivation during the judicial misconduct proceedings and another under to be free from discrimination and retaliation. Members of the Executive Committee clearly knew of Mark's liberty interest in pursuing his chosen career, which is to become a lawyer, whether based on the filed litigation *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887) or through his first filing with the Executive Committee in ECF No. 2. They didn't provide rescue and solace but double and tripled on Mark's pain, potentially also violating 18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights. No one files a civil right complaint just to be targeted during the middle of his or her litigation and over an e-mail about the teachings of Jesus Christ; the records are clear but many people perverts justice, they will call good-evil and evil-good, lust-love and love-sin, hate-love and love-hate, justice-hate and hate-justice for the many eyes became distorted unable to see

[51] See a copy of the petition https://www.scribd.com/document/789856149/Petition-7th-Circuit-Judicial-Council-in-Nos-07-22-90041-through-90048 See 7th Circuit Judicial Council all affirming "they don't understand" https://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/assets/pdf/judicial-conduct_2022/07-22-90048_through_90041_Order_pfr.pdf

right from wrong, and good from evil. They even called the Lord; God's laws-hate for this was the meaning to the parable of the unjust judge.

Federal Officials also deprived Mark of his protected interests without adequate procedural protection. The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 and its procedural design is facially defective and unfair due to its lack of a neutral decision maker and inability to order promised remedies.

ARGUMENT

I. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

Federal officials in their official capacity and their individual capacity are not barred by sovereign immunity. Mark's equitable claims against federal officials in their official capacity are not barred by sovereign immunity because they fall squarely within the *Larson-Dugan* exception to sovereign immunity. But even if a waiver of sovereign immunity is needed, the APA provides that waiver for Mark's claims against the judicial officers who are not "courts". In *Caryn Strickland v. US*, No. 21-1346 (4th Cir. 2022), the 4th Circuit ruled that

> Strickland also argues that "even if a waiver of sovereign immunity is needed, the [Administrative Procedure Act (APA)] provides that waiver for [her] claims against the United States and judicial branch defendants who are not 'courts.'" Id. Finally, she argues that the Back Pay Act "waives sovereign immunity for [her] back pay claims against the defendants who were her employer." Id. For the reasons discussed below, we agree with Strickland that the nonstatutory review claims she asserts against the Official Capacity Defendants are not barred by sovereign immunity.[52]
>
> The 4th Circuit disagreed that APA waives sovereign immunity because APA defines the term "agency" to mean in pertinent part, "each authority of the government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include . . . the courts of the united states." 5 U.S.C.§ 701(b)(1)(B) (emphasis added).
>
> The question at issue in this appeal is whether the Official Capacity Defendants should all be considered part of "the courts of the United States," a phrase that the APA does not expressly define.

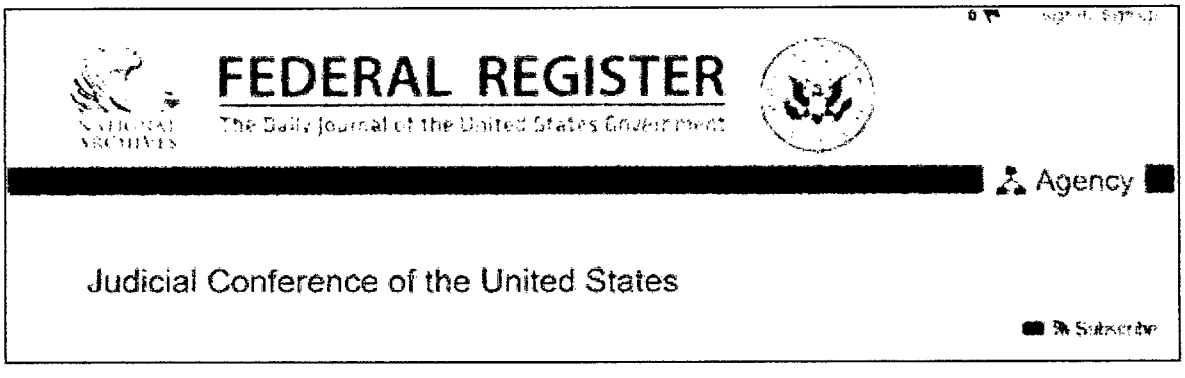
[52] Strickland's Fifth Amendment due process and equal protection claims against the Official Capacity Defendants encompass both (a) nonstatutory review claims seeking prospective equitable relief, and (b) Bivens-like claims seeking back pay. See Clark Byse & Joseph V. Fiocca, Section 1361 of the Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962 and "Nonstatutory" Judicial Review of Federal Administrative Action, 81 Harv. L. Rev. 308, 322 (1967). Nonstatutory review claims allege that federal officials have (a) purported to exercise powers they do not have, (b) refused to perform required duties, and/or (c) acted unconstitutionally.

Although the 4th Circuit ruled that the APA can or can't waive federal judicial officers sovereign immunity in their official capacity is a matter of first impression of the circuits adding "there is little case law" on the issue.

The issue repeats again toward Mark's rights to speak about Jesus Christ and his teachings, because that is also part of Mark's Coptic identity. Yet federal officials i.e., members of the executive committee warned him not to submit any further religious or political materials and when Mark complained of discrimination in ECF No. 11, he was retaliated against in ECF No 12 and the journey of injustice went from terrible to worst until it reached the 7th Circuit which its sins were greater than the former members of the Executive Committee.

A. FEDERAL OFFICIALS SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY IS ALSO WAIVED BY STATUES

In *Caryn Strickland v. US*, No. 21-1346 (4th Cir. 2022), the 4th Circuit argued that the APA does not waive sovereign immunity because they interpret the Court, the Executive Circuit Office which handles both EDR plan as well as Judicial Misconduct Proceedings, they conclude that APA does not define them as an "agency". However both the 4th Circuit and Strickland overlooked one fact, that he judicial Conference Committee which enforces the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 ("Act"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364 on all Circuits is indeed an agency which also publish rules in the Federalist Register just like any other federal agency. Hence, it falls squarely under the APA.[53]



The APA broadly authorizes judicial review of agency action or inaction, including by an officer or employee, and waives sovereign immunity for suits "seeking relief other than money damages." 5 U.S.C. § 702. The APA's waiver of sovereign immunity "is not limited to APA

[53] See https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/judicial-conference-of-the-united-states

cases." *Trudeau v. Fed. Trade Comm'n*, 456 F.3d 178, 187 (D.C. Cir. 2006). The APA states that "the United States may be named as a defendant," 5 U.S.C. § 702, and that an "'agency' means each authority of the Government of the United States" but does not include "the courts of the United States." 5 U.S.C. § 701(b)(1).

In determining whether an entity falls within the APA's "courts" exemption, courts have looked to whether the functions performed by the entity are "functions that would otherwise be performed by courts." See *Wash. Legal Found. v. U.S. Sent'g Comm'n*, 17 F.3d 1446, 1449 (D.C. Cir. 1994); see also *Goldhaber v. Foley*, 519 F.Supp. 466, 480–81 (E.D. Pa. 1981). The judicial branch is not synonymous with "courts," and offices or officials do not become "courts" simply by being placed in the judicial branch. See, e.g., *Hubbard v. United States*, 514 U.S. 695, 700 n.3 (1995) (expressly reserving the question "whether any other entity within the Judicial Branch might be an 'agency'"). The "courts" exemption would likely cover the Seventh Circuit, and the Chief Judge and Judicial Conference when they perform judicial functions. Other — the Circuit Executive, and Seventh Circuit Judicial Council—are organizationally in the judicial branch but are not "courts." And, at minimum, the APA undoubtedly waives the sovereign immunity of "the United States." 5 U.S.C. § 702. Once, they entertain administrative capacity work, they are not considered "Courts" but an "agency" that handles complaints like discrimination complaints. Other judicial branch, however, perform strictly administrative functions and cannot reasonably be considered auxiliaries of the courts.

However, conflating the definition of "courts" with that of the "judicial branch" is inconsistent with the Supreme Court's approach to similar statutes. In *Hubbard v. United States*, the Supreme Court expressly rendered "no opinion as to whether any other entity [besides a court] within the Judicial Branch might be an 'agency,'" indicating that the fact that an entity is "within the judicial branch" does not automatically render it "a court." 514 U.S. at 700 & n.3.

Likewise, the Circuit Executive "[e]xercis[es] administrative control of all nonjudicial activities of the court of appeals of the circuit." 28 U.S.C. § 332(e)(1). No argument can be made that administering a budget and personnel system, id. §§ 332(e)(2)–(3), or "maintaining property control records and undertaking a space management program," id. § 332(e)(5), are judicial functions that render the Circuit Executive a "court."

Similarly, a circuit judicial council is responsible for "the effective and expeditious administration of justice" within the circuit, id. § 332(d)(1), and, like the AO, was created "to

furnish . . . administrative machinery." *Chandler v. Jud.* Council of the Tenth Cir. of the U.S., 398 U.S. 74, 96–97 (1970) (Harlan, J., concurring) (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 76-702, at 2 (1939)). Although a judicial council is composed of judges, it does not exercise "judicial powers" and is "an administrative body functioning in a very limited area in a narrow sense as a 'board of directors' for the circuit." Id. at 86 n.7; see, e.g., In re Imperial "400" Nat'l, Inc., 481 F.2d 41, 47 (3d Cir. 1973) (noting that the exercise of judicial powers is "a function denied to the Council"); In re Complaint of Jud. Misconduct, 630 F.3d 1262, 1262 (9th Cir. 2011) (stating that "the Judicial Council is not a court"). Thus, these non-court entities are not "courts" under the APA.

CONCLUSION

For the forgoing reasons, this honorable court should grand the petition for certiorari by reverse the decision of the anonymous judge of the 7th Circuit for failing to properly review Mark's petition for writ mandamus seeking an injunction against the IHRA definition, and seek an explanation to what was frivolous in order to impose a high burden of either pay $1600 within 14 days or suffer a filing bar with the 7th Circuit for up to a year; this case would set a precedent for many *pro se* litigants when some Judges abuse their power by retaliating because of a filed Judicial Misconduct Complaint. Mark's entire litigation history has been two cases, one was fair housing in *Amin et al v. 5757 North Sheridan Rd Condo Assn. et al* (1:12-CV-00446) (ECF No. 66) with a settlement ruling in his favor and the other was this case *Bochra v. U.S. Department of Education* (1:21-cv-03887) which brought so much pain to Mark because the people involved hated Mark, his Coptic identity, and his filed civil right case. What happened was a pretext for discrimination with retaliation but much worse they conspired to target Mark which violates "conspiracy against rights" 18 U.S. Code § 241.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted. At a minimum, the petition should be held for *Loper Bright Enterprises, Inc. v. Raimondo*, No. 22- 451, and then disposed of accordingly in light of this Court's decision in that case. The court should remedy the effects of discrimination with retaliation and provide healing in whichever way it deems just and proper. The answer to the question is "how to make Mark as a whole again without judging the Judges who committed evil" that is a form of justice; it calls for equity rather than equality.

May 4, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mark Bochra