

Application No. A- _____

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

James Joseph Knochel

Applicant,

v.

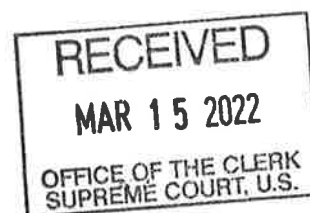
Amy Fackrell; John C. Morris; Unknown Party, named as Medical
Director - West Yavapai Guidance Clinic;
Attorney General for the State of Arizona

**Application for Extension of Time to File a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit**

Directed to the Honorable Elena Kagan,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
and Circuit Justice for the Ninth Circuit

March 7, 2022

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**To the Honorable Elena Kagan, Associate Justice of the United States And
Circuit Justice for the 9th Circuit:**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2101(c) and Rule 13.5, 22 and 30 of the Rules of this Court, Applicant James J. Knochel (“Knochel”) respectfully seeks a 60-day extension of time, until May 20 2022, in which to file certiorari petition seeking review of the Ninth Circuit’s decision issued December 20, 2021, in James J Knochel vs. Amy Fackrell, et al (“Knochel v. Fackrell”) (unpublished, attached hereto as Appendix A), in which that court affirmed the district court’s order declaring Applicant a vexatious litigant. As Applicant expected this court to act favorably on SupCt #21-6444, Applicant did not file a petition for rehearing en banc to the Ninth Circuit.

1. The district court had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1343. The Fifth Circuit had appellate jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

2. Applicant will file a petition for writ of certiorari seeking review of the Ninth Circuit’s decision in Knochel v. Fackrell. Under Rule 13.3, the time for Applicant to file his petition, unless extended, will expire on March 21 2022. Applicant is filing this application for extension of time more than “10 days before the date the petition is due.” Rule 13.5.

3. This case presents substantial and important questions regarding the fundamental right of a next friend to file for the privilege of habeas corpus on behalf of their friend, when that friend is iatrogenically disabled with palliative psychiatric medications by order of the state mental health court. The most essential of these questions is how the party to the petition and her next friend can establish that fraud was in fact perpetrated on the U.S. District Court.

4. The clear error of the court of appeals’ order is in the last line: “The alleged developments in state court do not undermine the basis for the [vexatious litigant] order, and the authorities Knochel cites do not support his claim that the district

court erred by failing to hold an evidentiary hearing regarding those developments.” (Appendix A, Page 2).

5. The “alleged developments in state court” are the state court’s April 2021 record establishing that fraud was in fact perpetrated on the United States District Court, ergo that the District Court should have held an evidentiary hearing. The authority cited to the US Court of Appeals, *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 US 149 (1990), holds on plain reading that an evidentiary hearing is required before dismissing a next friend’s petition for writ of habeas corpus.

6. This case also questions whether medical professionals may use the Soviet techniques of dissident re-education to attempt to help their patients. Further context for Applicant’s presentation of this question is below.

7. The underlying litigation involves two petitions for writ of habeas corpus to the U.S. District Court, and multiple petitions in the state court, whereby Applicant and Applicant's friend, Emily Noelle Mihaylo (the party to Applicant’s next friend habeas petitions, “Mihaylo”), challenged Mihaylo’s involuntary treatment with palliative psychiatric drugs, and Mihaylo's having been abandoned by her guardian in various care homes in contravention to the actual requirements of the Arizona Revised Statutes for a guardian’s care of the ward.

8. Mihaylo has a genetic condition whereby she cannot turn the provitamin food supplement folic acid into methylated forms of Folate (Vitamin B-9). When Mihaylo consumes an inadequate diet she becomes depressed, and has a tendency to self-treat this depression with alcohol and street drugs.

9. The prescriptions forced on Mihaylo are specifically contraindicated for psychosis caused by alcohol withdrawal and stimulant abuse.

10. Applicant’s original habeas petition to the district court was denied by granting a fraudulent informal motion to dismiss. Applicant filed to point out that this supposed motion was obviously fraudulent, as it was printed on the business stationary of the petition’s respondent. Mihaylo’s subsequent notarized filings

regarding her coerced signature on the fraudulent motion to dismiss, in the district court and court of appeals, were not believed genuine by those courts.

11. The youtube video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxWseFuHPWo> is applicant's November 9, 2020 interview of Mihaylo, and proves Applicant's allegations of fraud on the United States District Court. This evidence must be addressed to maintain the legitimacy of the United States' judicial system.

12. Applicant contends that Mihaylo's involuntary treatments -- forced on her by order of the Arizona State Court -- are unconstitutional. The most egregious of the rights violations suffered by Applicant and Mihaylo are the Arizona State Court's judicial suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus, and its refusal to respond to Mihaylo's own filings in her own probate case. In these filings Mihaylo asked for a status hearing and for a new guardian.

13. Emily Mihaylo, party to the habeas petitions below, sent this message to Applicant in February 2022 regarding her January/February 2022 'stabilization' in the State of Arizona's forced treatment facilities:

At the crisis center they inject you with a combination of 3 drugs:
Haldol, Vistaril and one other thing
To make you pass out
UPC [Urgent Psychiatric Center]:
Needles in your arms
Next thing you know you're in a room with folding chairs
You don't know how many days it's been
Happens every time. Scary.
Why can't you leave them [Patients – her and others like her] awake
They hold you down, stick you with needles.
Animalistic.
CRU – Crisis Response Unit – is nicer [than UPC]
Stretcher, took... [??]
Stuck me four more times
threw away January 4th packet [of legal papers served on her]

14. Haldol (haloperidol) is an FDA-approved antipsychotic. Vistaril (hydroxyzine) is an antihistamine that has sedative properties.

15. Haloperidol was used by the Soviet psycho prisons for dissident re-education. In response to the agony induced by haloperidol treatment, dissidents rapidly 'cured' themselves of their feigned mental disorders and were allowed to return to the gulags.

16. American psychiatrists, and others, described the use of haloperidol on Soviet dissidents as "torture". Applicant assumes American psychiatrists force the exact same agony-inducing drug on their own patients because they think it "medically necessary", and they don't know what else to do.

17. It's one thing for patients to voluntarily submit to obsolete medical treatments that actually cause their premature deaths. The core issue of the litigation below involves the routine involuntary medical torture of U.S. citizens by order of the various courts of the United States.

18. The deliberate pharmaceutical induction of agony is prohibited by international conventions against torture, and must be addressed by the Supreme Court. This institutionalized violation of rights affects an unknown yet vast number of U.S. citizens' right to not be involuntarily tortured by medical professionals.

19. If the Supreme Court allows the district court's vexatious litigant order to stand, by ignoring the youtube link above, Applicant intends to organize the public to amend the constitution to remove medical torture from allopathic medicine's treatment arsenal.

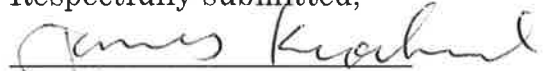
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As Applicant received the above-transcribed communication from his friend subsequent to Supreme Court's February 22, 2022 denial of his petition for writ of mandamus, there is good cause for a 60-day extension. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully request that the Court extend the time in which to file a petition for writ of certiorari for sixty (60) days, until May 20 2022.

Appendix A: Memorandum Order of the US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, Case No. 20-17326, affirming the judgement of the US District Court for the District of Arizona. December 20 2022.

March 7, 2022

Respectfully submitted,



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