

Supreme Court, U.S.
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No.21-

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States

In Re: BRIAN DAVID HILL,
Petitioner,

On Petition for a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition to
the United States District Court for the Middle
District of North Carolina and the United States
Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF
MANDAMUS OR PROHIBITION**

Brian David Hill
Pro Se
Ally of QANON, and General Flynn
Former USWGO Alternative News Reporter
310 FOREST STREET, APARTMENT 2
MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA 24112
Tel.: (276) 790-3505
E-Mail: No Email

U.S.W.G.O.

Friend of justice for all
Dated: October 12, 2021



JusticeForUSWGO.wordpress.com
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USWGO.com

ORIGINAL

I. Questions Presented

Where the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina had systematically and repeatedly deprived a Petitioner of Due Process of Law under the Constitution, allow the multitudes of Fraud on the Court upon its record and repeatedly refused to correct its record after the proven fraud upon its record proven by the Uncontested Motions of the Petitioner?

Where the U.S. District Court and U.S. Court of Appeals have acted autonomously by ignoring the Supreme Court case law authorities, controlling case law. Not just repeatedly ignoring or disregarding evidence, witnesses, and proper legal rules and procedures to bully an innocent man for years?

Where the U.S. District Court had deprived the Petitioner of rights guaranteed and enumerated by United States Constitution and of the U.S. Supreme Court ("SCOTUS") by bucking this highest Court's authoritative laws of the Court, acting in REBELLION against SCOTUS?

Where the U.S. Court of Appeals had repeatedly over ten times had protected the repeated Constitutional violations of law and Due Process violations by rubber stamping every appeal to be favorable to the offending District Court and always favorable to the prosecuting attorney of the United States of America?

Where the U.S. Court of Appeals knew that the SCOTUS had ruled differently regarding different matters concerning Constitutional rights such as (#1) the right to a Jury Trial for Federal Supervised Release Violation charges carrying imprisonment terms; (#2) such as the right for a criminal defendant and 2255 Petitioner to bring forth the ground of Actual Innocence to overcome a one year statute of limitations time bar; (#3) such as regarding the inherit or implied powers concerning valid uncontested or proven Fraud on the Court claims?

Where both the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Court had acted in REBELLION against SCOTUS authoritative case laws not just once but

multiple times and so remedy cannot be obtained in the lower Courts anymore or any further?

Where the “due process of law” clause of the U.S. Constitution, Amendment V, is being deprived and ignored by the U.S. District Court in the Middle district of North Carolina and the supervisory Court known as the U.S. Court of Appeals by denying uncontested Hazel Atlas motions?

Where the errors have piled up throughout the U.S. District Court criminal case, 2255 civil case, and have done nothing to correct the fraud. They have done nothing to correct the errors, and they have done nothing to correct their autonomous decisions contrary to SCOTUS on multiple occasions. Will the Supreme Court grant extraordinary relief to strike down those null and void decisions?

Where relief cannot be obtained by direct appeal, by Habeas Corpus, by the Court’s inherit or implied powers? Where no relief can be obtained at all no matter what evidence, witnesses, and expert witnesses is ever offered or submitted?

Where the bias and prejudice are well within the record of the District Court, that the treatment and respect for U.S. Probation Officer Jason McMurray the truthful officer differs from the treatment and respect of U.S. Probation Officer Kristy L. Burton the perjurer?

Where due process had been completely deprived with no fairness, no impartiality under the adversarial system?

Where both Courts are engaging in excess of jurisdiction by depriving Petitioner of due process systematically as it is shown on the record how it is systematically being conducted?

Where both Courts are systematically ignoring evidence and witnesses when favorable to the criminal defendant even when the Federal Criminal Prosecutor's evidence which was reviewed by the Grand Jury actually may also be favorable to the criminal defendant that it also gets ignored and disregarded by both Courts acting in rebellion against common sense and the law?

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**Petition seeking Mandamus and/or Prohibition
relief against the following Null and Void
Judgment(s)**

U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North
Carolina; case no. # 1:13-cr-435-, 1:17-cv-01036:

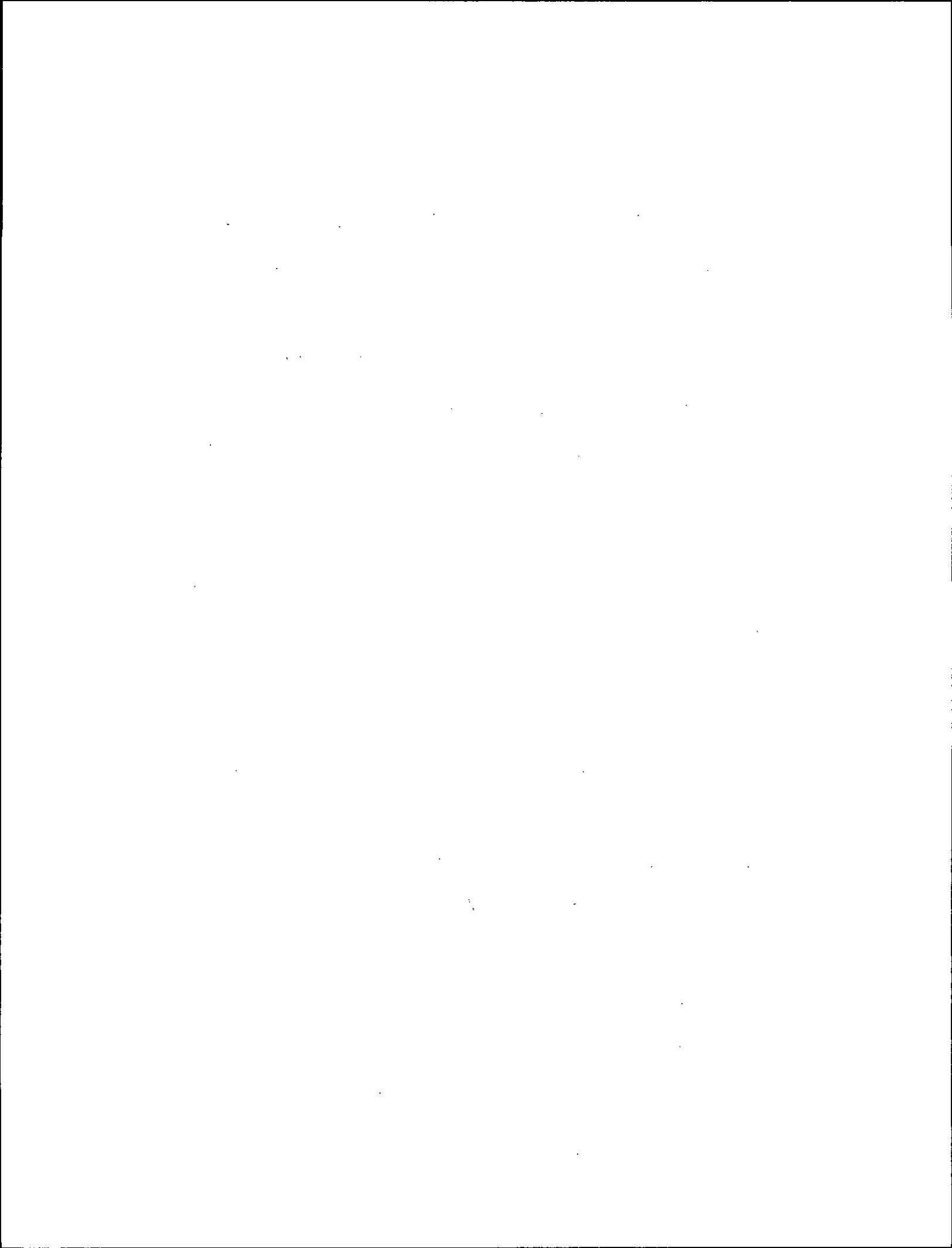
Documents #54; #122, #200, #236

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit:

Null and void Judgments under case nos. # #19-7756,
#15-4057, #17-1866, #18-1160, #19-2077, #19-4758,
#19-7483, #19-2338, #19-7755, #20-7737 and #20-
6034

IV. Petition for Writ Of Mandamus or Prohibition

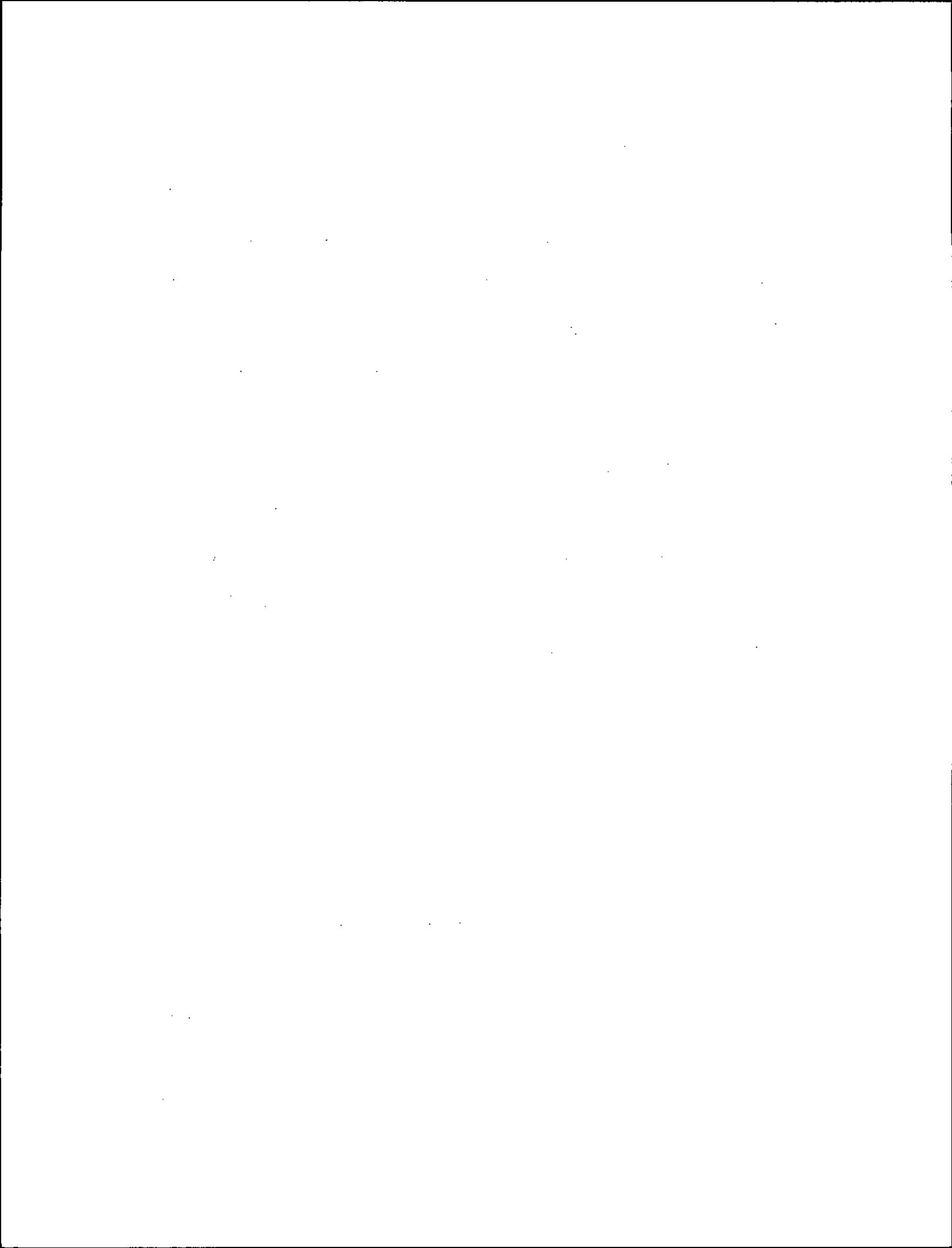
Brian David Hill ("Petitioner"), a criminal defendant and civil case 2255 Petitioner respectfully petitions this court for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition to review over all illegal, unlawful, invalid, null and void judgments, mainly of the U.S. District Court. The null and void judgments of both the party #1: U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina ("District Court") and party #2: the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ("Appeals Court"). The main party is the District Court as the Appeals Court is being referenced to show cause proving that all other possible relief was attempted but have failed, that no other adequate relief can be obtained. Not just, review but mandate corrective action(s) against one or both parties in this case and prohibit any illegal/unlawful actions by one or both Courts in which had repeatedly deprived the Petitioner of Due Process of Law for years and years; as well as prohibit any actions by both parties from further violating the Constitutional rights of Petitioner. Petitioner asks this Court to mandate vacatur and nullification of all offending Judgments by one or both Courts, which had deprived Petitioner of Due Process of Law; violated multiple



controlling case laws from SCOTUS, which had not been overruled by this very Court; and had violated the U.S. Constitution to such an egregious extent. To the extent, which includes a repeated pattern of frauds, abuses, and miscarriages of justice can no longer be ignored by any credible Constitutional Court of Law with any integrity. Both Courts are acting autonomously outside of law as if SCOTUS does not exist anymore. This Court must act to correct all miscarriages of justice and to correct all autonomous court rulings from the inferior Courts which keep piling up. These autonomous rulings, which keep piling up one on top of the other. All in favor of the corrupt United States Attorney Office for the Middle District of North Carolina ("U.S. Attorney Office") who originally had prosecuted a fraudulent criminal case from the very beginning and destroyed discovery material.

The officers of the District Court at issue in this writ are #1: Hon. William Lindsey Osteen Junior, #2: Hon. Thomas David Schroeder, #3: Hon. Magistrate Joe L. Webster. All are officers working at the District Court.

The officer of the Appeals Court at issue in this writ are #1: Hon Patricia S. Connor, Clerk. This is an officer working at the Appeals Court. In the event that SCOTUS feels and



requests that any other possibly applicable officer be served a copy of this Petition when evaluating over this Petition, this Court can request any additional parties and Petitioner will comply with such an order. If this Court finds it necessary.

The judgments in which this Petitioner seeks relief have all deprived Petitioner of Due Process of Law under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution and have allowed a repeated pattern of fraud, lies, and abuses by the U.S. Attorney Office without any remedy. All remedies have been exhausted. Please help me SCOTUS. I have no hope left. Petitioner cannot obtain any relief no matter what evidence and witness testimony is brought up, no matter what evidence or witnesses is offered or submitted, and no matter what authoritative case law is brought up in arguments. This Court's laws are ignored.

This is a very complex situation but with the page/word limits, Petitioner asks this Court to allow further filing of arguments/pleadings or requests Oral Argument for clarification when considering this Petition on its merits, to review over its merits. It does have merit. There are many legal and Constitutional issues, which were never resolved in the District Court and Appeals Court when brought to their attention. The inferior Courts are completely broken.

The District Court had filed multiple null and void judgments, which are subject to lack of jurisdiction or excess of jurisdiction; and thus this Court has the Constitutional right and original legal authority. This legal authority of this Court is to undo a repeated pattern of non-jurisdictional orders against Petitioner, which are all supposed to be null and void.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ("Appeals Court") have created judgments contrary to the evidence on the record, contrary and contradictory to the authoritative case laws by this very Court. Petitioner shows from the judgments and records of all Appeals Court cases Petitioner was involved with that no relief can be obtained by the Appeals Court, and no remedy can be obtained by the Appeals Court. They rubber-stamp every final judgment against Petitioner and always in favor of the U.S. Attorney Office. Thus, Petitioner has no other avenue to obtain any Constitutional/Legal relief or remedy no matter the merits. The District Court admitted in its own opinion that even if Petitioner had any merit at all, it would deny them. Thus, Petitioner is subject to an unlawful and unconstitutional Kangaroo Court, which had deprived Petitioner of all remedies under the Laws of the Land. Even the famous celebrities Bill

Cosby and Michael Jackson were acquitted of their charges because of either being found innocent in the case of Michael Jackson, or prosecutorial misconduct as found in the case of Bill Cosby. If both can be legally acquitted, so must Brian David Hill a victim of a repeated pattern of miscarriages of justice.

The Appeals Court offending case nos. are #1: 20-7737, #2: 20-1396, #3: 20-6034, #4: 19-7756, #5: 19-7755, #6: 19-2338, #7: 19-7483, #8: 19-4758, #9: 19-2077, #10: 18-1160, #11: 17-1866, #12: 15-4057. No matter what arguments were brought up, every Appeal affirms the decision of the District Court no matter what was in the record, no matter the argument, no matter what the law says or what SCOTUS says. It is virtually impossible for a valid Appeals Court of Law to deny every appeal ever consecutively from a single criminal defendant or civil litigator. When many appeals are denied and dismissed with all having an unpublished opinion no matter the argument, it should have drawn the Court into serious question as to whether it had failed to properly administer justice under the Law. **Are they compromised? Were they blackmailed?**

The District Court offending case nos. are 1:13-cr-435-1, and 1:17-cv-1036.

V. Opinions Below

There are many judgments and the opinions would exceed the page and word limits set by the Rules of this Court. Read all offending judgments of the District Court and Appeals Court as outlined in the Joint Appendix. They are offending judgments because they were all made in deprivation of Due Process of Law (excess of jurisdiction) and decisions were made in contradiction to the Case Laws set by this authoritative Supreme Court.

However, one opinion made by the officer: Hon. U.S. Magistrate Judge Joe L. Webster of the Middle District of North Carolina. This Magistrate said and I quote:

“g. The Merits As explained above, all of Petitioner’s grounds are time-barred. However, if the Court were to reach the merits of Petitioner’s grounds for relief, it would deny them.” Citation from Document #210, Page 19, Case no. 1:13-cr-435.

This opinion was affirmed by officer: Hon. Chief Judge Thomas David Schroeder (JA 35-37), and so they were both colluding to deprive Petitioner of Due Process of Law under the Fifth Amendment. See Document #236, #237, Case no. 1:13-cr-435. The point I am making is that the District Court does not care about the merits and would deny any relief even if merits or the law allow such remedy and relief. It is a kangaroo court, and that short sentence of Hon. Mag. Judge Joe Webster’s opinion had shown that the District

Court never cared about the merits, never cared about any evidence or witnesses actually filed with the Court. Never cared about appointment of impartial expert witnesses. It was all one sided and always will be one sided (in violation of the adversarial system, impartiality, fairness) unless this Supreme Court takes action and mandates an end to this endless judicial nightmare of miscarriages of justice that keeps going and going like an Energizer Battery.

VI. Jurisdiction

Mr. Hill's petition for Mandamus and Prohibition is a request for Extraordinary Relief and all other attempts to obtain relief have been exhausted. Mr. Hill invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. §1651(a), the All Writs Act. Mandamus is appropriate where petitioner "lack adequate alternative means to obtain the relief they seek", *Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 309, (1989). Petitioner had been shut out of his Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus (JA 35-37 and JA 69-74). Petitioner's Hazel Atlas motions were all denied despite being uncontested and undisputed (JA 78-80) and proven the frauds on the Court by an officer of the Court. Therefore, Petitioner had been shut out of all Hazel Atlas remedies under the Court's inherit or implied powers. His appeals have all

been closed with the exception of his remaining two Petitions for Writs of Certiorari to be filed in this Court on October 11, 2021, accompanying this Petition. The two to-be-filed Petitions regarding case nos. 19-7755, 20-6034, and 20-7737. Since a large majority of Writs of Certiorari is usually denied without an opinion, and the right to relief is discretionary, Petitioner is only left with Mandamus relief if those two Petitions are denied. If those two remaining Petitions for Writ of Certiorari are denied, then Petitioner has no other adequate remedy left and thus Mandamus is the appropriate relief. Therefore, Petitioner asks that this Mandamus Petition be acted upon last of all three Petitions to be filed with this Court on October 11, 2021. That includes this petition in all three.

VII. Constitutional Provisions Involved

United States Constitution, Amendment V:

“No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.”

United States Constitution, Amendment I:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

United States Constitution, Article III:

“Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish...” (citation partially omitted)

“Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party...” (citation partially omitted)

VIII. Statement of the Case

We are now faced with a situation of jurisdictional defect upon jurisdictional defect. Where many errors come together throughout the entire case of United States of America v. Brian David Hill (case no. 1:13-cr-435-1); Brian David Hill v. United States of America (case no. 1:17-cv-01036); and Brian David Hill v. Executive Office for United States Attorneys, et al (case no. 4:17-cv-00027, **Western District of Virginia**). **NOTE: The Western District of Virginia case is not being prosecuted in this Mandamus Petition but is only used for reference as it involved the other two cases and the U.S. Attorney Office. The**

corruption and criminality of the United States Attorney Office for the Middle District of North Carolina. They had become so corrupted that they would not even contest the Fraud on the Court claims in the District Court. One fraud for example: regarding perjury of their key-witness Kristy L. Burton, and regarding other ethical issues. See Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed with this Court for appealing Appeals Court case no. # 20-7737. They never contested the claims of fraud under Documents #169, #171, #199, #206, #222, and #217. See case nos. 1:13-cr-435-1 and 1:17-cv-01036, Middle Dist. Of North Carolina.

In addition to that, it was admitted by the U.S. Attorney Office in Greensboro, NC, in the Western District of Virginia lawsuit under case no. 4:17-cv-00027 that they had destroyed evidence such as:

(#1) The State Bureau of Investigation forensic case file which had download dates of July 20, 2012, to July 28, 2013, after being seized by police on August 28, 2012;

(#2) The false confession audio file of Brian David Hill on August 29, 2012, and compiled by Mayodan Police Department;

(#3) any other evidence that should have been protected under Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) and Brady

v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). See the admissions by the U.S. Attorney Office under oath/affirmation and in their pleadings (case no. 4:17-cv-00027, Western District of Virginia) in Document #48, Document #49 in Hill v. EOUSA, et al. Citation: "ECF NOS. 49-3, 49-6 and 49-7 WERE STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET PURSUANT TO DOCUMENT 54 Brief / Memorandum in Support re 48 MOTION for Summary Judgment . filed by Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Department Of Justice. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Princina Stone Declaration, # 2 1, # 3 2, # 4 3, # 5 4, # 6 5, # 7 6, # 8 7, # 9 8, # 10 Exhibit B - Carolyn Loye Declaration)(Sloan, Cheryl) Modified on 1/4/2018. Modified docket text to reflect exhibits stricken from the docket. (mlh)". They admitted to evidence being destroyed.

Here are the links to the destroyed evidence pages leaked regarding the destroyed evidence by an anonymous concerned whistleblower:

See <https://wearechange.org/case-brian-d-hill/> - WRC EXCLUSIVE: Alternative Media Writer Brian D. Hill Setup On Child Pornography Possession: | We Are Change (web link citation)

See <https://archive.org/details/LeakedSbiDocsProveUswgoFramedWithChildPorn> - Leaked SBI Docs prove USWGO framed with child porn : Anonymous : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive (web link citation)

In fact, the District Court and Appeals Court have gotten so brazen with their deprivation of Due Process of Law against Petitioner that online YouTube videos have been uploaded by friends or family in regards to Brian Hill being held hostage by the District Court. Thousands have seen the videos according to Petitioner's family giving Petitioner screen captures of the reported view counts. Petitioner's family confirmed that view counts were being manipulated to being lowered than the true view counts. Therefore, the view counts may be higher than what YouTube had reported. I was given the link texts:

See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrLahE_2Zm4 - Proof that Brian D. Hill; USWGO Alt. News, was TORTURED into Falsely Pleading Guilty. (Video stream citation); <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GkvLiooKltY> - Proof that Brian D. Hill; USWGO Alt. News, is INNOCENT, being HELD HOSTAGE by Corrupt Federal Court (Video stream citation) See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nlasri7JRag> - The Federal Courts and Fourth Circuit US Court IGNORES THE LAW - Brian D Hill Interview/Statement (Video stream citation)

The fact those videos are coming out showing the lies and frauds by the U.S. Attorney Office, leaked SBI document photo pages, the alleged claim of possible child pornography with the download dates as to being 11 months, 8 days after the computer was seized by the Town of Mayodan Police Department. Its corrupt Mayodan Town lawyer Philip Edward Berger Senior also allowed the corruption in the Town of

Mayodan Police Department by depriving Petitioner of Brady Material for his 2255 Motion. See Document #2-2, pages 18-19, Western Dist. Of Virginia, case no. 4:17-cv-00027-JLK-RSB, Filed 04/25/17. The U.S. Attorney Office destroyed the confession audio. This helped Town of Mayodan and its corrupt lawyer violating Brady v. Maryland named Philip E. Berger Senior so that Brian would be prevented from proving that his confession was a false confession and that the audio was botched up and altered in violation of the Federal Rules of Evidence. It is obvious that when the claimed download dates are between July 20, 2012, and July 28, 2013; the computer was seized on August 28, 2012, that something criminal and sinister was going on here. The U.S. Attorney Office never refuted those download dates in the SBI forensic report by SBI Special Agent Rodney V. White, ever. They never claimed those download dates had never existed in their own evidence used for the Grand Jury indictment of Brian David Hill on November 25, 2013. It is clear that there is fraud, abuse, and corruption by the U.S. Attorney Office, no doubt about that. They are being protected by officer: Hon. Thomas David Schroeder, and officer: Hon. Mag. Judge Joe L. Webster. They all rather push this

fraud under the rug. That the fraud continues and deny every motion Petitioner had ever filed requesting any kind of relief.

This case presents very important questions of exceptional circumstances warranting "Extraordinary Relief" as required by Rule 20. "Procedure on a Petition for an Extraordinary Writ."

As to Supreme Court Rule 20: *"the petition must show that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court."* Petitioner had demonstrated that no other adequate relief could be obtained in any other form or from any other court. The only Court that can provide relief for these extraordinary jurisdictional defects is this Supreme Court, as Petitioner cannot obtain any relief in the District Court and in the Appeals Court.

Here are the facts for the Justices to consider:

1. All unlawful, null and void judgments acting in excess of jurisdiction

The judgments by the District Court in case no. 1:13-cr-435-1 which are acting in deprivation of Due Process of Law; permitting Frauds on the Court; and acting in excess of jurisdiction from the District Court are as follows. Those

judgments are acting autonomously and in repeatedly contradiction to SCOTUS.

Document #54: JUDGMENT as to BRIAN DAVID HILL (1), Count(s) 1, Ten (10) months and twenty (20) days imprisonment, but not less than time served; ten (10) years supervised release; \$100.00 special assessment. Filed on November 12, 2014 – Note from Petitioner: This judgment was grounded on fraud by U.S. Attorney Office by the uncontested Motions filed at a later time in the case under Documents numbered: #169, #199, #206, #222, #264 and #217. See JA 5-10.

Document #122: ORDER Supervised Release Violation Hearing signed by JUDGE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER on 7/23/2015. Defendant's supervised release is not revoked and the Defendant is to remain on supervised release. The Defendant shall participate in a cognitive behavioral treatment program and location monitoring home detention program as set out herein. All other terms and conditions of supervised release as previously imposed remain in full force and effect in case as to BRIAN DAVID HILL (1). (Daniel, J) - Filed on July 24, 2015 – Note from Petitioner: This judgment was grounded on fraud by U.S. Attorney Office by the uncontested Motions filed at a later time in the case under Documents numbered:

#169, #199, #206, #222, #264 and #217. Not just fraud but deprivation of Petitioner's constitutional right to a TRIAL BY JURY as set forth in SCOTUS case United States v. Haymond, 588 U.S. ____ (2019). See JA 11-18.

Document #200: JUDGMENT ON REVOCATION OF PROBATION/SUPERVISED RELEASE. The Defendant's supervised release is revoked. Nine (9) months imprisonment. Nine (9) years supervised release is re-imposed under the same terms and conditions as previously imposed. The Defendant shall surrender to the U.S. Marshal for the Middle District of N.C. or to the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons by 12:00 p.m. on 12/6/2019 as to BRIAN DAVID HILL. Signed by CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER on 10/4/2019. (Daniel, J). Filed on October 4, 2019 – Note from Petitioner: This judgment was grounded on fraud by U.S. Attorney Office by the uncontested Motions filed at a later time in the case under Documents numbered: #169, #199, #206, #222, #264 and #217. Not just fraud but deprivation of Petitioner's constitutional right to a TRIAL BY JURY as set forth in SCOTUS case United States v. Haymond, 588 U.S. ____ (2019). See JA 19-34.

Document #236: ORDER signed by CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER on 12/31/2019, that the Government's motion to dismiss (Doc. [141]) be GRANTED, that Petitioner's motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence (Doc. [125]) be DISMISSED, and that this action be DISMISSED. FURTHER that Petitioner's motion to file under seal (Doc. [140]), motion for a psychological/psychiatric evaluation (Doc. [151]), motions for the appointment of counsel (Docs. [153] and [169]), motion to continue supervised release (Doc. [154]), motion to dismiss (Doc. [165]), motion for copies (Doc. [168]), and request for transcript (Doc. [194]) all be DENIED. A judgment dismissing this action will be entered contemporaneously with this Order. Finding neither a substantial issue for appeal concerning the denial of a constitutional right affecting the conviction nor a debatable procedural ruling, a certificate of appealability is not issued. Civil Case 1:17CV1036.(Taylor, Abby). Filed on December 31, 2019. See also the JUDGMENT on Document #237. – Note from Petitioner: This judgment was grounded on fraud by U.S. Attorney Office by the uncontested Motions filed at a later time in the case under Documents numbered: #169, #199, #206, #222, #264 and #217. That judgment was acting in excess of

jurisdiction as the Motions under: #169, #199, #206, #222 were uncontested as a matter of law under Local Rule 7.3(k) and (f) of the Middle District of North Carolina. Uncontested and thus those motions had proven enough fraud that those uncontested motions should have been granted on its face. See JA 35-37.

2. The Court of Appeals, which is the supervisory Court refuses to hold the U.S. District Court accountable under any appeal and refuses to Order and Remand anything; even if well-grounded in law and fact

On April 7, 2015, Appeals Court in case no. 15-4057, affirms in part and dismisses in part Petitioner's appeal due to Ineffective Assistance of Counsel in violation of Due Process of Law under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Effective Assistance of Counsel under the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. See *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). See JA 38-41.

On October 9, 2017, Appeals Court in case no. 17-1866, dismisses the interlocutory appeal. That appeal was to protect Petitioner's right to discovery in his criminal case and to prove that the U.S. Attorney Office was covering up and destroying evidence then refusing to turn over a copy to the criminal defendant. In sheer violation of a criminal defendant's rights under *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) and *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). This was done intentionally by the U.S. Attorney

Office to cover up any evidence proving the Actual Innocence of Brian David Hill. Again,

See the evidence documented under <https://archive.org/details/LeakedSbiDocsProveUswgoFramedWithChildPorn> - Leaked SBI Docs prove USWGO framed with child porn : Anonymous : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive (web link citation).

The Appeals Court knew from the record in the Western District of Virginia FOIA lawsuit civil case that Petitioner was a criminal defendant in the Middle District of North Carolina. They totally violated his rights under Brady v. Maryland and Giglio v. United States. See JA 42-47.

On July 24, 2018, Appeals Court in case no. 18-1160, dismisses the appeal. That appeal was to protect Petitioner's right to discovery in his criminal case and to prove that the U.S. Attorney Office was covering up and destroying evidence then refusing to turn over a copy to the criminal defendant. In sheer violation of a criminal defendant's rights under Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) and Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). This was done intentionally by the U.S. Attorney Office to cover up any evidence proving the Actual Innocence of Brian David Hill. Again, See the evidence from the following: <https://archive.org/details/LeakedSbiDocsProveUswgoFramedWithChildPorn> - Leaked SBI Docs prove USWGO framed with

child porn : Anonymous : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive (web link citation). Link text from Brian's family. The Appeals Court knew from the record in the Western District of Virginia FOIA lawsuit civil case that Petitioner was a criminal defendant in the Middle District of North Carolina. They totally violated his rights under Brady v. Maryland and Giglio v. United States. That decision also protected Mayodan Police Department who, through its corrupt Town Attorney Philip Edward Berger Senior, deprived Petitioner of his CONSTITUTIONAL right to obtain a copy of his false confession by the audio recording recorded on August 29, 2012 by Detective Christopher Todd Brim and/or Detective Robert Bridge. See JA 48-53. See Document #2-2, pages 18-19, Western Dist. Of Virginia, case no. 4:17-cv-00027-JLK-RSB, Filed 04/25/17. Any legalize in that letter would be by a lawyer.

On October 17, 2019, Appeals Court in case no. 19-2077, dismisses the appeal. However, the reason for that dismissal was that after Petitioner had served a copy of his Petition for a Writ of Mandamus in the Fourth Circuit upon the District Court, the judge had been moved to put in his final written judgment. That was after stalling/stonewalling for weeks, relief was obtained not in the Appeals

Court but that Petitioner was given relief by that pressure put on the District Court. See JA 54.

On October 16, 2020, Appeals Court in case no. 19-4758, affirms the entire judgment of the District Court in an unpublished opinion. Attorney Edward Ryan Kennedy had pushed for Certiorari relief in case no. 20-6864 before this Court but had failed due to it being denied. However, the Appeals Court had deprived Petitioner of his Constitutional right to TRIAL BY JURY as outlined in SCOTUS case United States v. Haymond, 588 U.S. ____ (2019). The Appeals Court had rebelled against giving Petitioner his Constitutional Due Process right to Trial by Jury. They had rebelled against SCOTUS. See JA 55-61.

On March 17, 2020, Appeals Court in case no. 19- 7483, affirms the entire judgment of the District Court in an unpublished opinion. The appeal was over the District Court denying Petitioner's motion for stay of judgment pending appeal. They not only had deprived Petitioner of his Constitutional right to trial by jury but had deprived Petitioner of staying out of Imprisonment at the time in 2019 knowing the Supreme Court had ruled that Supervised Release Violators are guaranteed a right to Trial by Jury. Again, see SCOTUS case United States v. Haymond, 588 U.S. ____ (2019). The Appeals Court and District Court had rebelled against giving Petitioner

his Constitutional Due Process right to Trial by Jury. They had rebelled against SCOTUS. See JA 62-64.

On February 10, 2020, Appeals Court in case no. 19-2338, dismisses the Petitions for Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition against the District Court in an unpublished opinion. That Mandamus and Prohibition appeal was over the District Court not acting upon uncontested Hazel Atlas Motions regarding proven Fraud on the Court claims against Officer of the Court: Anand Prakash Ramaswamy, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina aka the U.S. Attorney Office. At that time when it was denied, Motions under #169, #199, #206, #217, and #222 were all uncontested in accordance with Local Rule 7.3 of the Middle District of North Carolina. Fraud was proven, Mandamus should not have been denied, and Prohibition should not have been denied. Any time periods set by the Local Law of that Court were all passed the deadlines. Therefore, Petitioner had won his cases and won his claims but the Appeals Court and District Court had refused to hand Petitioner over that victory. As a matter of law, Petitioner was entitled to relief. Both Courts are REBELLING against the Law; they are working AGAINST THE LAW. Lower inferior Courts are not supposed to rebel against SCOTUS and they are not supposed to rebel against the law even if they disagree with it. If they feel that a law is

unconstitutional or not legally valid, then they should make a legal opinion and ruling deciding such. None of that was done in the decisions against Brian David Hill, the law was ignored by the District Court and Appeals Court; and the law was not followed by the District Court and Appeals Court. See JA 65-68.

On December 18, 2020, Appeals Court in consolidated case nos. 19-7755 & 20-6034, denies the Certificate of Appealability despite raising very important issues of both a Constitutional and Legal nature. The issues of both Actual Innocence and Fraud on the Court, both of them were not subject to being time barred. See SCOTUS cases *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614 (1998); *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478 (1986); *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383 (2013); *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U. S. 298 (1995); *House v. Bell*, 547 U. S. 518 (2006); and *Herrera v. Collins*, 506 U. S. 390 –405 (1993). Not just actual innocence but fraud was proven by the uncontested motions filed by Petitioner. Petitioner had shown and proven the issues of fraud and that the fraud was perpetuated by an officer of the Court who indicted, arrested, and wrongfully convicted Petitioner. That was by Officer of the Court: Anand Prakash Ramaswamy, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina aka the U.S. Attorney Office. The proof is that the Motions under #169, #199, #206, #217, and #222 were all uncontested in accordance with Local Rule

7.3 of the Middle District of North Carolina. Petitioner had won his cases as a matter of law and won his claims by those being uncontested, but the Appeals Court and District Court had refused to hand Petitioner over that victory. As a matter of law, Petitioner was entitled to relief. Both Courts are REBELLING against the Law, they are working AGAINST THE LAW. Lower inferior Courts are not supposed to rebel against SCOTUS, and they are not supposed to rebel against the law even if they disagree with it. In the decisions made against Brian David Hill, the law was ignored by the District Court and Appeals Court; and the law was not followed by the District Court and Appeals Court. Even created autonomous case law authority Whiteside v. United States, 775 F.3d 180, 182-83 (4th Cir. 2014) (en banc); contradicts with SCOTUS. See JA 69-74.

On March 17, 2020, Appeals Court in case no. 19-7756, affirmed the District Court and dismissed the Appeal without any remedy. That is concerning Document #216: "MOTION entitled "Petitioner's and Criminal Defendant's Motion to Correct or Modify the Record Pursuant to Appellate Rule 10(e) (Doc. #[215])"...". That had brought up very concerning information from four Affidavits and brought up suggestion of additional witnesses including Renorda Pryor an officer of the Court, as well as Jason McMurray a Probation Officer that is an officer of the Court. This is regarding information

factually omitted from official Court Transcript, which again is covering up evidence or covering up testimony, which may be favorable to the Petitioner. Regardless, purposefully omitting information from an Official Court Transcript of the Record of a Court may be a Federal Crime or malfeasance when the intent is proven. The Appeals Court refused to correct the transcript of the record, and the District Court refused to correct such omissions from the record. That is a serious violation of proper Judicial Procedure. The Appeals Court let them get away with it. See JA 75-77.

Last one that is being cited. On April 27, 2021, Appeals Court in case no. 20-7737, affirmed the District Court and dismissed the Appeal without any remedy. That is appealing the wrongful denial of all uncontested Hazel Atlas Motions. The Appeals Court had refused to provide relief as a matter of law despite Local Rule 7.3 MOTION PRACTICE. That local rule with the 21-day deadlines. That all motions, which are uncontested, would ordinarily be granted without further notice. That also contradicts the SCOTUS case laws of *Chambers v. Nasco, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32 (1991); and *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944). See JA 78-80.

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IX. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

A. To hold the District Court and Appeals Court accountable for Not following the Laws, Not Following SCOTUS authoritative case laws; acting in repeated excess of jurisdiction

The District Court is holding Petitioner hostage to fraudulent begotten judgments not caring about whatever witnesses, whatever evidence, and whatever case law Petitioner introduces in the District Court. Petitioner cannot obtain any relief no matter the argument. That itself shows an inherit bias or prejudice on its face. Not one person can be 100% wrong all of the time. When all appeals by one person are denied, dismissed or affirming the original judgment, then something is clearly wrong here with that Court of Appeals. The Appeals Court is depriving Petitioner of due process of law because every single appeal had been denied. Even Appeals backed by Affidavits, witnesses, properly cited authoritative case law. Any well-grounded pleading Petitioner files is usually all systematically denied.

Petitioner is being held hostage by an unreasonable District Court, biased District Court, prejudiced District Court against Petitioner, defrauded District Court, and a District Court acting with repeated excesses to its own jurisdiction.

See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GkvLiooKltY> - Proof that Brian D. Hill; USWGO Alt. News, is INNOCENT,

being HELD HOSTAGE by Corrupt Federal Court (Video stream citation) – Link text, provided by Family

The limitations inherent in the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law extend to judicial as well as political branches of government, so that a judgment may not be rendered in violation of those constitutional limitations and guarantees. *Hanson v Denckla*, 357 US 235, 2 L Ed 2d 1283, 78 S Ct 1228 (1958). In this case for example, Judge Bjork refused to hear what the Defendant had to say. (**Note: Sounds similar to officer: Judge Thomas David Schroeder of the U.S. District Court**) “Defendants who have been treated with unfairness, bias and the appearance of prejudice by this Court, and the opposing counsel, leaves open the question of how an uninterested, lay person, would question the partiality and neutrality of this Court.”...**our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness.**” In *re Murchinson*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955). This court had a duty to ensure fairness. This Court failed, or refused to ensure that fairness. *Marshall v. Jerrico*, 100 S. Ct. 1610, 446 U.S. 238 (1980) “**Judgment is a void judgment if court that rendered judgment lacked jurisdiction of the subject matter, or of the parties, or acted in a manner inconsistent with due process**, Fed. Rules Civ. Proc., Rule 60(b)(4), 28

U.S.C.A.; U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 5 - Klugh v. U.S., 620 F. Supp., 892 (D.S.C. 1985). Where Due Process is denied, the case is void, Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458 S Ct.1019; Pure Oil Co. v. City of Northlake, 10 Ill. 2D 241, 245, 140 N.E. 2D 289 (1956) Hallberg v. Goldblatt Bros., 363 Ill. 25 (1936). "A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order can be challenged in any court". OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. McDonough, 204 U. S. 8,27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).

Again, see all of the Supreme Court cases referenced above, See sections "1. All unlawful, null and void judgments acting in excess of jurisdiction" and "2. The Court of Appeals, which is the supervisory Court refuses to hold the U.S. District Court accountable under any appeal and refuses to Order and Remand anything; even if well-grounded in law and fact". Both Courts have acted in rebellion against the authoritative rulings of the Supreme Court without a valid reason as to why. They have done so to deprive Petitioner of due process of law in every way, shape or form. It no longer matters about the one-year statute of limitations under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act ("AEDPA") or any of it. Petitioner was deprived of evidentiary hearings for his Actual Innocence claim. Petitioner was deprived of evidentiary hearings for his uncontested fraud on the

court claims. Petitioner had been deprived of his Constitutional right to a Trial by Jury in both Supervised Release Violation hearings. Whenever Petitioner timely appealed that decision, the Appeals Court refused to apply the Supreme Court's holding under *United States v. Haymond*, 588 U.S. ____ (2019). Petitioner was again deprived of due process and was being deprived of Trial by Jury.

Petitioner had been deprived of all Constitutional rights by the District Court and Appeals Court. They are likely doing this to other civil litigants and criminal defendants. They should not be getting away with breaking the laws. They should not be ignoring the laws. The officers need to be sanctioned and the only applicable remedy for this Mandamus and Prohibition Petitions is to rule those offending judgments are null and void, that they no longer carry the weight and force of law.

Equal Protection under the Laws must apply to the U.S. District Court and the Fourth Circuit Appeals Court. This Supreme Court held in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954), that the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment nonetheless imposes various **equal protection requirements on the federal government via reverse incorporation**. All laws must be enforced and be equally enforced, that is why we even have laws. If an officer fails or refuses to fulfil his duty, then he has

become essentially a useless official, wasting the resources, time, and legitimacy of his respective office. Integrity lost.

The inferior Courts have now acted in such a way as to become either Rebellious Courts or Runaway Courts. A "Runaway Court" is a Court, which is running away from complying with the laws of the land. The officials and officers of a Court who ignore the laws, ignore its own rules when its favorable to a stigmatized person such as for example: a criminal defendant, and ignore evidence and everything else for its own benefit to do whatever it well pleases, then it acts in excess of jurisdiction. It is a runaway Court and it is running away from any proven evidence. It runs away from any laws favoring somebody who the Court does not like. A "Rebellious Court" is a Court, which acts in rebellion against a higher Court, refusing to follow newer or even older but valid Supreme Court decisions. Creates autonomous case law directly contradicting the case law of the Supreme Court. Like Whiteside v. US in the Appeals Court for example. It acts in rebellion and refuses to render a lawful decision from a superior Court. Acting in sheer disrespect to the officials and officers of a superior Court. The U.S. District Court is acting in disrespect to the Supreme Court, and so is the Appeals Court. The lower Courts no longer wish to bring any remedy to Brian David Hill and never wanted to bring any remedy. If this is being done to Brian

Hill, a criminal defendant, then it is being done to others in the Fourth Circuit and the District Court. It can be proven if others speak out.

The U.S. Court of Appeals is refusing to actually do their job and reverse an erroneous decision of an inferior Court as a matter of law. The U.S. District Court is refusing to actually do their job and reverse clearly fraudulent begotten judgments and erroneous decisions as a matter of law. When inferior Courts refuse to obey the law repeatedly, they need to be punished and sanctioned. Criminals are punished for breaking the law. Then why not the inferior Courts???

- B. To keep in uniformity with all Courts, the Supreme Court needs to make an example out of the District Court and the Fourth Circuit Appeals Court to make sure that they fully comply with the decisions of this Supreme Court. That they cannot render decisions contrary to this Supreme Court.

This Court has the ability to use its authority to grant the Petition for Mandamus and Prohibition, then order, Mandate, and order Prohibition to keep the uniformity of the Courts across this country to continue following the authoritative and controlling Supreme Court decisions to prevent the entire legal system from going into disarray. When courts do not have to follow what the Supreme Court says, then it creates rebellious or runaway courts. Judges can just cover their eyes, cover their ears, and cover their

mouths. They no longer have to follow any laws. They do not have to follow Due Process of Law. They do not have to look at any evidence, quite the opposite. They can treat evidence as if it does not exist. They can treat credible witnesses as if they do not exist either. Then whenever a party to a case brings up the law, the Judge can simply act as if the law does not exist either. Then the Appeals Court rubber stamps the inferior Court decisions, and no remedy can ever possibly happen, ever. Then the law no longer exists in our Courts. Then they can choose which laws to obey and which ones to ignore. This is very dangerous for any of our courts to be doing this type of behavior in the United States of America. It upsets the chain of command. It becomes a CONFEDERACY, an autonomy zone. Courts can act as "Rebellious Courts" or "Runaway Courts". The law no longer applies to the inferior Courts. If the Justices of this Great Court do not want this precedent being set where rebellious behavior by activist judges gets rewarded while the American people suffers greatly with repeated abuses and miscarriages of justice until death, then they can set an example by making an example out of those rebellious Courts. They are rebel courts and no longer follow the Constitution or its own rules or any laws or rules. They selectively enforce the laws and rules while ignoring the rest. This is

unlawful behavior. This is Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law. See <https://www.justice.gov/crt/deprivation-rights-under-color-law>. Link text provided by family of Petitioner.

The U.S. Department of Justice had held under its position regarding Section 242 of Title 18 of Federal Law. The District Court and Appeals Court are depriving Petitioner of SCOTUS guaranteed rights under the Constitution, and those officers are violating that law and depriving Petitioner of all rights under the color of law.

The Department of Justice ("DOJ") held that "Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. For the purpose of Section 242, acts under "color of law" include acts not only done by federal, state, or local officials within their lawful authority, but also acts done beyond the bounds of that official's lawful authority, if the acts are done while the official is purporting to or pretending to act in the performance of his/her official duties. Persons acting under color of law within the meaning of this statute include police officers, prisons guards and other law enforcement officials, as well as judges, care providers in public health facilities, and others who are acting as public officials. It is

not necessary that the crime be motivated by animus toward the race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin of the victim.” Since the DOJ held what that law had said, it is clear that the District Court and U.S. Attorney Office is acting in rebellion against the laws of the land to deprive their enemy: “the Petitioner” of all Constitutional and Legal reprieves. Petitioner only wants justice and does not want to make enemies with anybody. Petitioner did not start this fight; it was started by the U.S. Attorney Office under Document #1 and prosecuting a fraudulent case against him.

It is time for this great Supreme Court to hold the inferior Courts to the letters of the law. The District Court and Appeals Court had ignored the Supreme Court one too many times. If they do not like the decisions of the Supreme Court, then they can quit their jobs and resign from the Offices of the Courts. They can even request to become a candidate for the President’s next appointment of a Supreme Court justice if they so disagree. Then they can add dissenting views and get the well respect that they deserve. It is time for the Supreme Court to make an example out of the Rebel Courts or Runaway Courts. Hold the District Court accountable as well as the Appeals Court. Hold them all accountable for acting in rebellion against the law, against the

rules, and acting against the evidence and witnesses. A Court with such a disregard for due process should be vacated of all of its improper judgments. First of all, starting with the null and void judgments against Petitioner. Any decisions made by the District Court and Appeals Court contrary to controlling case law by this Supreme Court should be vacated as a matter of law. Mandamus is appropriate. Prohibition is appropriate. Relief is necessary.

C. No other adequate remedy is available.

The Appeals Court threw away every Appeal by Petitioner. Petitioner had been deprived two times of trial by jury. Petitioner had been deprived of Due Process of Law. Petitioner had been deprived of his Actual Innocence and evidentiary hearings and discovery. Petitioner has exhausted all remedies. 2255 Motion had been exhausted and dismissed. Hazel Atlas motions which were uncontested were exhausted and dismissed. All appeals in the Appeals Court for the Fourth Circuit were dismissed without any remedy no matter what was argued.

There is no other remedy available except the U.S. Supreme Court. Mandamus is appropriate.

Under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Petitioner petitions this Court for a redress of the foregoing grievances.

The Probation Office of the Western District of Virginia was so concerned about the officer Hon. Thomas David Schroeder's disregard for the testimony of USPO Jason McMurray on Document #215, case no. 1:13-cr-435-1. They were so concerned about the District Court's bias, prejudice, that USPO Kristy Burton was allowed to commit perjury and Hon Schroeder was happy about Kristy Burton's perjury, yet was not as respectful to USPO McMurray in 2019. Didn't want to accept his testimony the same way as with USPO Burton. They were so concerned that they had petitioned the District Court to move the Supervised Release case to the Western District of Virginia. See Document #260: "USPO PROB 12B - Modification to Conditions as to BRIAN DAVID HILL. (Attachments: # (1) Prob 49) (Grassmann, Shaelynn)". See Documents 261, 262: " Probation Jurisdiction Transferred to Western District of Virginia as to BRIAN DAVID HILL Transmitted Transfer of Jurisdiction form, with certified copies of indictment, judgment and docket sheet. (Garland, Leah)", and Document #263: "Notice to Western District of

Virginia of a Transfer of Jurisdiction as to BRIAN DAVID HILL...”.

X. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Hill respectfully requests that this Court issue a writ of Mandamus and/or Prohibition to review over the null and void judgments of the U.S. Court of Appeals and mainly of the U.S. District Court. Mr. Hill respectfully requests that the Honorable Justices of this Court issue a writ of Mandamus and/or Prohibition to Mandate that the District Court vacate all judgments, which are considered null and void, and which are in excess of jurisdiction. Since the District Court had repeatedly acted in excess of its own jurisdiction by depriving Petitioner of due process; and allowed uncontested frauds by the U.S. Attorney Office against Petitioner; Petitioner requests that this Court enter a Mandate vacating any or all Judgments in the Joint Appendix of the Orders #54, #122, #200, #236, #237, and #268. Petitioner requests that the criminal action since Document #1 be dismissed with prejudice.

Petitioner furthermore requests that the District Court and Appeals Court prove that they had jurisdiction for all of

their orders being challenged by this Petition for Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition.

The Appeals Court offending case nos. are #1: 20-7737, #2: 20-1396, #3: 20-6034, #4: 19-7756, #5: 19-7755, #6: 19-2338, #7: 19-7483, #8: 19-4758, #9: 19-2077, #10: 18-1160, #11: 17-1866, #12: 15-4057. If any of those decisions are contrary to controlling case law set by this Supreme Court, those decisions are clearly erroneous, null and void. Petitioner requests that this Court sanction the Appeals Court for repeatedly rendering judicial decisions contrary to SCOTUS. When SCOTUS clearly made decisions and if they were made aware of those SCOTUS decisions prior to rendering decisions contrary to those SCOTUS decisions, then those cases need to be sanctioned by this Supreme Court. Petitioner asks for sanctions.

Petitioner, last of all, requests nullification or modification of contrary decision: *Whiteside v. United States*, 775 F.3d 180, 182-83 (4th Cir. 2014) (en banc) which contradicts with this Court's holdings under *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614 (1998); *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478 (1986); *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383 (2013); and any others.

II

DATED this 12th day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian D. Hill
Signed

Brian D. Hill

Brian David Hill

Pro Se

Ally of QANON and General Flynn

Former USWGO Alternative News Reporter

310 FOREST STREET, APARTMENT 2

MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA 24112

Tel.: (276) 790-3505

E-Mail: No Email

JusticeForUSWGO.wordpress.com

U.S.W.G.O.

