

23-7758
NO.

ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: JANICE WOLK GRENADIER

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS--PROHIBITION
To the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
for the USDC DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Civil Rights Court for the United States of America Citizens

ADDRESSING THE LACK of ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE COURT

**The Conspiracy, Collusion, and Complicit Behavior of the JUDGES of the Court
Along with the Clerk of Court and others in the Court**

**FOR: JANICE WOLK GRENADIER who has STANDING, the JANUARY 6 CASES that as
an ADA ADVOCATE Janice Wolk Grenadier observed, and for an INVESTIGATION into
RETIREMENT of CHIEF JUDGE RICHARD ROBERTS WHO RAPED A 16 YEAR OLD**

**COURT ACCESS AND STATUTORY & CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS
CONSUMER RIGHTS & LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY
CIVIL RIGHTS, the BIAS Shown by the JUDGES FOR APPARENT OPPOSING
BELIEVES in POLITICS AND OR RELIGION**

**REQUEST FOR MASTER, SPECIAL MASTER, MASTER SERVER
to INVESTIGATE ALL CASES**

With Appropriate Authorities Notified for CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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"Whenever a judge acts where he/she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason." U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed.2d 392, 406 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821) **Any judge or attorney who does not report a judge for treason as required by law may themselves be guilty of misprision of treason, 18 U.S.C. Section 2382.**

18 USC §2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Judges play a crucial role in upholding justice and the rule of law within a society. However, like any position of power, judges are not immune to misconduct or ethical lapses. Judicial misconduct can erode public trust in the legal system and undermine the fundamental principles of fairness and impartiality. The specific actions and behaviors that are being questioned here are:

- a. Conspiracy
- b. Colluding
- c. Complicit
- d. a possible game book on how to handle the cases directly and or indirectly
- e. bias,
- f. conflicts of interest,
- g. abuse of power,
- h. unethical conduct, and
- i. inappropriate behavior on and off the bench
- j. Political Bias
- k. Social Hierarchy Bias
- l. Religious Bias
- m. Possible Jury Tampering with the use of AI

Ensuring a fair and thorough investigation of allegations of judicial misconduct is crucial to upholding the credibility and integrity of the judiciary. It is essential to have clear and transparent processes in place for reporting, investigating, and adjudicating complaints against judges. Establishing independent oversight bodies or commissions can help to ensure impartiality and accountability in the investigation of judicial misconduct

Legal professionals have a "DUTY" to report ethical violations and uphold the principles of the legal profession. Lawmakers can enact legislation that strengthens ethics standards and oversight mechanisms for judges. The public plays a critical role in holding judges accountable and advocating for transparency and integrity within the judiciary.

The nature of judicial misconduct, investigating allegations effectively, considering the consequences of wrongdoing, strengthening prevention mechanisms, and engaging all stakeholders in the process, we can work towards a legal system that is fair, transparent, and grounded in principles of justice and ethical conduct.

2. Does the Judiciary have sufficient mechanisms in place to address allegations of misconduct or unethical behavior among its members. **The judiciary must have robust processes for investigating complaints against judges and ensuring transparency in disciplinary actions.** Without proper oversight and accountability, the judiciary risks eroding public confidence and compromising the impartiality of its decisions.

Is the transparency and openness of judicial proceedings essential in ensuring accountability and public scrutiny. Is the access to information about judicial decisions, appointments, and disciplinary actions vital for fostering public trust and understanding in the legal system available to the public? The judiciary's transparency practices could shed light on its commitment to accountability and adherence to ethical standards.

Why are judges ruling from chambers and the pro se litigants not given open court hearings?

3. The judiciary is a cornerstone of any democratic society, tasked with upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice is served impartially. **In order to fulfill its role effectively, it is crucial for the judiciary to be responsive and accountable to the public it serves.** Is the judiciary's responsibility to the public and its performance to promote transparency in its operations being taken:
- a. Is the judiciary independent and impartial?
 - b. Is the judicial system to the public?
 - c. Is the judiciary accountable and transparent?
 - d. Is the judiciary reflecting the diversity of the public it serves?
 - e. Is the judiciary engaged with the public and promote legal education?
 - f. Is technology being equally given to public access to justice?
4. **Are the American People paying for an Enterprise that enriches Judges and Lawyers directly and or indirectly?** Are the Consumer Rights of the American people who pay for Justice every day being abused by the courts, the judges and the lawyers.
- a. Or is justice only for the privileged
 - b. Or is timely justice only for the privileged

Is the responsibility of the judiciary to protect consumer rights as individuals pay to have their cases heard is a significant one that requires careful consideration and scrutiny.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING & FOR REVIEW

Janice Wolk Grenadier - Pro Se Petitioner, Certified ADA Advocate & Mediator, Founder of the website JudicialPedia.com has standing to bring this Petition from the crimes in this court against her and the right to disclose the other crimes that have hurt

Steven Gallagher The United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Office of the Circuit Executive Deputy Circuit Executive Exhibit B is being served a copy for the Judges as it was his responsibility to investigate it appears.

The Judges that JWG is requesting an investigation into for Janice Wolk Grenadier, the January 6 Defendants, and the fairness of the retirement of Chief Judge Richard Roberts:

1. Exhibit F a list by the Department of Justice that shows the crimes and the OUTRAGEOUS sentences of the Defendants
2. Exhibit G -1 is also a list of January 6 Defendants that have and have not had their day in court. It is unbelievable almost 4 years later they are still arresting people who were there.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Merrick Garland aka Attorney General

Past Chief Judge Richard Roberts who ignored the complaints from Petitioner Exhibit E is a letter JWG wrote to him in 2015 and when he raped a 16 year old he retired early to avoid accountability with the apparent help of Judge Beryl A. Howell and Chief Judge Merrick Garland (who claimed he had recused himself)

Chief Judge Merrick Garland (aka AG)

District Judge Rudolph Contreras
District Judge Christopher R. Cooper
District Judge Tanya S. Chutkan
District Judge Randolph D. Moss
District Judge Amit P. Mehta
District Judge Timothy J. Kelly
District Judge Trevor N. McFadden
District Judge Dabney L. Friedrich
District Judge Carl J. Nichols
District Judge Jia M. Cobb
District Judge Ana C. Reyes
District Judge Loren L. AliKhan

Senior Judge Royce C. Lamberth

Senior Judge Paul L. Friedman
Senior Judge Emmet G. Sullivan
Senior Judge Reggie B. Walton
Senior Judge John D. Bates
Senior Judge Richard J. Leon
Senior Judge Barbara J. Rothstein (visiting)
Senior Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Senior Judge Amy Berman Jackson
Senior Judge Beryl A. Howell aka Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell

Magistrate Judge G. Michael Harvey
Magistrate Judge Robin M. Meriweather
Magistrate Judge Zia M. Faruqui
Magistrate Judge Moxila A. Upadhyaya

The United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Office of the Circuit Executive Deputy Circuit Executive, Steven Gallagher Exhibit B

It also includes Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Appeals Court Merrick Garland now Attorney General, he helped create and participated in the "hate" crime of religion, and political views et al as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and now as Attorney General.

This court and **the Judges have shown their ability to collude, conspire, and be complicit with willful knowledgeable** intent to pick and choose who gets justice and who doesn't violating Citizens of the United States Constitutional and Civil Rights

What makes this even more disturbing and chilling is the fact that this is the Civil Rights Court of the United States of America:

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia holds a unique and significant position when it comes to civil rights due to its historical legacy, jurisdiction, and impact on national policy. Established in 1863, this federal court boasts a rich history of handling groundbreaking civil rights cases that have shaped the legal landscape of the United States.

One key aspect that sets the District of Columbia Court apart is its jurisdiction over cases involving the federal government. As the nation's capital, Washington D.C. is home to numerous federal agencies and offices, **making it a hub for civil rights cases related to government actions and policies.** This gives the court a central role in holding the federal government accountable and ensuring that civil rights are upheld at the highest level.

Furthermore, the District of Columbia Court's proximity to the halls of power in the nation's capital allows it to have a direct influence on national civil rights policy. **Cases heard in this court often garner significant attention and can set important precedents that impact civil rights across the country.** The court's decisions have the potential to shape laws and policies that affect not only residents of D.C. but also individuals nationwide.

In addition, the diverse population of the District of Columbia and its status as a symbol of freedom and democracy further underscore the court's importance in protecting civil rights.

The court plays a crucial role in ensuring that all individuals, regardless of race, gender, religion, or other characteristics, are treated fairly and have their civil rights upheld.

Overall, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia stands out as a special entity when it comes to civil rights due to its historical significance, jurisdiction over federal cases, influence on national policy, and commitment to upholding civil rights for all individuals. It continues to be a vital institution in the fight for justice and equality in the United States.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

- A.** Letter from the Supreme Court of the United States Office of the Clerk
Case No. 15-1950 RE: Janice Wolk Grenadier Writ of Mandamus and/or Prohibition
- B.** Letter from the Office of the Circuit Executive United States Courts of the District of Columbia
- C.** Letter written to the Supreme Court of the United States Clerk and the United States District Court of Columbia Appeals Court
- D.** Articles on the Corruption in the Courts by Federal Judges
 - 1. Judge Posner The RETALIATION & RETRIBUTION for Fighting For Pro Se Litigants Thought of as "TRASH"
 - 2. Federal Judges Caught Fixing Cases and a Path of Corruption to SCOTUS
- E.** Letter written by Janice Wolk Grenadier to the Chief Judge Richard Roberts December 3, 2015
- F.** Department of Justice List of J6 and what they have been charged with and their Punishment that
- G.** Exhibit G Original Judicial Complaint of March 25, 2024 which includes:
 - 1. Exhibit 1 The list of J6 Complainants and their Case No.
 - 2. Exhibit 2 J6 Complaint Information
 - 1. Emergency Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition to SCOTUS
 - 2. Notice to the Court of Janice Wolk Grenadier Certified ADA Advocate Intervene in the USDC of DC Case No. 1:21-cr-552 DLF
 - 3. Order Case No. 22-cr-15 APM Page 3 confirms "the less than one week trial" 4 - day trial that the above Writ talks about
 - 3. Exhibit 3 ARTICLES THAT SHOW VIOLATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL CANONS BY JUDGES
 - 1. Judge Key to Jan. 6 cases warns US faces "authoritarian" threat Judge Beryl Howell (architect of game book how J6 Defendants trials) (hate crime cover-up of JWG for being Catholic)
 - 2. More Investigations
 - 3. FBI's attack on pro-life Catholics is what you get in Biden's America
 - 4. Judiciary Committee Uncovers Multiple FBI Field Offices Coordinated to Prepare Anti-Catholic Memo
 - 4. Exhibit 4 Janice Wolk Grenadier Complaint Information

1. Outline of Crimes against JWG and others Including Affidavit DOJ that JWG was offered if she had SEX with he would help her get justice - he lied and the DOJ COVERED it UP'
2. The "Hate Crime" - The Different Blogs- just some of them over 1000 pages available
3. The Memes that flooded the internet Flyer type pictures
4. USDC DC Case No. Docket CASE #: 1:14-cv-00162 Judges:
5. Filings for Case #: 1:14-cv-00162
 1. Motion for Immediate investigation into Judge Howell - June 13, 2014
 2. Notice from Micheal Darby denial of filing by Judge May 19, 2014
 3. Plaintiff (JWG) Response to Home Grown Terrorist Loreeta Lax Miller - denied filing by Judge Howell May 19, 2020
 4. Additional information towards Motion filed June 15, 2014 - Motion to investigate Judge Howell Jun 18, 2014 denied filing
 5. June 18, 2014 filing Additional Information et al
6. USDC DC Case No. Docket CASE No. 1:22-cv-03433-DLF Most recent case and the same issues a Judge ignoring the corruption of the opposing lawyer - Won Appeal - and remanded back to the court Judge Dabney Friedrich - now covering up the corruption of lawyers for Troutman Pepper Hamilton Sanders
7. Filings asking for the Appeals court to re-open my appeal and a Master and or Master Server to review

JURISDICTION

On March 25, 2026 Janice Wolk Grenadier filed in the United States Supreme Court and the United States District Court of Appeals: Judicial Complaints in the form of a Letter. Exhibit G

On or around March 27, 2024 Exhibit A Petitioner received from the SCOTUS a letter that the proper format was Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition.

On or around April 3, 2024 EXhibit B Petitioner received from the USDC DC Courts: Office of the Circuit Executive, Steven Gallagher, Deputy Circuit Executive that the format would have to be their forms.

Petitioner has already filed several complaints on their forms to be ignored and the Judges allowed to Collude, Conspire and be Complicit.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

The All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), provides: "The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

For that reason the Petitioner is only filing in the SCOTUS and serving a copy on Steven Gallagher the Deputy Circuit Executive, of the Office of the Circuit Executive, **It is the duty of the Supreme Court of the United States to ensure Justice in the courts.**

That any citizen or individual who has knowledge of judicial misconduct or ethical violations by a federal judge may file a report or complaint. This may include lawyers, litigants, court personnel, or members of the public who have witnessed or experienced inappropriate conduct by a judge.

The Supreme Court of the United States plays a crucial role in overseeing the judicial system in the United States, ensuring that justice is administered fairly and impartially. **One important aspect of this oversight is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over cases involving judicial misconduct in federal courthouses.** Judicial misconduct can undermine the trust and integrity of the judicial system, and it is essential to have mechanisms in place to address and rectify such behavior.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States has the authority to review cases involving judicial misconduct in federal courthouses through its jurisdiction over legal issues arising under the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties. The Court's jurisdiction is mainly based on the federal nature of the issues at hand, ensuring uniformity in the application of federal law throughout the country.

The Supreme Court oversees cases of judicial misconduct by reviewing complaints, conducting investigations, and ultimately making decisions on disciplinary actions. The Court can exercise its supervisory authority to reprimand, suspend, or remove judges found guilty of misconduct, ensuring that the judiciary upholds the highest ethical standards.

The oversight of judicial misconduct by the Supreme Court is essential for several reasons:

1. it maintains public confidence in the judiciary by ensuring that judges are held accountable for their actions.
2. the accountability enhances the credibility and legitimacy of the judicial system, fostering trust among the public and litigants

Supreme Court oversight helps to uphold the rule of law and ensure equal justice for all, irrespective of the status or position of the individuals involved.

The Supreme Court's oversight of judicial misconduct serves as a deterrent to future misconduct by setting a precedent that unethical behavior will not be tolerated within the judiciary. This deterrent effect helps to promote ethical conduct and professionalism among judges, maintaining the integrity of the legal profession and ensuring that justice is administered fairly and impartially.

STATEMENT OF THE WRIT OF MANDAMUS & PROHIBITION

“Every time we turn our heads the other way when we see the law flouted, when we tolerate what we know to be wrong, when we close our eyes and ears to the corrupt because we are too busy or too frightened, when we fail to speak up and speak out, we strike a blow against freedom, and decency and justice.”

— Robert F. Kennedy

That the information in the Exhibits clearly supports all allegations. Exhibit G is the Original Complaint and all information that is in that complaint is further incorporated into this complaint.

That the Supreme Court of the United States of America has a “PUBLIC DUTY” to the citizens to ensure Justice to all Americans

The above Clarifies the Jurisdiction of this Court for this complaint.

That the American People deserve better than the lawfare we are having to deal with everyday in the United States of America's State and Federal courts.

STATEMENT OF WHAT IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Investigation 1

Chief Judge Richard W. Richards - raped a 16-year-old that was covered up for 30 years as a Judge by Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell and AG Merrick Garland. He was not investigated - he retired early and we all are paying for him still.

You can read more at:

<https://judicialpedia.com/listing/chief-judge-richard-w-roberts-rapes-a-16-year-old-and-is-not-held-accountable-for-30-years-the-judge-retired-early-with-all-benefits-it-was-reported-that-he-would-be-making-more-retired-than-work/>

Mitchell v. Roberts, U.S.D.C. (D. Utah), Case No. 2:16-cv-00843-EJF.

That the Judges involved in the Cover-Up should be held accountable Judge Merrick Garland & Judge / Chief Judge Beryl Howell

Investigation 2

Exhibit G- 4: The "Gang" of Judges and Lawyers a "HATE CRIME" against **Janice Wolk Grenadier (Catholic) who now has a "False Narrative"** about her that the Judges in the State of Virginia and the Civil Rights court here in the District of Columbia have empowered.

46 FEDERAL Judges:

USDC of the Eastern Division of Virginia (Alexandria): Chief Judge Honorable Rebecca Beach Smith USDC of Eastern Division of Virginia Judge Leonie M. Brinkema, Judge Gerald Bruce Lee, Judge Liam O'Grady, Judge Anthony J. Trenga, Senior Judge James C. Cacheris, Senior Judge Claude M. Hilton, Senior Judge T.S. Ellis, III, Magistrate Judge Theresa C. Buchanan, Magistrate Judge John F. Anderson, Magistrate Judge Ivan D. Davis, Magistrate Judge Michael Nachmanoff, Magistrate Judge T. Rawles Jones, Jr.

Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals: Chief Judge Roger L. Gregory, Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson III, Judge Paul V. Niemeyer, Judge Diana Gribbon Motz, Judge William B. Traxler, Jr. Judge Robert B. King, Judge Dennis W. Shedd, Judge Allyson K. Duncan, Judge G. Steven Agee, Judge Barbara Milano Keenan, Judge James A. Wynn, Jr. Judge Albert Diaz, Judge Henry F. Floyd, Judge Stephanie D. Thacker, Judge Pamela A. Harris, Senior Judge Clyde H. Hamilton, Senior Judge Andre M. Davis Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals

USDC of the District of Columbia: Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell, District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan, District Judge James E. Boasberg, District Judge Amy Berman Jackson, District Judge Rudolph Contreras, Senior Judge Royce C. Lamberth, Senior Judge Ellen S. Huvelle, Senior Judge Reggie B. Walton, Senior Judge Richard J. Leon, Senior Judge Rosemary M. Collyer. Judge Dab Fredrich

United States Court of Appeals District of Columbia Circuit: Chief Judge: MERRICK B. GARLAND

US Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia: Judge Brian Kenney, Judge Stephen Mitchell, Judge Klinette H. Kindred

USDC of Virginia Richmond one of the most corrupt judges: Judge Henry Hudson who wrote a book the "Quest of Justice" he bragged about lying to the State of Virginia Legislature - perfect example in this book of the TREASON OF THE JUDGES.

FOR: Virginia and the United States Constitutional Rights, Federal Constitutional rights under Title 42 U.S Code §1981 & 1983, Title 18 U.S. Code § 241 § 242, Rico and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act 18 U.S.C § 1961 – 1968 and under the Bill of Rights the 4 Freedoms: speech, worship, want, freedom of fear

Case No. 1:17-cv-1106 HEH / USDC of the District Court of Virginia (Alexandria) where Judge Henry Hudson hired his girlfriend to be the Prosecuting Attorney on a Show Case. A "Kangaroo Court" by a Judge who wrote a book "The Quest for Justice" he bragged in his book how he lied to the entire Virginia Legislature to get his 1st Judgeship.

You can read more at:

<https://judicialpedia.com/listing/civil-rights-constitutional-judge-henry-hudson/>

A "Hate" crime was initiated against Janice Wolk Grenadier by Divorce Lawyer Ilona Grenadier Heckman and this court the Civil Rights Court of America Covered it up.

It is now obvious as to how the J6 Defendants / Victims are treated in this court, and the court is being run as an Enterprise against Christians, Catholics and for other political views for the political, personal, and Financial gain for friends and judges themselves. Exhibit G- 3

It has been disclosed that this is part of the FBI and DOJ investigation into Catholics / Christians because they believe in life not abortion and the craziness of the Rich and Powerful. Exhibit G - 3 and Exhibit E Letter written by Janice Wolk Grenadier to the Chief Judge Richard Roberts December 3, 2015

Investigation 3

January 6 Defendants: Exhibit G- 1, G- 2 & G - 3 and Exhibit F Department of Justice List of J6 and what they have been charged with and their Punishment that shows the extreme that the Judges went to take out on Defendants that may have a different Religion and or different Political Beliefs:
January 6 Defendants / Victims

Example: are the cases where there was no violence, and Defendant did not go into the Capital and had Cancer, yet the District Attorney wanted 20 years and the gentleman was given 15 years. The Judge fell asleep approximately 9 times during his bench trial.

The Prosecuting Attorney's and the Judge saw this as the norm - it is sick.

The issues at hand that are the most disturbing and chilling are the following:

1. The threats on the Defendant's attorneys by the Judge for contempt and BAR complaints
2. That the United States Constitution is not allowed as a defense
3. strict time limit has been put on the case limiting the Defendant a Fair and impartial trial - 4 days attached to an Order that states it on page
4. Judges falling asleep during hearings
5. The sentences of these men and women do not meet the crime
6. The appearance that AI might be used in choosing juries and or possible jurors by the court
7. The appearance of Collusion and a "game book" by at the time Chief Judge Beryl Howell on how the Judges were to treat J6 Defendants
8. Denial of ADA Advocates to help meet their needs
9. Denial of access to a law library and what is needed to defend themselves in the jails
10. That Brady violations by the DOJ are cheered on by the Judges
11. Lying by the DOJ / FBI / DMV Police and Capitol Police is acceptable
12. Judges input their feelings and or thoughts of who, what, when, and where they believe or don't believe
13. The question of fairness of the venue

The people of of the United States of America pay Judges to follow the:

1. The United States Constitution
2. The State Constitutions
3. The Judicial Canons
4. The Professional Code of Conduct as Judges in the Federal Courts are also Lawyers
5. The Oath of Office that each one is required to take and have appropriately filed in the court
6. The Separation of Powers -
7. The Illegal Conspiracy between the Clerk of Court and Judges needs to be investigated

The acts and actions of the Judges when they ignore the above are Treasonous¹:

The question is should these Judges be impeached and or Disciplined for these Treasonous acts and actions?

¹ involving or guilty of the crime of betraying one's country

THE CRIMES OF THE COURT JUDGES

This Petition is brought by and for Certified ADA Advocate Janice Wolk Grenadier and for the Victims of January 6, and all others that the Judges of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia have violated their Civil Rights, Constitutional Rights by violating their Oath of Office and Judicial Canons and Professional Code of Ethic as the appearance is all Judges are also Lawyers from powerful law firms and all others laws.

Judges lose immunity when they rule because the person in front of them does not think or have the religion or political beliefs they do.

The judges have discretion, but that discretion ends when they rule with bias, for personal political, religious, friendship and or financial gain.

In the federal system, judges are also lawyers, so they have to respect the judicial cannons, where there are only FIVE "5" of them, their Oath of Office, the Professional Code of Ethics, and different Rules and Laws

Canon 1: A judge shall uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

Judges are the guardians of justice, entrusted with upholding the rule of law and maintaining the integrity and independence of the judiciary. It is imperative that they act with impartiality, dignity, and respect for the legal system they serve. However, when a judge violates the ethical standards and principles that govern their profession, it not only undermines public confidence in the judiciary but also jeopardizes the very foundation of our legal system.

Canon 2: A judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities.

In any society governed by the rule of law, the role of a judge is of paramount importance in ensuring justice and fairness. **Judges are entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the law, interpreting it impartially, and delivering unbiased decisions.** To maintain public trust and confidence in the judiciary, judges must adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct and avoid any actions that may compromise the integrity of the legal system. **When a judge violates the principles of impropriety, serious consequences should ensue in order to preserve the integrity of the judiciary and to uphold the rule of law.**

Impropriety refers to any improper behavior, action, or appearance that may compromise the impartiality, integrity, or independence of a judge. This could range from accepting bribes or gifts in exchange for favorable rulings, engaging in inappropriate relationships with litigants or attorneys, exhibiting bias or prejudice in the courtroom, or making decisions based on personal interests rather than the law. When a judge crosses the line of impropriety, it not only undermines the credibility of the judiciary but also erodes public trust in the legal system.

One of the cornerstones of the judiciary is the principle of judicial independence, which ensures that judges are free from external influences and can make decisions based solely on the law and the facts presented before them. Any form of impropriety threatens this independence and calls into question the legitimacy of judicial decisions. Judges must not only avoid actual impropriety but should also be mindful of the appearance of impropriety, as public perception plays a crucial role in upholding the judiciary's credibility.

When a judge is found to have violated impropriety, it is essential that appropriate consequences are imposed to maintain the integrity of the legal system. Depending on the severity of the misconduct, consequences may include reprimand, suspension, removal from office, or even criminal charges. Imposing sanctions on judges who engage in impropriety sends a strong message that such behavior will not be tolerated and reaffirms the judiciary's commitment to upholding ethical standards.

Canon 3: A judge shall perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently.

As a judge, the responsibility to uphold the principles of fairness, impartiality, and diligence is paramount in maintaining the integrity and credibility of the judicial system. **Canon 3 of the Code of Judicial Conduct specifically outlines the duty of a judge to perform their responsibilities with fairness, impartiality, and diligence.** When a judge violates these principles, it undermines the trust and confidence that society places in the judiciary.

Judges are entrusted with the important task of interpreting and applying the law to ensure justice is served. Fairness requires that a judge approaches each case with an open mind, without bias or prejudice towards any party. **Impartiality entails making decisions based solely on the facts and the law, without being swayed by personal beliefs or outside influences.** Diligence requires judges to handle cases promptly and efficiently, giving each case the attention and consideration it deserves.

When a judge fails to adhere to the principles outlined in Canon 3, it can have serious consequences for the administration of justice. Not only does it erode public confidence in the judiciary, but it can also result in unjust outcomes for the parties involved in a case. A judge who violates these principles undermines the very foundation of our legal system and compromises the integrity of the judiciary.

In order to uphold the standards set forth in Canon 3, it is crucial that judges who violate these principles be held accountable for their actions. There should be a robust system of judicial oversight in place to ensure that judges are following the rules and ethical standards expected of them. Disciplinary action, ranging from reprimands to removal from the bench, should be taken in cases where a judge is found to have violated Canon 3.

Moreover, judges who demonstrate a pattern of misconduct or repeatedly violate the principles of fairness, impartiality, and diligence should be subject to more severe consequences.

The integrity of the judicial system depends on judges upholding the principles of fairness, impartiality, and diligence outlined in Canon 3. When a judge fails to meet these standards, it is essential that appropriate measures are taken to address the misconduct and maintain public trust in the judiciary. Vigilance in enforcing ethical standards ensures that judges remain accountable and continue to fulfill their duty to serve justice fairly and impartially.

Canon 4: A judge shall so conduct the **judge's extrajudicial activities** as to minimize the risk of conflict with judicial obligations.

Judges are held to a high standard of ethical conduct to maintain the public's confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the legal system. The provision of Canon 4 allows judges to engage in certain extrajudicial activities that are compatible with their judicial responsibilities. These activities should not cast doubt on the judge's ability to administer justice fairly and independently. Violations of Canon 4 could range from participating in activities that create conflicts of interest, showing bias or favoritism, or engaging in behavior that undermines the public's perception of judicial integrity.

When a judge violates Canon 4, it not only tarnishes the reputation of the judiciary but also erodes public trust in the legal system. Therefore, it is crucial that proper consequences are put in place to address such misconduct. One option could be to initiate an investigation by a judicial conduct board to evaluate the severity of the violation and determine the appropriate course of action. Depending on the nature and extent of the violation, consequences could range from disciplinary action, such as a reprimand or suspension, to removal from the bench.

Ensuring accountability for judges who violate ethical standards is essential to uphold the integrity of the judiciary and maintain public confidence in the legal system. By holding judges accountable for their actions, it sends a clear message that ethical misconduct will not be tolerated and reinforces the principle that everyone, including those in positions of authority, is subject to the rule of law. Upholding the standards set forth in Canon 4 is crucial to preserving the impartiality and integrity of the judiciary, and it is incumbent upon society to demand accountability for those who fail to meet these standards.

Judges who violate Canon 4 and engage in activities that compromise their impartiality and integrity must face consequences to uphold the rule of law and maintain public trust in the judicial system. Accountability mechanisms, such as disciplinary actions and removal from the bench, serve as a deterrent and reinforce the importance of ethical conduct among judges. By enforcing consequences for ethical violations, society can ensure that the judiciary remains a pillar of justice and upholds the principles of fairness and impartiality for all.

Canon 5: A judge or judicial candidate shall refrain from inappropriate political activity.

In the legal system, judges play a crucial role in upholding justice and maintaining impartiality in their rulings. One fundamental principle that guides the behavior of judges is Canon 5, which states that a judge should refrain from engaging in political activity. This provision is essential to ensure that judges remain independent, unbiased, and free from external influences that may compromise their judicial decision-making.

When a judge violates Canon 5 by participating in political activities, the repercussions can be severe and far-reaching. The integrity of the judiciary is put at risk, as the public may perceive the judge as being swayed by political ideologies rather than applying the law impartially. This erodes trust in the judicial system and undermines the principles of justice and fairness.

In determining the consequences for a judge who violates Canon 5, several factors must be considered. Firstly, the severity of the violation and the extent of the judge's involvement in political activities should be taken into account. If the judge's actions demonstrate a clear disregard for the ethical standards expected of judicial officers, then more serious consequences may be warranted.

One possible course of action could be disciplinary measures such as censure or suspension from the bench. These sanctions send a strong message that the judiciary takes ethical violations seriously and is committed to upholding the integrity of the judicial system. In cases of repeated or egregious violations, removal from office may be necessary to preserve the credibility and impartiality of the judiciary.

It is also essential to consider the impact of a judge's actions on the parties involved in the cases before them. A judge who engages in political activity risks creating a perception of bias that may harm the litigants' confidence in the fairness of the legal process. As such, measures should be taken to address any potential harm caused by the judge's misconduct, such as granting new trials or reconsideration of affected cases.

In conclusion, the violation of Canon 5 by a judge is a serious breach of judicial ethics that undermines the integrity of the legal system. Consequences for such misconduct should be commensurate with the severity of the violation and aimed at upholding the

principles of judicial independence, impartiality, and fairness. By holding judges accountable for their actions and enforcing ethical standards rigorously, we can maintain trust in the judiciary and ensure the continued delivery of justice for all.

The Rules of Professional Conduct: All the above Judges are also Lawyers

<https://www.padisciplinaryboard.org/for-attorneys/rules/rule/3/the-rules-of-professional-conduct>

These Rules set forth **the minimum ethical standards** for the practice of law and constitute a set of Rules that all attorneys must follow. These Rules were originally promulgated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on April 1, 1988.

MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROFESSION

8.1 Bar Admission and Disciplinary Matters

An applicant for admission to the bar, or a lawyer in connection with a bar admission application or in connection with a disciplinary matter, shall not:

(a) knowingly make a false statement of material fact; or,
fail to disclose a fact necessary to correct a misapprehension known by the person to have arisen in the matter, or knowingly

(b) fail to respond to a lawful demand for information from an admissions or disciplinary authority, except that this Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6.

8.2 Statements Concerning Judges and Other Adjudicatory Officers

(a) A lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, adjudicatory officer or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office.

(b) A lawyer who is a candidate for judicial office shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Code of Judicial Conduct and/or the Rules Governing Standards of Conduct for Magisterial District Judges, as applicable.

8.3 Reporting Professional Misconduct

(a) A lawyer who knows that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to that lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects, shall inform the appropriate professional authority.

(b) A lawyer who knows that a judge has committed a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct that raises a substantial question as to the judge's fitness for office shall inform the appropriate authority.

(c) This Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6 or information gained by a lawyer or judge while participating in an approved lawyers assistance program.

This Complaint is filed with the knowledge of the willful intent of the Judges of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia. Judges Collusion² / Conspiracy³ that the following Judges' acts and actions were willful with knowledgeable intent with complicity⁴ to rule with a Bias towards those that think differently and or do not have the same religion and or political views.

The appearance is that the Judges complained about have violated all of the Judicial Canons in the cases of Janice Wolk Grenadier and by all appearances the J6 cases.

Complaints can be filed by any person who has knowledge of Judicial Misconduct. This complaint is so important because it shows the pattern and practice of what these Judges have been doing for over a decade now.

It is essential that the disciplinary process is conducted with utmost integrity and adherence to due process to uphold the accountability of Judges for their actions. Transparency in the disciplinary process is crucial to ensure public confidence in the judiciary and demonstrate that no one, not even a judge, is above the law.

FRAUD ON THE COURT:

Fraud on the court is a serious legal issue that involves a party deliberately deceiving or misleading the court in order to gain an unfair advantage in a legal proceeding. This type of fraud undermines the integrity of the judicial system and can have serious consequences for the administration of justice.

Fraud on the court takes on many forms:

1. including presenting false evidence,
2. making false statements
3. concealing evidence,
4. or manipulating the legal process in some way.

This type of fraud is distinct from regular fraud, as it specifically pertains to misconduct that directly impacts the court's ability to administer justice fairly.

The consequences of fraud on the court can be and should be severe.

Courts should take allegations of fraud very seriously because it goes against the fundamental principles of honesty and fairness upon which the legal system is based.

If a party is found to have committed fraud on the court, the consequences can include sanctions imposed by the court, such as fines or dismissal of the case, as well as potential criminal charges for perjury or contempt of court.

Furthermore, fraud on the court can result in serious damage to the reputation of the offending party and their legal representatives. It can also lead to civil liability, as the party committing

² secret or illegal cooperation or conspiracy, especially in order to cheat or deceive others:

³ a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful:

⁴ the state of being involved with others in an illegal activity or wrongdoing:

fraud may be required to pay damages to the other party as a form of compensation for the harm caused.

Fraud on the court is a serious offense that undermines the very foundations of the legal system. It is essential for all parties involved in legal proceedings to act with honesty and integrity to ensure that justice is served. The consequences of fraud on the court can be significant, both in terms of legal penalties and damage to reputations. It is crucial for individuals to understand the serious nature of this offense and to refrain from engaging in any conduct that could be construed as fraud on the court.

18 U.S. Code § 2382 - Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

The Declaration of Independence⁵

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

Abraham Lincoln called it “a rebuke and a stumbling-block to tyranny and oppression.” It continues to inspire people around the world to fight for freedom and equality.

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

--Preamble to the 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. **The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and**

⁵ <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration>

shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution. It guarantees essential rights and civil liberties, such as the right to free speech and the right to bear arms

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.

Amendment II A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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 offence to be twice put 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.

Amendment VI In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be

otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI

Passed by Congress March 4, 1794. Ratified February 7, 1795.

Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 11. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XIII

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th Amendment.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XV

Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Amendments can be found:

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript#toc-the-u-s-bill-of-rights>

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27>

THE OATH OF OFFICE OF EACH JUDGE

The appearance is there are issues with the Oath of Office taken by the majority of the Judges. It shows that the Judges and the Courts believe they are above the law.

28 U.S. Code § 453 - Oaths of justices and judges

Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

The oath of office taken by a judge holds immense significance in upholding the integrity and impartiality of the judicial system. When a judge solemnly swears to uphold the law and administer justice without bias or influence, they are committing to uphold the fundamental principles of justice and ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all individuals who come before them.

The key aspects of the oath of office:

1. is the commitment to uphold the Constitution and laws of the land. By taking this oath, a judge pledges to interpret and apply the law in a manner that is faithful to the principles enshrined in the Constitution and legal statutes. This duty ensures that the rights and liberties of individuals are protected and that justice is dispensed in a consistent and principled manner.
2. the oath of office requires a judge to act with impartiality and independence. Judges must set aside personal biases and prejudices, and make decisions based solely on the facts of the

case and the applicable law. This commitment to impartiality is crucial in ensuring that justice is blind and that all individuals are treated equally before the law.

3. the oath of office underscores the importance of upholding the integrity and credibility of the judiciary. By swearing to administer justice honestly and ethically, a judge demonstrates their commitment to maintaining the public's trust in the judicial system. This trust is essential for a functioning democracy, as it ensures that the judiciary is seen as a fair and impartial arbiter of disputes.

The oath of office taken by a judge is a solemn pledge to uphold the principles of justice, fairness, and the rule of law. By adhering to this oath, judges play a critical role in safeguarding the rights and liberties of individuals, maintaining the integrity of the judiciary, and upholding the foundations of a just and democratic society.

**OTHER CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS THAT ARE BELIEVED
that the INVESTIGATION WILL SHOW**

Perjury,

Retaliatory & Retribution actions,

Arbitrary and Capricious behavior,

Committed Fraud on the Court,

§ 18.2-498.3. Misrepresentations prohibited,

§ 18.2-172 - Judicial Misconduct;

Title 18 U.S. Code 1346 Honest Serves Fraud;

18 U.S.C. 1349 – Attempt and conspiracy;

Obstruction of Justice US Code 18 U.S. Code Chapter 73 - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

It is illegal for two or more persons (ie; court officers or any defendant) to conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws... Griffin v. Breckenridge, 403 U.S. 88, 102, 91 S.Ct. 1790, 1798, 29 L.Ed.2d 338 (1971) and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1985(2) (1976). Also See Kush v. Rutledge, U.S. 103 S.Ct. 1483, 1485, 75 L.Ed.2d 413 (1983).

§ 1506, Obstruction of Justice, theft or alteration of record or process, false bail "Whoever feloniously steals, takes away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any records, writ, process or other proceeding in any court of the United States whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect: or Whoever acknowledges, or procures to be acknowledged in any such court, any recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting the same"

§ 1512, Obstruction of Justice – Tampering with a witness, victim or an informant:

§ 1513, Obstruction of Justice – Retaliating against a witness, victim or an informant

§1514, Obstruction of Justice – Civil action to restrain harassment of a victim or witness:

§ 1519, Obstruction of Justice – Destruction, alteration or falsification of records in Federal investigation and bankruptcy, § 1621, Perjury, § 1622, Subornation of Perjury

§ 1623, False declarations before grand jury or court, § 1924, Unauthorized removal and retention of classified documents or material, § 1957, Racketeering - Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity

Aiding and Abetting

Judicial Misconduct

Whoever feloniously steals, takes away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect; or Whoever acknowledges, or procures to be acknowledged in any such court, any recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same— Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both (U.S. Code > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 73 > § 1512 Title 18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant. - U.S. Code > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 73 > § 1513 - 18 U.S. Code § 1513 - Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant - That Judge Beryl A. Howell retaliated by her Order of May 30, 2014 denying Amended Complaint - U.S. Code > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 73 > § 1514 - 18 U.S. Code § 1514 - Civil action to restrain harassment of a victim or witness - In the case of JWG - Judge Beryl A. Howell, and others have empowered Defendant Ilona Grenadier Heckman to further harass and Slander Plaintiff as is being done in the new Blog by Loretta Miller – as seen further down under Parties by Loretta Miller's Blog LorettaMiller Exhibit G-4 - U.S. Code > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 73 > § 1512 - U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant.

PRO SE LITIGANTS

Federal courts have long recognized that the pleadings of a pro se litigant must be construed liberally and held “to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” Erickson, 551 U.S. at 94 (citation omitted) If the denial of the court is due to omission or a technical mistake, the clerk by LCvR 5.4 (g) is required to request the party re-file.

The standard for a “right of access to the courts” claim, whether treated under the First Amendment as part of the right “to petition the government for a redress of grievances” or as a procedural due process claim, should require that the plaintiff allege and prove that the state’s judicial process does not provide fair procedures to remedy the wrong alleged. Proof of the lack of adequate state remedies is required by Hudson v. Palmer, 468 U.S. 517, 104 S.Ct. 3194, 82 L.Ed.2d 393 (1984), and Vicory v. Walton, 721 F.2d 1062 (6th Cir.1983), in procedural due process cases and should be required in judicial access cases.

Every person who, under color of any statute...subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States...to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the

Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the part injured in an action of law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress

Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title VI, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., was enacted as part of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, Discrimination for Religious, Social, Economic, and SOCIAL Hierarchy,

Title 18 U.S. Code 241 & 242; Code 241 Conspiracy against rights, and 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law

That several Judges and courts and the clerk's refusal to docket the litigants' pleadings are a violation of the litigants Constitutional rights based on these facts. The "contours of this right must be sufficiently clear that an officer of the court would understand that what he is doing violates that right" Elder v. Holloway, 510 U.S. 510, 514, 114 S.Ct. 1019, 127 L.Ed.2d 344 (1994) (quoting Harlow, 457 U.S. at 806, 102 S.Ct. 2727)

Title 42 U.S. Code 1981 & 1983

42 U.S. Code § 1981 - Equal rights under the law

(a)STATEMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

(b)"MAKE AND ENFORCE CONTRACTS" DEFINED For purposes of this section, the term "make and enforce contracts" includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.

(c)PROTECTION AGAINST IMPAIRMENT The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law.

42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Civil action for deprivation of rights

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was

violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

False Narrative of Litigants:

Judges are creating a "false narrative" of litigants, it is chilling and troubling. Upholding justice and ensuring a fair legal process is paramount, and as such, it is essential to approach the situation with care and prudence.

All cases complained about show evidence of a "**False Narrative**" created by the Judges, Lawyers and or FBI and DOJ and then empowered by the Judges

WHAT WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO EXPECT OUT OF OUR JUDGES

Chief Justice John Roberts

of the Supreme Court of the United States of America stated:

'My job is to call balls and strikes and not to pitch or bat' Judges and justices are servants of the law, not the other way around. Judges are like umpires. Umpires don't make the rules; they apply them. The role of an umpire and a judge is critical. They make sure everybody plays by the rules. But it is a limited role. Nobody ever went to a ball game to see the umpire. Judges have to have the humility to recognize that they operate within a system of precedent, shaped by other judges equally striving to live up to the judicial oath. And judges have to have the modesty to be open in the decisional process to the considered views of their colleagues on the bench.

THE JUDICIARY POLICING ITSELF

JUDGES AND LAWYERS JUDGING JUDGES AND LAWYERS the CORRUPTION

Justice John F. Molloy wrote a book that was published in 2004,

The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion

An attorney in Arizona who went on to serve as a judge on the Arizona Superior Court bench. He is probably best known for his time serving as Chief Justice to Court of Appeals for the State of Arizona, where he authored the famous Miranda decision that was subsequently appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and overturned, resulting in what is known today as the "Miranda Rights" which law enforcement now quotes to suspected criminals upon arrest.

Stated:

The legal profession has evolved dramatically during my 87 years. I am a second-generation lawyer from an Irish immigrant family that settled in Yuma. My father, who passed the Bar with a fifth-grade education, ended up arguing a case before the U.S. Supreme Court during his career.

The law changed dramatically during my years in the profession. For example, when I accepted my first appointment as a Yuma County judge in 1957, I saw that lawyers expected me to act more as a referee than a judge. The county court I presided over resembled a gladiator arena, with dueling lawyers jockeying for points and one-upping each other with calculated and ingenuous briefs

*That was just the beginning. By the time I ended my 50-year career as a trial attorney, judge and president of southern Arizona's largest law firm, **I no longer had confidence in the legal fraternity I had participated in and, yes, profited from.***

*I was the ultimate insider, but as I looked back, I felt I had to write a book about serious issues in the legal profession and the implications for clients and society as a whole. **The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion** was 10 years in the making and has become my call to action for legal reform.*

Disturbing evolution

Our Constitution intended that only elected lawmakers be permitted to create law. Yet judges create their own law in the judicial system based on their own opinions and rulings. It's called case law, and it is churned out daily through the rulings of judges. When a judge hands down a ruling and that ruling survives appeal with the next tier of judges, it then becomes case law, or legal precedent. This now happens so consistently that we've become more subject to the case rulings of judges rather than to laws made by the lawmaking bodies outlined in our Constitution.

This case-law system is a constitutional nightmare because it continuously modifies constitutional intent. For lawyers, however, it creates endless business opportunities. That's because case law is technically complicated and requires a lawyer's expertise to guide and move you through the system. The judicial system may begin with enacted laws, but the variations that result from a judge's application of case law all too often change the ultimate meaning.

Lawyer domination

When a lawyer puts on a robe and takes the bench, he or she is called a judge. But in reality, when judges look down from the bench they are lawyers looking upon fellow members of their fraternity. In any other area of the free-enterprise system, this would be seen as a conflict of interest.

When a lawyer takes an oath as a judge, it merely enhances the ruling class of lawyers and judges. First of all, in Maricopa and Pima counties, judges are not elected but nominated by committees of lawyers, along with concerned citizens. How can they be expected not to be beholden to those who elevated them to the bench?

When they leave the bench, many return to large and successful law firms that leverage their names and relationships.

The Dark Side

A law treatise on judging By: Caroline George Douglas, J.D. x-wife to Congressman & New Hampshire Supreme Court Chief Judge Charles G. Douglas, III

Country Club Rules of Judges

Private Court Club Rules and Responsibilities (unwritten, unspoken, yet mandatory)

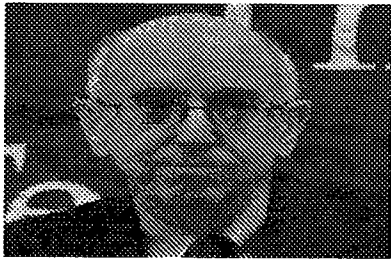
1. Members pledge their first allegiance to judges. This means unquestionable loyalty.
2. Members pay dues and all Court Financial Obligations promptly.
3. Members volunteer help to *insiders* over *outsiders*, and may expect reciprocity (Eventually). a member's favor begets a reciprocal obligation back to the member or his designate.
4. Favors (and these rules) are mentally noted and tallied, not recorded or formally written down.
5. Members practice conformity, they may not descend outside the club. They must practice loyalty to all judges, but especially those who support them with fees and case referrals. All members (plus others who function in any part of the court system) are to treat every judge as a top-boss.
6. Maintain and promote exclusivity. Do not help outsiders, as they are competition for legal fees, and are not really qualified to appear in court without a member. Outsiders represent dangerous wild cards, requiring ultimate control and **Swift and Harsh punishment.**
7. Ordinary citizens will obey and give deference to all members, especially judges, (regardless of judicial error, mistake, or bias.) members hold an inherent superiority over lay people in court.
8. Keep club disciplinary business business within the clubhouse. This means no whistleblowing, public criticism are Judges complaints.
9. Speak nicely to other members in court - practice unnatural civility in the face of adversity. While obnoxious, manipulative behavior is understood to be part of the professional legal persona, it is to be masked with Ritualistic Clubhouse language and customs in court.
10. Club rules and the honor code are all members, but they are secret and have a flexible interpretation for different circumstances and people (depending on Rank, Chits, and Judicial Favors.)
11. Club membership means this class is more qualified than any other to handle legal problems. Lay people need legal technicians are not to be trusted. To maintain order and law, it is an obsessive requirement that lay people be deferential at all times, and

they be made to respect a judge by showing difference as they obey.

12. Loss of control over lay people means anarchy. Each lay individual is to be treated as a threat to be controlled by the entire profession / system. Diligence and maintaining control is a professional obsession.

For this book, the powerful in this club are called INSIDERS or OL'BOYS. If a club member is very connected, privileged and influential, I may refer to him using both terms (INSIDER and OL'BOY- capitalized or not. What is not capitalized in this club are individuals, common people, outsiders, most court users and member whistleblowers.

Judge POSNER Could not have said it any better Posner: Most Judges regard



pro se litigants as 'kind of trash not worth the time'

BY DEBRA CASSENS WEISS SEPTEMBER 11, 2017, 11:57 AM CDT

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.

Posner, 78, told the Chicago Daily Law Bulletin last week that he decided to **retire because of conflicts with his colleagues over the treatment of pro se litigants**, who represent themselves. In a new interview with the New York Times, Posner elaborated on his concerns about the treatment of such litigants.

"The basic thing is that most judges regard these people as kind of trash not worth the time of a federal judge," Posner said.

In the 7th Circuit, staff lawyers review appeals from pro se litigants, and their recommendations are generally rubber-stamped by judges, he noted.

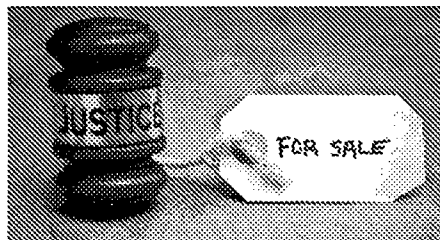
Posner wanted to give the pro se litigants a better shake by reviewing all of the staff attorney memos before they went to the panel of judges. Posner had approval from the director of the staff attorney program. "But the judges, my colleagues, all 11 of them, turned it down and refused to give me any significant role. I was very frustrated by that," Posner said.

Posner has written about the pro se issue in an upcoming book, and its publication "would be particularly awkward" if he remained on the court because it "implicitly or explicitly" criticizes the other judges, he said.

Posner said he began to focus on the problems of pro se litigants about six months ago when he "awoke from a slumber of 35 years." He decided to write the book and "realized, in the course of that, that I had really lost interest in the cases," he told the Times.

"And then I started asking myself, what kind of person wants to have the same identical job for 35 years? And I decided 35 years is plenty. It's too much. Why didn't I quit 10 years ago? I've written 3,300-plus judicial opinions."

<https://www.abajournal.com/news/article/posner-most-judges-regard-pro-se-litigants-as-kind-of-trash-nor-worth-the-f>



When will the Predatory Judiciary Fall Like Catholic

Priests? RICHARD LEE ABRAMS 29 MARCH 2021

<https://citywatchla.com/index.php/cw/los-angeles/21447-when-will-the-predatory-judiciary-fall-like-catholic-priests>

MY TURN--The common element of predatory abusers is their power over their victims.

Whether it is the husband who beats his wife or the judge who steals a widow's income, the abuser's power over the victim is crucial. The maxim that power tends to corrupt applies to individuals and to the institutions. For generations priests abused young boys. The abusive nature of Catholic schools was no secret in the 1950's, but the Church was too powerful to stop.

Slowly, our society has been turning against predators, but the battle is far from over as the hideous murder of George Floyd proved. Officer Derek Chauvin's deliberate 7 minute 46 second murder by kneeling on George Floyd's neck was such a depraved act that we have no word for it.

Under the doctrine of defense of others, a by-stander would have been legally justified to put a bullet into Officer Derek Chauvin, but we all know that person would have been instantly murdered by the other senior cop. Barbarism is too mild to explain why the other officers did not save George Floyd. When Black Lives Matters says that the problem is systemic, they are correct. The only officers who even questioned Chauvin were the trainees. The longer an officer is subjected to the system, the more acceptable a vicious murder becomes.

The Courts Are America's Most Maliciously Predatory Institution

While there are varying degrees of judicial abuse from state to state, overall the judiciary has become America's most abusive institution. None of the other predators would have thrived for so many decades without judicial protection. The courts protected the Catholic Church, the Boy Scouts, predators in entertainment, law enforcement, etc.

When the videotaped beating of Rodney King gave the Los Angeles County District Attorney no choice but to prosecute his buddies in the LAPD, the appellate court protected the officers. Through machinations which should have fooled no one, the appellate courts gave three options for the trial: (1) Simi Valley, a bedroom community for cops, (2) Riverside and (3) far away Alameda County. Since the police, their friends in the DA's office and Judge Weisberg all wanted the officers acquitted, they selected Simi Valley. Fifty-four people paid with the lives for this judicial manipulation to protect

predators from the consequences of their actions.

Why society has recently moved against some powerful predators is somewhat a mystery. **The courts themselves are as corrupt as ever**, but now they allow the prosecutions of Harvey Weinstein, priests and Scout leaders, etc. The courts have to ask whether the constant mowing down of one predatory institution after another can be stopped. While the judges sit all smug knowing that they get to alter facts and the law at will, they should remember that the worm turns. California's judiciary faces a question not of if, but of when.

Like the Slave Holding Confederate States, California's Courts Are among the Most Vicious

California has a tripartite judicial system: (1) the courts themselves, (2) the Commission on Judicial Performance (CJP), and (3) the State Bar. Each is dominated by the same individual, Tani Gorre Cantil-Sakauye, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. Too much power in one person's hands results in too much corruption. Under an absurd interpretation of Cal. Const. Article VI Section 10, the judges may do what they will inside their courtrooms except step on the toes of a more powerful judge. Along with the doctrine of judicial immunity, the role of the CJP is to protect abusive judges, while the State Bar acts like a mafia hit man on attorneys who complain about corruption.

Predators Have to Be Driven out

In the last days of the Third Reich, Hitler ordered the continued extermination of Jews. Auschwitz accelerated its genocide. In the face of the advancing Red Army, the Nazi predators continued unabated. That is the nature of predators. Derek Chauvin proceeded with his murder knowing that he was being videoed.

Most Americans are unaware of the crimes which the courts perpetrate each day. We hear statistics about the disproportionate number of minorities who are incarcerated and naively think, "They must deserve it," just as Germans thought Jews and Gypsies should be carted off to camps. Unless one has experienced Family Court, one has no idea how families are fodder for the judges' profit and amusement. The Probate-Conservatorship Court is run to enrich the judges and their avaricious coterie of mediators and court appointed attorneys, while stealing the life savings of the elderly. **As lawyer Thomas Girardi shows, attorneys can steal hundreds of millions of dollars from clients as the judges remain silent.** The judges and the State Bar knew what Girardi was doing since he wisely became their benefactor. Now, they are scrambling to cover their tracks. Will Thomas Girardi be to the courts **what Dr. Larry Nassar was to the Olympics?**

As with the #MeToo Movement, the submerged anger against the judges is akin to the molten lava beneath a seemingly dormant volcano. **Bill Cosby was advertising Jell-O to children; now he's in prison.** The statute of limitations to sue Catholic Priests and Scout leaders was abated. **Judicial immunity does not extend to money laundering with its offshore bank accounts, gifts from attorneys, insurance companies and banks.** Louis XVI, slavery, the Third Reich are gone. **The judges should fear that when victims turn on them, mercy for the predators will**

not be the number one goal.

*(Richard Lee Abrams is a Los Angeles attorney and a CityWatch contributor. He can be reached at: **Rickleeabrams@Gmail.com**. Abrams' views are his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of CityWatch.)*

That under the color of law the Judicial Canons, the Professional Code of Ethics and the United States and other State Constitutions the right to Due Process has been violated. This is a pattern and practice of the States and Federal Government to Cover-up for the "*Rich and Powerful*" also known as "*The Old Boys Network*".

Denial of Rights Under Color of Law Violates Plaintiffs Rights—18 U.S.C. §242; 18 U.S.C. §245; 42 U.S.C. §1983⁶. Federal law provides that it is a crime to violate Constitutional Rights of a citizen under the Color of Law. You can be arrested for this crime and you can also be held personally liable for civil damages. Bill of Rights and the Four Basic Freedoms are being Violated:

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of worship
3. Freedom from want
4. Freedom from fear

"Fairness of course requires an absence of actual bias in the trial of cases. But our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness. "In re Murchinson, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955)" No judge should ever rule by Favoritism and Cronyism for the sake of Personal Retaliation and Retribution. Loving v. Virginia, 388 U.S. 1 (1967) was a landmark civil rights decision of the United States Supreme Court against discrimination. Which includes being discriminated against because the Judge's, lawyers, elected officials and government employees have decided you are not a part of their race or social hierarchy. That the discrimination and segregation among white exist in the power Hierarchy by a member of one that is considered by others inferior to the other.

It is illegal for two or more persons (ie; court officers or any defendant)to conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating in any manner, the due

⁶ **18 U.S.C. §242** provides that Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

18 U.S.C. §245 provided that Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, intimidates or interferes with any person from participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; [or] applying for or enjoying employment, or any perquisite thereof, by any agency of the United States; shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, and if death results or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life or may be sentenced to death.

42 U.S.C. §1983 provides every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws... Griffin v. Breckenridge, 403 U.S. 88, 102, 91 S.Ct. 1790, 1798, 29 L.Ed.2d 338 (1971) and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1985(2) (1976). Also See Kush v. Rutledge, U.S. 103 S.Ct. 1483, 1485, 75 L.Ed.2d 413 (1983).

THE JUDICIARY POLICING ITSELF and THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS COURT TO THIS WRIT

The principle of the separation of powers is foundational to the proper functioning of a democratic society. Within this framework, the judiciary serves as a crucial pillar, ensuring that justice is upheld and the rule of law prevails. To maintain their independence and integrity, judges and the judicial system often enact mechanisms for self-policing. This essay will explore the concept of the judiciary or judges policing themselves, its significance, and the implications it holds for a fair and unbiased legal system.

The Foundation of Judicial Independence comes from the core principle underlying a self-policing judiciary is that judges must be independent in their decision-making, free from external pressures or interference. This independence is essential to preserve impartiality and prevent the abuse of power. Judges must function as impartial arbiters, interpreting and applying the law objectively. Any influence, whether political, societal, or personal, compromises this independence.

Self-Governance, Discipline and Self-policing mechanisms within the judiciary involve establishing systems to review and discipline judges when necessary. These mechanisms are designed to address issues such as misconduct, breaches of ethics, and violations of the established standards of judicial behavior. In many jurisdictions, specialized committees or bodies are established to investigate complaints against judges, ensuring they are held accountable for their actions.

With these internal mechanisms, **judges are entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the integrity** of the judiciary. They are expected to self-regulate, adhering to rigorous ethical standards to prevent and root out any rogue behavior within their ranks. Consequently, the public can have confidence that judges are accountable to high standards of performance and conduct themselves with integrity.

Transparency and Public Trust in the self-policing of the judiciary is an issue and is supposed to enhance the transparency and public trust in the legal system. Contrary to popular belief, judges are not immune to criticism or scrutiny. Self-policing mechanisms encourage transparency, ensuring judicial decisions align with legal principles and public expectations.

When complaints are filed against judges, and disciplinary actions should be taken and disclosed, it would demonstrate that the judiciary is actively engaged in self-correction, fostering trust in the fairness and impartiality of the system.

Due Process, Fairness and Self-policing within the judiciary would ensure that judges are subject to fair and impartial processes when accused of misconduct. These processes often involve:

1. giving judges the opportunity to present their arguments,
2. be heard before independent committees or panels, and
3. have their cases decided upon based on established guidelines or precedents.

The emphasis on due process underscores the fundamental principle that even judges are accountable and subject to the law. **But, where is the Due Process of the Complainant and Victims?**

The concept of the judiciary policing themselves is in question by the American People. The People see a mafia-style enterprise when they turn on the news. It is prayed that this complaint can change that and we will see integrity, and independence in the legal system. If Judges want to continue to be self-policing, judges can effectively address these issues of misconduct, unethical behavior, and violations as established in this complaint.

The proper investigation can reinforce public confidence in the judiciary but also would promote transparency, accountability, due process, and fairness.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The appearance of Justice is Just as Important as Justice itself

The Court may "issue all writs necessary or appropriate in the aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law." 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a).

A writ of mandamus is warranted where "(1) no other adequate means exist to attain the relief [the party] desires, (2) the party's right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the writ is appropriate under the circumstances." *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010) (quoting *Cheney v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004)) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).

Mandamus is reserved for "exceptional circumstances amounting to a judicial 'usurpation of power.'" *Cheney*, 542 U.S. at 380 (citation omitted). Where a lower court "mistakes or misconstrues the decree of this Court" and fails to "give full effect to the mandate, its action may be controlled * * * by a writ of mandamus to execute the mandate of this Court." *Gen. Atomic Co. v. Felter*, 436 U.S. 493, 497 (1978) (per curiam) (quoting *In re Sanford Fork & Tool Co.*, 160 U.S. 247, 255 (1895)); see also *United States v. Fossatt*, 62 U.S. 445, 446 (1858) ("[W]hen a case is sent to the court below by a mandate from this court, * * * if the court does not proceed to execute the mandate, or disobeys and mistakes its meaning, the party aggrieved may, by motion for a mandamus, at any time, bring the errors or omissions of the inferior court before this court for correction.").

Exceptional circumstances are present here, as the acts and actions by the Judges are with knowledgeable intent and are malicious, violent, oppressive, fraudulent, wanton, or grossly reckless intentions.

Therefore it is demanded that a Criminal Investigation as well as an Ethical investigation of the Court and Judges.

PETITIONERS' RIGHT TO ISSUANCE OF A WRIT IS CLEAR

Petitioners are entitled to a writ the Supreme Court of the United States of America for too long as they ignored the lower courts disallowing the United States Constitutional rights of the Citizens. That the Petitioner has met the high threshold for a writ of mandamus and prohibition for an investigation into the United States District Court and its Judges.

That the Supreme Court of the United States has a "Legal Duty" to the American Citizens in overseeing the judicial system in the United States, ensuring that justice is administered fairly and impartially. One important aspect of this oversight is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over cases involving judicial misconduct in federal courthouses. Judicial misconduct can undermine the trust and integrity of the judicial system, and it is essential to have mechanisms in place to address and rectify such behavior.

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS IS WARRANTED GIVEN THE URGENT CIRCUMSTANCES THE SYSTEM HAS PROVEN

This Court's intervention is particularly necessary because of the extraordinary, urgent circumstances of the cases. That the ongoing chilling effect of the Civil Rights Court of the United States of America ruling with Bias of Political & Religion for personal gain must come to an end.

Jurisdiction lies with the Supreme Court of the United States of America. There is nowhere else to go.

THERE IS NO OTHER ADEQUATE MEANS TO OBTAIN RELIEF EXIST

No other adequate means exist to obtain Petitioners' requested relief. "[T]he Court has indicated that the mandamus is the only proper remedy available to Janice Wolk Grenadier, the January 6th defendants et al which includes and not limited to past President Donald J. Trump, Case 1:23-cr-00257-TSC which includes the following Criminal Counts:

- Count 1: 18 U.S.C. § 371 (Conspiracy to Defraud the United States)
- Count 2: 18 U.S.C. § 1512(k) (Conspiracy to Obstruct an Official Proceeding)
- Count 3: 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2), 2 (Obstruction of and Attempt to Obstruct an Official Proceeding)
- Count 4: 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights)

Absent intervention by the Court, the United States Department of Justice and the United States District Court of the District of Columbia will continue to act as an enterprise ignoring the United States Constitution and the rights of the Citizens of the United States of America. The "Urgency" for the defendants is health issues, time away from their families and the loss of jobs to support those families. The defendants have had "Irreparable Harm" done to them and in all cases the crime does not fit the punishment. The FBI and the Police will deem it "ok" to mislead the court and or lie.

That the Standing for Janice Wolk Grenadier comes from her personal experience with the courts and the Religious & Political "Hate" crime against her that originated out of the State of Virginia and brought her to this court for protection she was denied.

That now as a Certified ADA Advocate she is watching what happened to her exercised in this court daily to thousands of other people.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should issue a Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition directing an Investigation into the Court and the Judges of the United States of the District Court of the District of Columbia Court.

For Janice Wolk Grenadier, the retirement of Richard Roberts & all the January 6th Defendants a Master, Special Master and or Master Server to review the errors and the chilling outcomes of each of the cases.

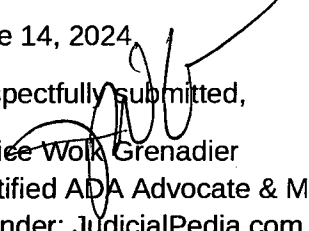
That their is a "Clear Right of Relief" not only to Janice Wolk Grenadier but, also to the Defendants in the January 6 which has turned into a "Hate" crime against them for the appearance of Religious & Political reasons.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made in this Writ of Mandamus & Prohibition are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

I reserve the right to add additional information and it is understood that you can not change the outcome of the case - But, that does not change the crimes and your responsibility to investigate and to hold accountable the Judges et al.

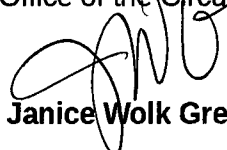
June 14, 2024

Respectfully submitted,


Janice Wolk Grenadier
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Alexandria, VA 22301
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CERTIFICATION

That a copy of this petition on or around June 14, 2024 through the United States District Court of the District of Columbia Appeals Court, Clerk's Office was served on Steven Gallagher Executive Deputy, of the Office of the Circuit, of The United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Office of the Circuit, 333 Constitution Avenue, N.W.. Washington, DC 20001


Janice Wolk Grenadier