

No. \_\_\_\_\_

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**In the Supreme Court of the United States**

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JACK JORDAN,

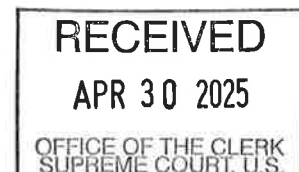
v.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT,

—◆—  
**UNOPPOSED APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**  
—◆—

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I.	Applicant Encountered Significant Unanticipated Personal Demands on His Time.....	1
II.	The Petition Will Be Based on the Most Vital and Profound Foundation of our Constitution. ....	2



## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

### Cases

<i>Chisholm v. Georgia</i> , 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419 (1793) .....	4, 5
<i>Citizens United v. FEC</i> , 558 U.S. 310 (2010) .....	4, 5
<i>Georgia v. Public.Resource.Org, Inc.</i> , 590 U.S. 255 (2020) .....	4
<i>Landmark Commc'ns, Inc. v. Virginia</i> , 435 U.S. 829 (1978) .....	3, 4
<i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , 576 U.S. 644 (2015) .....	4
<i>United States Term Limits v. Thornton</i> , 514 U.S. 779 (1995) .....	4

### Constitution

U.S. Const. Amend. I .....	5
U.S. Const. Amend. X .....	6
U.S. Const. Preamble .....	5

To the Honorable Samuel A. Alito, Jr., as Circuit Justice for the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit:

Due to extraordinary circumstances, and pursuant to this Court's Rules 13.5, 22, 30.2 and 30.3, Applicant, Jack Jordan, respectfully requests that the time to file his Petition for Writ of Certiorari be extended 21 days, up to and including May 28, 2025. The Court of Appeals issued the attached judgment and opinion on October 30, 2024. A timely-filed petition for rehearing was denied on February 6, 2025 in the attached decision.

Absent an extension of time, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari will be due on May 7, 2025. This Court will have jurisdiction over the judgment under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

This Application is unopposed. Applicant repeatedly requested confirmation from the Office of the U.S. Solicitor General (OSG) that it will not oppose the requested extension. Applicant sent such requests by email on April 21 and April 22. Applicant has not received any indication of opposition from the OSG.

**I. Applicant Encountered Significant Unanticipated Personal Demands on His Time.**

Applicant is personally preparing his petition for certiorari without assistance. But for much of February and March 2025, Applicant has been distracted and his time has been occupied with time-consuming personal matters.

In late February through early March, Applicant devoted considerable time and effort to attending to and caring for multiple aged and ailing family members. Applicant's time throughout March also was occupied by matters to which he was required to attend to with his spouse. Applicant's spouse had been abroad for several months before March and she will be abroad again for several months beginning early April. But she had returned to the U.S. for the month of March, in part, to attend to and care for an aged and ailing sister whose husband recently passed away.

**II. The Petition Will Be Based on the Most Vital and Profound Foundation of our Constitution.**

For many years, Applicant fulfilled his oath to support and defend our Constitution under difficult and dangerous circumstances, including as a U.S. Army Airborne Ranger and then as a Counterintelligence Agent. As a lawyer, Applicant continued to support and defend our Constitution. Applicant graduated from Harvard Law School in 1996 and, most recently, represented former members of the U.S. Armed Forces who had been injured securing the U.S. government's interests in Iraq.

With the attached orders, Applicant was disbarred for doing nothing more than exercising the freedom of speech and press and the right to petition secured by our Constitution. Applicant included in court filings statements about egregious

judicial misconduct that Congress made criminal (*e.g.*, in 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, 1001). No court ever even attempted to show how any statement of law or fact by Applicant was false or how any such statement or filing exceeded the freedom of speech or the right to petition.

Federal and state judges merely usurped the power to violate our Constitution by discriminating and retaliating against Applicant (a citizen, a court officer and a former soldier) for doing nothing more than exposing and opposing misconduct by public servants that nobody even denied was criminal. *See, e.g.*, attached Order (Fifth Cir. Oct. 30, 2024) at 3 (Kansas and Fifth Circuit judges contended that Applicant “engaged in conduct unbecoming a member of the bar” because Applicant merely “accused federal judges” of “lying, committing crimes, and being ‘con men’ ”).

Clearly, “the law” (including the First and Fifth Amendments) “gives judges as persons, or courts as institutions” absolutely “no greater immunity from criticism” (or our Constitution) “than other persons or institutions.” *Landmark Commc’ns, Inc. v. Virginia*, 435 U.S. 829, 839 (1978) (cleaned up). “The operations of the courts and the judicial conduct of judges are matters of utmost public concern.” *Id.* So “speech cannot be punished” merely “to protect the court as a mystical entity” or “judges as individuals or as anointed priests set apart from

the community and spared the criticism to which” all “other public servants are exposed.” *Id.* at 842

Disbarring Applicant for his speech and petitions egregiously violated the most vital and most profound foundation of our Constitution. This Court and all or almost all the current justice repeatedly have emphasized the most profound and important foundation of “the Constitution” is that “sovereignty lies with the people.” *Georgia v. Public.Resource.Org, Inc.*, 590 U.S. 255, 281 (2020) (Thomas, Alito, JJ., dissenting). “In our system of government, ultimate sovereignty rests with the people, and the people have the right to control their own destiny.” *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644, 741 (2015) (Alito, Scalia, Thomas, JJ., dissenting). This Court repeatedly has “recognized the critical postulate that sovereignty is vested in the people.” *United States Term Limits v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 794 (1995).

The opinion of Justice James Wilson (who helped design and signed both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution) in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 419 (1793) was among the most insightful regarding the proof in the text and structure of our Constitution. “There is but one place” in “the Constitution” where the “term SOVEREIGN” “could have been used with propriety.” *Id.* at 455. Only “those, who ordained and established” our

“Constitution” could “have announced themselves ‘SOVEREIGN’ people of the United States.” *Id.* It is for that very reason that “[t]he PEOPLE of the United States” are “the first personages introduced” by our Constitution. *Id.* at 463.

In *Citizens United v. FEC*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010), this Court (in an opinion stating the views of Justices Kennedy, Scalia, Alito, Thomas and Chief Justice Roberts) emphasized that the sovereignty of the people determined “the freedom of speech” and “press.” U.S. Const. Amend. I. “Speech is an essential mechanism of democracy, for it is the means to hold officials accountable to the people” in our “republic where the people are sovereign.” *Citizens United* at 339. “The right of citizens to inquire, to hear, to speak, and to use information” is an essential element of “enlightened self-government and a necessary means to protect it.” *Id.* “For these reasons,” Applicant’s “political speech must prevail against laws that would suppress it, whether by design or inadvertence.” *Id.* at 340. “Premised on mistrust of governmental power, the First Amendment stands against attempts to disfavor” the “subjects or viewpoints” of Applicant’s speech regarding public servants’ abuses or usurpations of power. *Id.*

The sovereignty of the people is the most profound, most fundamental and most important principle in our Constitution. It pervades our original Constitution and Bill of Rights from the Constitution’s first and most famous words (“We the

People” (U.S. Const. Preamble)) through the last words of the Bill of Rights (“to the people” (Amend. X)). Even so, for almost 240 years the principle of the sovereignty of the people never has been given the full measure of its due by this Court. On the eve of the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, this Court should issue an opinion worthy of the Declaration’s and the Constitution’s emphasis on the sovereignty of the people.

DATED: April 24, 2025

Respectfully submitted,



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