

25-5725

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DAVID C. WHITE Petitioner P

Vs.

Scott Ashford, (R1) in his personal capacity, Jeff Nason R2 in his
personal capacity. Philip Mote (R3) in his personal capacity.
Edward Feser (R4) in his personal capacity

On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Prohibition, Mandamus by
Rule 20 to the United States Federal, Court the Ninth Circuit
Docket 24-6787

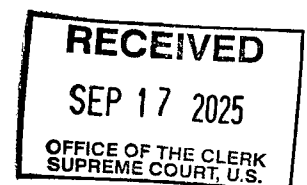
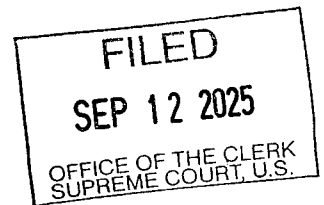
Extraordinary Writ of Prohibition, Mandamus by Rule 20.

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Q.(x)

1. Shall United States Citizens be given priority over foreign students for participation in doctoral programs of American institutions of public education?
2. Shall judicial immunity be reserved exclusively for Courts convened under Article III of the U.S. Constitution and denied to illegal Administrative Law courts convened in defiance of Loper Bright?
3. Shall any Court illegally dismiss a Complaint as frivolous under local Administrative Law, when Defendants are in default by the 21-day FRCP 12 rule, thus denying due process of law by leaving alleged crimes untried and un-adjudicated. This process is in fact conspiracy for Obstruction of Justice.
4. Shall the United States be affected by another wrong United Nations false agenda of Agenda 21?
5. Shall any judge who dismisses a case when Defense fails to Appear be guilty of Misprision of Felony, having reviewed the felonies admitted by abandonment of the Defense, and then doing nothing to adjudicate them, in defiance of Loper Bright?
6. Shall the curriculum of public education institutions in the United States be forced to comply with Agenda 21, also referred to as "sustainable development," which like all UN ~~missions~~ agenda-driven mandates is about control of individual freedoms and population growth?
7. Shall a judge who dismisses a case when defense fails to Appear be guilty of Misprision of Felony, having reviewed the felonies admitted by abandonment of the defense, and then doing nothing to adjudicate them, in defiance of Loper Bright?

- 1 8. Shall any College deny entry to a doctoral program because of illegal
2 Affirmative Action or DEI, even having made a public confession of
3 making that the primary criterion for elimination, the Harvard case not
4 withstanding?
5
- 6 9. Shall any state college teach a course promoted as an Environmental
7 science with a wrong book?
8
- 9 10. Shall any Judge or Justice have Judicial Immunity from crimes
10 committed in Court? The usual authority cited -- Article III, Section 1
11 of the U.S. Constitution -- makes no mention of "Judicial Immunity."
12
- 13 11. Shall any state education institution teach a course of study
14 promoted as one subject from textbooks or material on a completely
15 different subject. This happened when the Environmental Science
16 Program at Oregon State was taught from a textbook which is, in fact,
17 a plagiarized Chemical Engineering book rebranded by cover as an
18 Environmental Science textbook in violation of copyright, thereby
19 diverting attention away from critical discussion of the climate change
20 agenda?
21
- 22 12. Shall any Circuit Court violate its protocol for selecting a unique
23 panel of judges for each case tried, when a litigant has
24 simultaneously presented two or more unique cases for review?
25
- 26 13. Shall any Circuit Court refer a PETITION FOR
27 RECONSIDERATION OF DISPOSITIVE ORDER to the same panel
28 of judges whose extreme bias in dismissing that very case is being
29 challenged by a pro se or any litigant?
30
- 31 14. Shall "good behavior" in Article III, Section 1 be defined in part
32 by compliance with Federal Rules, Federal Laws and the U.S.
33 Constitution itself?
34
- 35 15. Shall judges in the Ninth Circuit persist in violation of Loper
36 Bright, thus denying citizens 14th Amendment equal protection under

1 the law, compared to citizens in other jurisdictions such as the Tenth
2 Circuit, which complies with Loper Bright, per their home page?

3
4 16. Shall Any Judge deny case discovery?
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16 **TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED**

17

18 **Cases:** **Page #s**

19

20 7) STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS, INC. v. PRESIDENT AND

21 FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE8, 11, 14, 18), 23,

22 https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/20-1199_hgdj.pdf.

23

24 8) WEST VIRGINIA ET AL. v. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

25 ET AL. https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/20-1199_hgdj.pdf

26 [curbed-con](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/20-1199_hgdj.pdf)10, 13 and 25.

27 [what-corpo](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/20-1199_hgdj.pdf)10, 13 and 25.

28

29 15) 22–451 June 28th, 2024 Federal Case number 22–451 in Loper Bright

30 Enterprises v. Raimondo and Relentless, Inc. v. Department of Commerce

31 that all courts shall no longer function as administrative law courts.

32 7,10,12, 13, 17, 19, 22 and 25.

33

34 **Federal Laws:**

35

36 1) 18 U.S.C. § 1001 False Statements, Concealment. 7, 9, 13, 21 and

37 23.

38

39 2) 28 U.S.C. §191 Proceedings in Forma Pauperis. 19, 22, 25, and 33.

- 1
2 3) 8 U.S. Code § 1324c - Penalties for document fraud. 14.
3
4 4) Rule 5. Serving and Filing Pleadings and Other Papers.
5
6 5) 18 U.S.C. 1621 Perjury.....7, 12, 18, and 30.
7
8 6) Rule 21 Writ of Mandamus.....1, 8, and 27.
9
10 9) 28 U.S. Code § 455 (b), (1)- Disqualification of justice, judge, or
11 magistrate judge. 7, 8, 9, 14, and 26.
12
13 10) Judges Code of Conduct, Canons 2 and 3;
14 [https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-](https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges)
15 [judges](https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges), 14, 25, and 35.
16
17 12) U.S. Code: Title 17 copyright law.....7, 8, and 9.
18
19 13) 18 U.S.C. 4 Misprision of Felony, 7,13, 17, 22 and 24.
20

21 **Constitutional Provisions:**
22

- 23 14) Article 3 of US constitution. 10, 12, 13; 14, 16, 19, 25 and 27.
24
25
26 https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/23pdf/22-451_7m58.pdf
27

28 **End of Table of Authorities**
29

30 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
31

32 Extraordinary Writ of Prohibition, Mandamus by Rule 20.
33

34 Petitioner respectfully prays for a Writ to review the judgement
35
36 below. Docket 24-6787 and Case 1:24-CV-1300-MC.
37
38
39

1 **OPINIONS BELOW**

2 2/28/2025 16 ORDER FILED. (William C. CANBY, Milan D. SMITH,
3 Jr., Danielle J. FORREST)

4 After considering the responses to the court's January 10, 2025 order and
5 the opening brief, we deny the motion to proceed in
6 forma pauperis (Docket Entry No. 4) and dismiss this
7 appeal as frivolous. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (e)(2). All
8 other pending motions are denied as moot. No further
9 filings will be entertained in this closed case.

10 DISMISSED. [Entered: 02/28/2025 02:03
11 PM]09/27/2024 20]

12 Opinion and Order: Plaintiff's Complaint, ECF No. 1 , is DISMISSED
13 without prejudice and with leave to amend. The
14 amended complaint, if any, is due 30 days from the
15 issuance of this Opinion and Order. The Application,
16 ECF No. 2 , is held in abeyance pending the filing of an
17 amended complaint. Signed on 9/27/2024 by Judge
18 Michael J. McShane. (cp) (Entered: 09/27/2024)

19
20
21 **JURISDICTION**
22

23
24 The date the order sought to be reviewed is February 28th, 2025
25
26 and after in Docket 24-6787. The basis for Jurisdiction is a federal bias
27
28 question. Respondents are in clear violation of the Federal Copyright law
29
30 by 12) four felonies, and Illegal affirmative action by 7). This Court has
31
32 jurisdiction, over the subject matter of this Complaint, because the illegal
33
34 and unlawful actions of Respondents are violating Federal Law. The
35
36 Respondents are complicit in these statute violations by negligently
37

1 claiming to teach Environmental Science from a plagiarized Chemical
2
3 Engineering textbook, thus misrepresenting the Program and ignoring the
4
5 critical issues of environmental science -- man's interaction with the
6
7 environment, in particular the issue of climate change. The only place the
8
9 word "Environmental Science" appears in the book is on the deceptive new
10
11 cover. See Q(7).

12
13
14 Additionally, this Court has jurisdiction, over the subject matter of this
15
16 Illegal affirmative action by 7) because of its "legal proximity" above in
17
18 authority over the Ninth Circuit Court. Said Court has blatantly dismissed
19
20 three cases, denying the right to a trial without any legal standing to do so.
21
22 Petitioner Pro Se presents this Complaint respectfully, requesting this Court
23
24 To convene this case as an Article III, of the U.S. Constitution by 14) Court
25
26 case, per the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 15) 2024 Loper Bright
27
28 Enterprises v. Raimondo and Relentless, Inc. v. Department of Commerce
29
30 above.

31 32 **STATEMENT OF CASE** 33

34 The heart of this complaint is the discriminatory practices employed by
35
36 Oregon State University (OSU) that denied plaintiff an equitable opportunity
37
38 to be selected for the doctoral program. Of first importance, this included
39

1 the school's confession to using DEI and Affirmative Action as the main
2
3 factors for first round elimination. See Q(6). Nonetheless, the judges in the
4
5 case ignored this obvious, public confession and dismissed the case as
6
7 frivolous. See Q(3).

8
9 In addition, Petitioner accused the Environmental Science Department of
10
11 suspected selection of a vast majority of foreign students to the exclusion
12
13 of American citizens. See Q(1). To prove this one way or another he had
14
15 requested discovery of school records for the past 5 years, (See Q16). But
16
17 this was denied by the illegal dismissal, obvious proof that the Court was
18
19 convened illegally under Administrative Law.

20
21 In the process of laying out the facts of the case several other irregularities
22
23 come to light, bolstering the assertion of discrimination against Petitioner
24
25 For one thing, it became clear that department staff is operating from a
26
27 preconceived belief system instead of an open-mind scientific method
28
29 system as required. See Q(5).

30
31 Respondents are therefore pseudo-scientists and operate from the false
32
33 perspective that Environmental Science is "settled science." For instance,
34
35 Petitioner reviewed the textbook the defendants are using for Sophomore
36
37 Environmental Science and found it to be no such book. See Q(7).

1 It is a plagiarism of Welty Wicks and Wilson, Momentum Heat and Mass
2
3 transfer. They changed the title to "Mechanics in the Earth and
4
5 Environmental Sciences". The cover title is the only place in the book
6
7 where the words "Environmental Sciences" appear. Image one is in
8
9 Appendix B with the other images.

10
11 The Table of Contents reveals that Chapters in this textbook are all
12
13 Chemical Engineering subjects:

14
15 Table of Contents
16 1 Introduction
17 2 Review of elementary mechanics.
18 3 Dimensional analyses and the theory of models.
19 4 Stress (material stress)
20 5. Pressure, buoyancy, and consolidation
21 6. Flow through porous media
22 7. Strain
23 8. Elasticity
24 9. Viscous Fluids
25 10. Flow of Natural Materials
26 11. Turbulence
27 12. Thermal convection

28
29 This is clearly not an Environmental Science textbook.

30 31 **REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT**

32
33 The Federal Court illegally dismissed this case when defendants (OSU
34
35 Professors) were in default. See Q(3). Thus, the appeal was filed by 4).
36
37 Respondents declared that no response brief will be filed. Therefore,
38
39 Petitioner should have prevailed.

1
2 But then three Ninth Circuit Court Justices illegally dismissed the appeal
3
4 because they naively accepted the illegal dismissal of the lower Court.
5

6 The Federal Court judge has a Complaint pending against him in the Ninth
7
8 Circuit The Federal Court judge has a Complaint pending against him in the
9
10 9th Circuit Court of Appeals for illegal judicial bias, violations of Judicial
11
12 Code of Conduct and illegal abuse of Administrative Law. This appears in
13
14 the Appendix.
15

16 Likewise, the three Appeals Court Justices have similar Complaints and
17
18 dockets filed. It is the U.S. Supreme Court's right and responsibility to
19
20 remove Federal Judge McShane and Ninth Circuit Court justices Sidney
21
22 R. THOMAS, Jay S. BYBEE, Daniel P. COL. For justice to prevail, each
23
24 must be charged with Misprision of Felony by 13) 4 counts for failure to
25
26 adjudicate Respondent's felonies.
27

28 At the risk of repetition, these and many other reasons have been listed for
29
30 granting this Writ.
31

32 INTRODUCTION

33

34 Respondents abandoned their case issues by making no response
35
36 to any pleading in Docket 24-6787, except to say they wouldn't file an
37
38 answering brief. This raises the obvious question: Why would any
39

1 rational actor make such a statement knowing that failure to appear results
2
3 in default and loss by Summary Judgment in a presumably Article III Court
4
5 by Loper Bright? It invites suspicion of a Conspiracy for Obstruction of
6
7 Justice and contumacy regarding Loper Bright. See Q(3).
8
9 The federal court was in error by not providing a requested hearing and
10
11 filing perjury by 5) and false statements by 1) dismissal. The 9th Circuit
12
13 Court expressed obvious bias in weaponizing Administrative Law against
14
15 Petitioner, contrary to Loper Bright 15). Petitioner respectfully requests this
16
17 case be remanded to the 9th Circuit Court for a Summary Judgment in
18
19 Plaintiff's favor, given Defendant's abandonment of any defense in an
20
21 Article III Court. Also, Petitioner requests adjudication for Misprision of
22
23 Felony by 13 against the wayward judge who is subject to dismissal by 9)
24
25 in the federal court of first instance. Likewise, the three wayward Appeals
26
27 Court Judges deserve disqualification by 9) for failing to refer the confessed
28
29 felonies of the Respondents to the Federal Prosecutor in Portland. See
30
31 Q(4). In support of this position, we have U.S. Attorney General, Pam
32
33 Bondi's recent statement that any college which is still using illegal
34
35 affirmative action by 7) and DEI in admissions will lose all their foreign
36
37 students' visas. Petitioner has now confirmed that Oregon State University
38
39 is no longer using illegal affirmative action by 7) in their student selection

1
2 process because of the Complaint Petitioner filed by 4) two years ago.

3
4 However, they were obviously guilty prior to that time. See Q(6).

5
6 However, Petitioner Pro Se is involved in many cases where Defendants

7
8 were in default by the 21-day rule. Petitioner Pro Se then filed for a

9
10 Summary Judgement and a Writ of Mandamus by 6). In every case, the

11
12 Judge illegally dismissed the case on the basis of Administrative Law,

13
14 thus denying Petitioner his right to a trial, speedy or otherwise, proof that

15
16 this illegal tactic is systemic throughout the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals

17
18 Complaints were filed by 4) in the 9th Circuit Court against wayward

19
20 Judges McShane who deserves disqualification by 9) in Appendix, Sidney

21
22 R. THOMAS, Jay S. BYBEE and Daniel P. COL for their illegal Judicial

23
24 Bias and illegal use of Administrative Law, which is Official Judicial

25
26 Misconduct and failure to conform to Article III standards of "good

27
28 behavior." See Q(10).

29
30 **STATEMENT OF CLAIM**

31
32 The stated claims are:

33
34 1. Discrimination against Petitioner, an American citizen who was
35 denied opportunity to complete the 22 credits remaining for his PhD,
36 in favor of foreign students, whose tuition payments were significantly
37 higher. See Q(1).

38
39 2. Unclean Hands for Discriminating against Petitioner in use of illegal

1 Affirmative Action to eliminate him from program consideration, even
2 though Respondent has since eliminated the criteria because of the
3 lawsuit filed by Petitioner. See Q(6).
4

- 5 3. Fraudulent Misrepresentation of program content by claiming to teach
6 Environmental Science from a misappropriated Chemical Engineering
7 textbook that has nothing to do with man's interaction with the
8 environment, the defining feature of Environmental Science . This
9 was accomplished simply by changing the title on the cover, the only
10 place in the book where the word "Environmental" appears. Thus,
11 future leaders in the field are purposely isolated from exposure and
12 discussion of the critical issues surrounding the Agenda 21 "climate
13 change" debate. See Q(7).
14

15 "So what is Agenda 21, also referred to as 'Sustainable
16 Development?'" It is emphatically NOT an environmental movement;
17 it IS a deceptive political movement, which seeks to control the
18 world's economy, dictate its development, capture and redistribute its
19 wealth on a national, state, and local level. See Q(5).
20 <https://www.agenda21course.com/category/lesson-one/>.
21

- 22 4. Breach of Contract when Petitioner and others paid an application
23 fee, but were denied consideration to the Oregon State (OSU)
24 Department of Environmental Science Doctoral Program by
25 confessed use of illegal DEI and Affirmative Action criteria. See Q(6).
26
27 5. Misappropriation involving the intentional, unauthorized, or unlawful
28 use of someone else's property, or information for one's own benefit or
29 a purpose not intended by the owner when the four Defendants selected
30 a copyrighted textbook for Chemical Engineering and
31 misappropriated it for use as an Environmental Science textbook
32 simply by changing the title. See Q(7).
33
34
35

36 **Petitioner's Status as Expert Witness**

37

38 By contrast, Petitioner's textbook is an Environment Science or
39

1 Engineering textbook for college sophomores that addresses the issues of
2
3 the day. It focuses on human interaction with the Environment, per the
4
5 definition of Environmental Science. The second edition is released. The
6
7 Publisher, Dorrance Publishing, is the oldest science book publisher in the
8
9 United States, and Petitioner's book has received their imprimatur.

10
11 Petitioner is advised by a team of 3 professionals, also volunteering, pro
12
13 se/pro bono. One is a 40-year retired, Federal Attorney, expert in the
14
15 application of Federal and Case law, environmental law in particular.
16
17 Another is an investigative journalist, providing legal research and serving
18
19 as Legal Editor for all Court Documents.

20
21 Petitioner was appointed by the Global Change Group of the National
22
23 Academy of Science to recruit and lead a watchdog team of thirty-five,
24
25 mostly doctoral level, university Professors. For several years their job
26
27 was to who participate in Expert and Government Review of the
28
29 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports (IPCC) every time
30
31 they came out with an Addendum. The effectiveness of this Group was
32
33 seen when the UN shut them down recently -- too much of a challenge to
34
35 the official climate change narrative. <https://globalchange.gov> is no longer
36
37 an active link.

38
39 And, the Watchdog team has also reviewed the NOAA and NASA reports

1 and confirmed that they too are virtually all based on fallacious base data
2
3 sets and faulty measurement techniques. In 2024, Petitioner's IPCC
4
5 watchdog team reviewed the First National Nature Assessment's Zero
6
7 Order Draft for the Global Change Division of the National Academy of
8
9 Science. We have a growing reputation as the "junk science slayers."

10
11 As noted above, our College and High School textbooks at cctruth.org are
12
13 published by Dorrance Publishing. Dorrance is the oldest science book
14
15 publishing company in the USA, with a 100-year track record. They refuse
16
17 to publish junk science, such as the superstitious claim that forest fires
18
19 result from alleged climate change, when arson has been proven in almost
20
21 every case.

22
23 We have also published a high school textbook covering the same scope of
24
25 material. The National Science Teachers Association has copies and The
26
27 National Education Association is expecting them to select it for the 2025-
28
29 2026 school year for Sophomores. [https://rosedogbookstore.com/climate-](https://rosedogbookstore.com/climate-crisis-changed-the-intergovernmental-panel-on-climate-change-ipcc-reports-are-deliberate-science-fiction-1/?showHidden=true)
30 [crisis-changed-the-intergovernmental-panel-on-climate-change-ipcc-](https://rosedogbookstore.com/climate-crisis-changed-the-intergovernmental-panel-on-climate-change-ipcc-reports-are-deliberate-science-fiction-1/?showHidden=true)
31 [reports-are-deliberate-science-fiction-1/?showHidden=true](https://rosedogbookstore.com/climate-crisis-changed-the-intergovernmental-panel-on-climate-change-ipcc-reports-are-deliberate-science-fiction-1/?showHidden=true)

32 33 **Scientific Assessment of the Alleged Climate Crisis**

34
35 The Defendants are in default in case 1:24-CV-1300-MC.

36
37 Climate Change is, of course, a controversial subject and OSU is denying
38
39 students the full range of information they need to evaluate the

1
2 controversy. It has been charged that government at almost all levels is
3
4 using climate change misinformation for the purpose of, in their words,
5
6 “removing people from the earth.”
7

8 The following information is presented in support of this claim, thus
9
10 demonstrating the need for the informed and balanced perspective that
11
12 Plaintiff represents in the Dorrance-approved Environmental Science
13
14 Textbook. It is common knowledge that the key figures perpetuating this
15
16 agenda include Bill Gates, Klaus Schwab, George Soros, and now Jane
17
18 Goodall, who are advocating for a drastic reduction in the world's
19
20 population by 2030.
21

22 At first blush, this may sound extremist, but it is well-documented by this
23
24 video in particular, which the Court is urged to view before it's taken down.
25

26 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MFV0QVO2T3U> or
27

28 https://cctruth.org/jane_goodall_remove_people.mp4
29

30 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdJ7wqJHbCo>
31

32 Bill Gates, Klaus Schwab and George Soros were recently “kicked out” of
33
34 the World Economic Forum (WEF) for saying these things.
35

36 Climate change is also about fear mongering. The image below is recycled
37
38 every year: “Just another 10 years” This is image two in Appendix B.
39

1 It's the same lie that the United Nations repeats every year with no basis in
2
3 fact. It is sustained by nothing more than media hype and
4
5 Misrepresentation. Appellant's research has produced the only worldwide
6
7 manuscript for netzeroco2e presented at Plenary Addresses at Climate
8
9 Change conferences around the world. [https://cctruth.org/the-essential-
10 role-of-photosynthesis-in-defining-net-zero-carbon-dioxide-emissions-for-
11 equilibrium-calculations.pdf](https://cctruth.org/the-essential-role-of-photosynthesis-in-defining-net-zero-carbon-dioxide-emissions-for-equilibrium-calculations.pdf) cctruth.org
12

13 That means CO2 is back to normal in the Northern Hemisphere, thanks to
14
15 tree planting efforts of the U.S., China, India, Pakistan, and Peru, all of
16
17 which Appellant has consulted ~~instructed~~. Appellant has presented plenary
18
19 addresses at climate change conferences like the one in Dubai ahead of
20
21 the sham COP28. This is image 3 in Appendix B.
22

23 Please review "Then the Arson Fires Will Stop: <https://cctruth.org/wildfire/>
24

25 Email from Dorrance Publishing on 10/31/2024
26
27

28 mmcintyre@dorrancepublishing.com
29

30 To: You

Thu 10/31/2024 2:00 PM

31
32 Hi Dave:

33
34 I just wanted to give you a status update for Climate Crisis Changed (2nd
35
36 Edition). Your first copy is being printed. Upon completion of the finished
37
38 book, we will mail it to you. I will email you tracking information.

1
2 As always, should you have any questions please feel free to be in touch.

3
4 The image is image 4 in Appendix B.

5
6 What is Environmental Science? - Biology LibreTexts

7
8 Environmental science is the interdisciplinary study of the interaction of
9 living and non-living parts of the environment, with special focus on the
10 impact of humans on the environment. Learn about the reasons,
11 challenges, and indicators of environmental science, and the tragedy of the
12 commons. Thus, Oregon State is misrepresenting to students the true
13 nature of Environmental Science.
14
15

16 **Climate Crisis** 17 **Changed**

18 **Cctruth.org**

19 **The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate**
20 **Change**

21 **Reports are Deliberate Science Fiction**
22 **(IPCC).**

23 **2nd Edition College Textbook**

24 **For Environmental Science**

1 This is image 6 in Appendix B.

2
3
4 The Table of Contents reveals the important topics that distinguish

5
6 Environmental Science from related, but unique subject components, such
7 as Physics, Biochemistry. Meteorology, Climatology, and more.

8
9
10 **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

11
12 Chapter 1. Statistical Analysis, The scientific method.

13 Chapter 2. Carbon Dioxide Equilibrium—NetZeroCO2E = 8.6 billion tons of
14 photosynthesis left in the world.

15 Chapter 3. Green House Gases—Methane is much less greenhouse gas.
16 Water vapor is the largest effect.

17 Chapter 4. Astrophysical Warming—Cooling in the southern hemisphere
18 and warming in the northern where 90% of people live.

19 Chapter 5. Residence Time of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide—It takes 150
20 years for anything we do with emissions of carbon dioxide to
21 have an effect.

22 Chapter 6. NOAA Mauna Loa Data and Fraud.

23 Chapter 7. NiCE Fix for Southeast USA Storms—Storms stopped in 2022.

24 Chapter 8. Global Sea Rise—1.4 mm/yr. linear and not accelerating. No
25 reliability in NOAA Satellites.

1 Chapter 9. Photosynthesis Issues.

2 Chapter 10. Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Doesn't Freeze in the
3 Mesosphere.

4 Chapter 11. NIST and Photosynthesis Experiment—scientific method.

5 Chapter 12. Ocean is not a Sink for Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

6 Chapter 13. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
7 Reports are Deliberate Science Fiction

8 Chapter 14. Videos to Watch.

9 Chapter 15. Predatory Journals are a Fabrication.

10 Chapter 16 Antarctic Sea ice is Growing

11
12 Below is another example of official fearmongering in reporting on a
13
14 normal tropical storm that struck the SE coast of the United States on
15
16 9/27/2024. Television news coverage showed violent winds blowing trees
17
18 and hurling debris before the storm even hit landfall. This is image 5 in
19

20 Appendix B.

21
22
23 Storm Helene came from South America. The
24
25 storms from West Africa have stopped because of dam construction on the
26
27 Nile River. Current data as of 7am PDT 9/27/2024 indicates winds from this
28
29 storm have peaked at only 60 mph and 972 millibar 1000 millibar is 29.92
30
31 in mercury (normal weather). The Carolina's are getting some well-
32
33 deserved rain.

1
2 Petitioner then moved the Complaint to an Appeal in 24-6787 and
3
4 wrote the opening Appeal Brief with Chapters of each book for
5
6 comparison. Appellees declared that they would not file by 4) an answering
7
8 brief by filing Perjury by 5, false statements by 1) with the result of
9
10 document fraud by

11
12 3). Therefore, Appellant should have prevailed by default. See Q(4). But
13 the three justices ignored the criminal allegations and ruled that the docket
14 was frivolous based on their frivolous and illegal use of Administrative Law
15 and denied the Petitioner's request for a hearing to prove otherwise.
16

17 Petitioner filed by 4) a response denying the case was frivolous,
18
19 simply because a Pro Se litigant filed by 4) it. The wayward judge who
20
21 deserves disqualification by 9) proceeded to dismiss it based on illegal
22
23 judicial
24
25 bias and illegal administrative law.
26

27 The appeal started negotiation on 2/19/2025 by FRCP 24. However, the
28
29 negotiator failed to notify the Court. And so the appeal was illegally
30
31 dismissed in the middle of the negotiation process .
32

33 The Tenth Circuit has already transitioned to Article III Court by 14) ,
34
35 which means that equal justice under the law is being denied residents in
36
37 the Ninth Circuit. Please order all courts in the Ninth Circuit to convene as
38
39 Article III courts to reinforce the Loper Bright decision by 15) and the 14th

1 Amendment. See Q11. By this means this gross legal inequity may be
2
3 corrected. This is image 7 in Appendix B. The EPA by 8) can't regulate
4
5 greenhouse gas because they aren't toxic. Measured
6
7 data: This is image 8 in Appendix B.
8
9
10

11 **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

12
13 The wayward Judges in the Federal court deserve discipline by 11)
14
15 disqualification of Judge, 12) Judges Code of Conduct by 10) illegal
16
17 Judicial Bias, 15) Misprision of Felony by 13), and denial of due process in
18
19 a speedy trial. See Q(4). All wayward Judges which deserve Felony by 13),
20
21 and denial of speedy trial. All wayward Judges which are
22
23 Due disqualification by 9) connected to this case in Federal Court and
24
25 Appeals Court must be charged with these felonies.
26

27 **A Suggested Protocol for Refining** 28 **The Definition of A Strategy for Redefining Judicial Immunity**

29
30 Shall any Judge or Justice have absolute Judicial Immunity? Article III by
31
32 14), Section
33
34 1 of the U.S. Constitution by 14) makes no reference to "immunity;" on the
35
36 contrary it establishes a standard of "good behavior" for
37
38 "continuance in office." The Circuit Court Complaint in the Code of
39

Judicial Conduct (see Appendix) asks the question, "Have you filed a lawsuit against this Judge?" with the unspoken assumption that Judicial Immunity is not absolute.

Article III <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleiii>

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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Conviction of a crime during the judge's time in office terminates their "continuance" and thus their compensation. Compensation is pay and benefits, a universal definition. Furthermore, the Judge's Chamber, bench, building and staff are not compensation by common knowledge. Circuit

Court Complaint form, section 4 in the Appendix asks this question: "4.

Have you filed any lawsuits against the judge? ☐ Yes ☒ No"

Therefore' no judicial immunity exists.

Absolute Judicial Immunity May Lead to Political Tyranny

1 Shall any Judge or Justice have absolute judicial immunity? Article III,
2
3 Section 1 by 14) of the U.S. Constitution does not contain the word
4
5 "immunity." Section 3 of The Circuit Court Complaint in the Appendix
6
7 asks, "Have you filed a lawsuit against this Judge? See Q(2).
8
9 Section 3 of the 9th Circuit Court complaint form in the Appendix asks,
10
11 "have you filed a lawsuit against this Judge?", thus implying that absolute
12
13 Judicial Immunity
14
15 judicial immunity does not, in fact, exist. does not, in fact, exist, at least in
16
17 some cases. "Judicial immunity has landed in a place far from where it
18
19 began. It provides an incredibly broad shield for judges who perform judicial
20
21 acts that are not clearly beyond their jurisdiction. But, as a close
22
23 examination of history shows, judicial immunity in its current form prevents
24
25 judges from being held accountable, as measures for accountability outside
26
27 of civil liability are often ineffectual at best or nonexistent at worst."

28
29 [https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-](https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-second-founding-a-new-perspective-on-%C2%A7-1983/)
30 [second-founding-a-new-perspective-on- _____%C2%A7-1983/](https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-second-founding-a-new-perspective-on-%C2%A7-1983/)
31

32 **A Brief History of the Advent of Administrative Law in American** 33 34 **Courts** 35

36 [https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-second-](https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-second-founding-a-new-perspective-on-%C2%A7-1983/)
37 [founding-a-new-perspective-on-%C2%A7-1983/](https://harvardlawreview.org/print/vol-136/judicial-immunity-at-the-second-founding-a-new-perspective-on-%C2%A7-1983/)

1
2 "In conclusion Judicial Immunity has landed in a place far from where it
3
4 began. It provides an incredibly broad shield for judges who perform
5
6 judicial acts that are not clearly beyond their jurisdiction. But, as a close
7
8 examination of history shows, judicial immunity in its current form prevents
9
10 judges from being held accountable, as measures for accountability
11
12 outside of civil liability are often ineffectual at best or nonexistent at worst.
13
14 "If the Supreme Court were to revisit the existence of judicial immunity, it
15
16 should consider this history. Doing so would be a good first step in
17
18 allowing for greater accountability for judges who misbehave. It would also
19
20 help to provide relief to litigants who may not otherwise be able to receive
21
22 it. And eliminating judicial immunity in this way would also provide much-
23
24 needed deterrence for bad behavior, which is not adequately covered by
25
26 current judicial oversight organizations. deterrence for bad behavior, which
27
28 is not adequately covered by current "judicial oversight organizations. As
29
30 Congress reevaluates other kinds of immunity doctrines such as qualified
31
32 immunity,¹⁶⁷ and as American society discusses and evaluates other
33
34 kinds of immunity doctrines for officials ranging from the President to
35
36 prosecutors to police officers,¹⁶⁸ those conversations should also include
37

1 a doctrine that was created by judges for the benefit of judges, which has
2
3 veered from its historical and policy-objective roots, and which, in
4
5 combination with ineffectual oversight mechanisms, provides little to no
6
7 meaningful deterrence for officials entrusted with dispute resolution.' See
8
9 Q(2).

10
11 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleiii>

12 13 **Proposal for Refining the Definition of Judicial immunity**

14
15 A judge's normal Article III by 14) court activities shall have
16
17 immunity.

18
19 However, violations of federal laws and court rules under Administrative
20
21 Law, as by the wayward Judge in Article III, Section One by 14) have no
22
23 immunity. See Q(2).

24
25 ([https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-3/section-1/good-](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-3/section-1/good-behavior-clause-doctrine-and-practice)
26 [behavior-clause-doctrine-and-practice](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-3/section-1/good-behavior-clause-doctrine-and-practice)).

27
28 It is the responsibility of Congress to impeach a judge who violates federal
29
30 law such as the two federal judges who were recently arrested. And the
31
32 U.S. Supreme Court has the responsibility to remove the wayward judge in
33
34 Appendix 1 who has two complaints against her. The other is in docket 24-
35
36 6787. Absolute Judicial Immunity is a myth. Nothing in Article III by 14) of
37
38 the US Constitution by 14) grants judges judicial immunity from the

1
2 consequence of breaking the law. Moreover, this very complaint form has a
3
4 question in Section 3: "Have you filed a lawsuit against this judge" with the
5
6 obvious implication that no judge is above the law and judicial immunity is
7
8 not absolute. Interestingly, the U.S. Supreme Court has not made a
9
10 definitive ruling on this in the recent past, which has led to confusion and
11
12 abuse of Constitutional rights. Plaintiff believes that this Supreme Court will
13
14 not tolerate such an obvious violation of the Loper Bright Enterprises by
15
16 15) ruling. The tortured use of case law to justify absolute Judicial
17
18 Immunity is illegal by Loper Bright by 15). The concept of judicial discretion
19
20 flows from illegal abuse of Administrative Law. Plaintiff has established that
21
22 this Court has Subject Matter Jurisdiction. The Court does not lack Federal
23
24 Question Jurisdiction. Article III by 14) of the Constitution by 14) proves
25
26 this
27
28

29 **BACKGROUND**

30
31 Although this was not our Primary Statement of Claim, it is necessary to
32
33 establish the overall context of misrepresentation in which the Department
34
35 of Environmental Science is operating at Oregon State University.
36
37 The primary example of this misrepresentation is the serious set of
38

1 problems existing with the foundational sophomore textbook used to
2
3 convey the crux of the Environmental Science Curriculum. That is man's
4
5 interaction with the environment, in particular the climate change issue as
6
7 This is emphatically NOT an environmental movement; it is a deceptive
8
9 the driver of Agenda 21, See Q1, also referred to as 'Sustainable
10
11 Development'". However, Sustainability is an untruthful statement of the
12
13 United Nations. This is emphatically NOT an environmental movement; it
14
15 Is a deceptive political movement, which seeks to control the world's
16
17 economy, dictate its development, capture and redistribute its wealth on a
18
19 national, state, and local level. Their current emphasis is on dam removal
20
21 in the Western United States.
22
23 The book Respondents are teaching for environmental science is in
24
25 actuality a chemical engineering textbook which is under copyright law by
26
27 12) of Welty Wicks and Wilson, Momentum Heat and Mass Transfer,
28
29 which has very little to do with Environmental Science, per se. In fact, the
30
31 term does not appear in the entire text of the book, only on the misleading
32
33 cover. This is flagrant misrepresentation, supported by a violation of
34
35 Federal copyright law by 12) law for purpose of misleading students and
36

1 ultimately destroying public and private life and property.

2
3 We established this in the opening Appeal Brief by comparing

4
5 Chapters in the Chemical Engineering book currently in use and the

6
7 definition of Environmental Science which departs dramatically from the

8
9 published college texts for Environmental Science at cctruth.org

10
11 The 9th Circuit Court Complaint-accuses the Federal The Ninth Circuit

12
13 Court Complaint_accuses the Federal Judge with illegal bias 2), 12) 13) and

14
15 15) and illegal Administrative Law 19)(seen Appendix A). Also, for failure to

16
17 adjudicate well-documented felonies committed by four Defendants,

18
19 Appellees, and Respondents, they deserve to be charged with 16). In the

20
21 lower Court no requested hearing was granted, contrary to federal law.

22
23 Abuse of Administrative law is illegal and ALL courts must convene as a

24
25 court under Article III of the U.S. Constitution by 14). The Chevron

26
27 doctrine is invalid. Federal and state agencies can no longer cherry pick

28
29 data for their false agenda. Stare Decisis must be vertical to the

30
31 Constitution not lower or sideways. This is because any other case can't be

32
33 guaranteed to have enough similarities to warrant use unless the Judge

34
35 and each counsel have read that case transcripts, exhibits and final

36
37 ruling.

1 The 22–451 June 28, 2024 U.S. Supreme Court Loper Bright by 15) ruling
2
3 now forbids this abuse and reverts back to the U.S.

4
5 Constitution in a six-to-three decision.

6
7 <https://thelawisyourattorney.com/loper-bright-enterprises/>
8

9
10 Associate Justice, Neil M. Gorsuch wrote an excellent opinion on the

11
12 Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo. He

13
14 explained how illegal Administrative Law crept into the Judiciary and has

15
16 been made illegal back to the Constitution by 13). Justice Gorsuch also

17
18 explained how the Chevron Doctrine is illegal and reverts to

19
20 2005. Moreover, he also explained how Stare decisis

21
22 must be vertical to the Constitution and not horizontal or lower. Petitioner

23
24 has read the complete ruling including the Gorsuch opinion.

25
26 This court is therefore, obligated to convene as a Court under Article III of

27
28 the US Constitution by 14). Four dockets have already been remanded to

29
30 Circuit Courts by this Court in light of Loper Bright

31
32 Enterprises v. Raimondo. Administrative law is illegal.

33
34 There is in fact a specific illegal strategy, known to all judges and

35
36 corporate law firms that has been used and is still used to sabotage the

37
38 new legal paradigm laid down by the Loper Bright Enterprises Doctrine.

1
2 Here's how it worked in this particular case:

3
4 The Courts habitually and illegally dismiss a Complaint when Defendants
5
6 are in default by the 21-day FRCP 12 rule? By FRCP rules when a
7
8 complaint is filed and served by 4) with a summons by FRCP 3 and 4, the
9
10 defendants have 21 days to respond or be subject to a default summary
11
12 judgement against them. See Q(3). The Judge in the Complaint illegally
13
14 dismissed this case and the final ruling was therefore perjury by 5) and
15
16 false statements by 1). In addition, no requested hearing was allowed for
17
18 rebuttal.

19
20 This judge has two registered Complaints and they are included in the
21
22 Appendix. However, Petitioner Pro Se is involved in many cases (5)
23
24 where Defendants were in default by the 21-day rule. Petitioner Pro Se
25
26 then filed by 4 for a Default Summary Judgement FRCP 59 and a Writ of
27
28 Mandamus by 6).

29
30 In every case, the Judge illegally dismissed the case on the basis of Illegal
31
32 bias and illegal Administrative Law, thus denying Petitioner his right to a
33
34 trial -- speedy or otherwise -- and due process of law. This proves
35
36 statistically that this illegal tactic is systemic throughout the Ninth

1
2 Circuit.

3
4 Respondents at Oregon State actually confessed to using illegal DEI and
5
6 Affirmative Action by 7) in rejecting Defendant's application two years in a
7
8 row, but this confession was totally ignored by every single Court. See
9
10 Q(6). In the instant case Respondents actually announced ahead of time
11
12 that they would not be filing a response (an answering brief) which under
13
14 federal law is an automatic default judgment in favor of Petitioner.

15
16 However, not under illegal Administrative Law and Rules, which the judges
17
18 then invariably uses to dismiss the case as frivolous, and override and
19
20 nullify the federal crimes cited. Statistically, based on our frustrating
21
22 experience, every Court in the 9th Circuit continues to use local
23
24 Administrative Law to ignore or override federal crimes cited in the
25
26 Complaint in spite of the Loper Bright decision by

27
28 15). So the key question becomes:

29
30 Shall any judge who decides for such a dismissal be innocent of
31
32 Misprision of Felony by 13) and denial of Constitutional right to trial, having
33
34 reviewed the felonies admitted by failure of the Defense to appear, then
35
36 dismissing the case, doing nothing to adjudicate the felonies?

1
2 7) Because Appellees announced that they would not file by 4 an
3
4 answering brief, this docket could not be dismissed as the three
5
6 justices did, as shown in the Complaint lodged against the Federal
7
8 case (see Appendix). This was with illegal bias 2), 12) 13) and 15)
9
10 and illegal Administrative Law 19). Also, for failure to adjudicate four
11
12 well-documented felonies, they deserve to be charged with 16). See
13 Q(4).

14
15 This case involves felonies committed by four Respondents and
16
17 ignored by the Court. One felony for each respondent for allowing a copy
18
19 write violation Book to be taught for environmental science Therefore, the
20
21 verdict must be reversed and Petitioner must prevail. The Appeals court

22
23 Justices should not have automatically rubber-stamped what the
24
25 Federal Judge used to dismiss this case as frivolous. Isn't the
26
27 whole purpose of appeal to challenge the abuse of procedure, not to
28
29 retry the case?

30
31
32 Lower Court refusal to abide by the letter and spirit of this Ruling at
33
34 every level lies at the heart of this Petition.
35
36

1
2
3 **CONCLUSION**
4

5 Petitioner Pro Se respectfully requests the following rulings or remand of this
6
7 case back to the Ninth Circuit, ordering them to impanel three different
8
9 justices and instructing them to refrain from illegal judicial bias, violation of
10
11 Judicial Code of Conduct by 10), and illegal use of Administrative Law.
12

13 Appendix A is a letter Petitioner sent to Susan Soong, 9th Circuit Court Chief
14
15 Executive acknowledging illegal judicial bias. The Appellees abandoned these
16
17 case issues by declaring that no response brief would be filed in Docket 24-
18
19 6787. The lower Court judge deserves 16) conviction for failing to adjudicate
20
21 four felony's of teaching illegally from a copyright violation by 12) book.
22
23

24 Also, the justices who illegally dismissed this case and failed to adjudicate
25
26 four well documented felony's one for each Respondent deserve to be
27
28 charged with 16). Appellant paid money to finish his PhD (22 Credits) and
29
30 Appellees denied Appellant by 9) STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS, INC.
31
32 v.
33
34 PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE above.
35

36 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**
37

38 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
39

1 Because Oregon State was using illegal affirmative action by 7), pay \$1
2
3 million to Petitioner at Climate Change Truth Inc. Cctruth.org, to restructure
4
5 the staff and curriculum of the Environmental Science Department.
6

7 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8

9 Replace Dr. Nason head of Environmental Engineering with Petitioner,
10
11 because Dr. Nason is better suited to teach in a different department or
12
13 university.
14

15 Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing
16 allegations as if fully set forth herein.

17 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

18 Instruct Oregon State to install a Nucor reactor, developed in the OSU
19
20 Physics Department to meet looming power needs due to illegal dam
21
22 removal, and establish OSU as a leader in the field.
23 <https://nucor.com/madeforgood/nuscale-case-study>.

22 Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing
23 allegations as if fully set forth herein.

24 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

25

26 Because Discovery was denied by dismissal, grant Petitioner's original

1 request to analyze past 5 years of graduate enrollment records prior to

2 any hearing in this case, to include:

3 1. Procedure and details used in each year for past five years to evaluate
4 graduate students.

5 2. A table containing each of the candidates for Environmental
6 Engineering and their acceptance status in a spreadsheet Respondent
7 will provide after item 3. is evaluated. No names need be provided.

8 3. Any other items needed to determine malfeasance in selection.

9 Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the foregoing
10 allegations as if fully set forth herein.

11
12 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13
14 Petitioner humbly requests the U.S. Supreme Court to order all courts in
15 the Ninth circuit to convene as Article III courts by 14) to reinforce the Loper
16
17

18
19 Bright decision and correct the legal inequities addressed in this case.

20
21 Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the foregoing
22
23 allegations as if fully set forth herein.

24
25 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

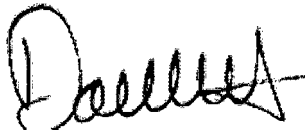
26
27 Petitioner humbly requests the U.S. Supreme Court to order that judicial
28
29 immunity shall be reserved exclusively for Courts convened under Article III
30
31 of the U.S. Constitution and denied to illegal Administrative Law courts
32

1 convened in defiance of Loper Bright.

2
3 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4
5 Petitioner respectfully requests this case be remanded to the Ninth Circuit
6
7 Court for a Summary Judgment in Plaintiff's favor, given Defendant's
8
9 abandonment of any defense in an Article III Court. Also, Petitioner
10
11 requests adjudication for Misprision of Felony by 13 against the wayward
12
13 judge who deserves dismissal by 9) in the federal court of first instance.
14

15 David White
16

17 
18

19 9/13/2025
20