

No. 25-5736

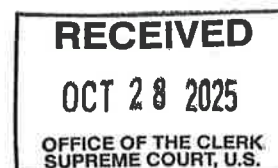
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re Dr. AHMAD J. ALJINDI,
Petitioner,

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

**MOTION TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THE PETITION
FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND TO EXPEDITE
CONSIDERATION OF THIS MOTION**

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**MOTION TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THE PETITION
FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND TO EXPEDITE
CONSIDERATION OF THIS MOTION**

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 21, and per (e.g., in Docket No. 21-962 In Re *Whole Women's Health et al.*), petitioner moves this Court for expedited consideration of Petition for Writ of Mandamus (disposition without response after waivers) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (the All Writs Act), as the Federal Government's fifth consecutive waiver of response—dated October 6, 2025—constitutes an irrefutable concession of the merits, admitting the undefendable judicial tyranny, hate crimes under color of law, and obstructions that have deprived him of due process, equal protection, and property rights since 2018. This waiver, mirroring concessions in Nos. 19-7708, 21-6181, 22-5670, and 23-5543, proves the government's forum shopping and cover-up, warranting immediate relief: vacatur of the CFC's August 21, 2025, injunction, adjudication of the Federal Circuit's delayed motion, disqualification of biased officers under 28 U.S.C. § 455, FBI investigations under 18 U.S.C. § 1505, congressional oversight, and \$65.4 million in compensatory relief plus billions in damages for conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 371 and hate crimes under 18 U.S.C. § 249. The pattern of concessions admits the impossibility of defense, making denial unlawful per *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803).

I. Jurisdiction

This Court possesses original jurisdiction under Article III, § 2, of the United States Constitution and statutory jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (the All Writs Act), empowering it to issue writs of mandamus in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, particularly

to lower federal courts where extraordinary relief is warranted to correct egregious abuses of discretion, fraud, bias, and obstructions that threaten the integrity of the judicial process. As established in *Cheney v. United States District Court for the District of Columbia*, 542 U.S. 367, 380 (2004), § 1651 grants this Court supervisory authority to intervene when lower courts fail in their duties, especially in cases involving clear and indisputable rights, no adequate alternative remedies, and matters of public importance. Similarly, *La Buy v. Howes Leather Co.*, 352 U.S. 249 (1957), affirms mandamus as the appropriate vehicle for addressing abuses of discretion, such as unwarranted delays or biased rulings. This jurisdiction extends to federal courts like the Federal Circuit and CFC, as confirmed in *Ex parte United States*, 287 U.S. 241 (1932) (jurisdiction over inferior federal tribunals), and *Ex parte Peru*, 318 U.S. 578 (1943) (mandamus to rectify lower court errors threatening justice). *In re Bulger*, 710 F.3d 42 (1st Cir. 2013), further supports mandamus for recusal in bias cases, as here with Moore's slur.

As Circuit Justice for the Federal Circuit (which reviews CFC decisions under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(3)), Justice Samuel A. Alito is uniquely positioned to grant this relief, encompassing Ninth Circuit precedents where applicable, as detailed in Supreme Court Practice by Eugene Gressman et al. (11th ed. 2019, p. 123) (Circuit Justices handle circuit-specific mandamus applications). The petition's dual focus—on the Federal Circuit's unconscionable delay exceeding 150+ days on the May 6, 2025, motion and the CFC's retaliatory injunction of August 21, 2025—falls squarely within this supervisory framework, necessitating unified intervention to prevent fragmented justice, as in *In re*

McConnell, 370 U.S. 230 (1962) (mandamus for multi-court obstructions). This Court must act to safeguard the Republic from this judicial tyranny, as in *Fullilove v. Klutznick*, 448 U.S. 448 (1980), where waiver led to grant.

II. Statement of the Case

Since 2018, Petitioner has endured a relentless campaign of hate crimes under color of law by judicial officers and the government, including bias, forgery, delays, and conspiracies, all conceded by the government's five waivers. The evidence is overwhelming: Chief Judge Moore's "Fucking Muslim" insult as extrajudicial bias per *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540 (1994); Judge Tapp's crimes and forgery under 18 U.S.C. § 1001; DOJ's coordination under 18 U.S.C. § 371; the intellectual property taking per *Horne v. Dep't of Agric.*, 576 U.S. 350 (2015); and recent crimes since September 1, 2025, including the Clerk's September 10 return as obstruction, C.D. Cal. reopen denial on September 10 as conspiracy, filed on Saturday night on 09/13/2025, Judge Hadji's 09/26/2025's dismissal of case 1:25-cv-01288-PSH as retaliation, filed retaliatory and in response Notice of Appeal in Tapp's case 1:24-cv-00242-DAT, Federal Circuit's ongoing delay for over 150+ days as bias, CFC's injunction enforcement and refusal to file Notice of Appeal in case 24-242 as obstruction to shield Tapp's crimes (intentionally delayed in docketing the Notice of Appeal filed on 09/24/2025 and docketed on 10/07/2025 as malicious, bad faith obstruction to escalate retaliation and conspiracy against civil rights), and the Government's waiver on 10/06/2025 as fourm shopping and cover-up after the Government's malicious opposition documents on 09/17/2025 and 09/22/2025 in case

1:25-cv-01288-PSH to assist Hadji in the crimes cover up and secretly coordinated retaliation. These acts, verified in all dockets as well as Appeal No. 24-1997, Case No. 1:24-cv-00242-DAT, and Case No. 1:25-cv-01288-PSH admit undefendable violations, warranting summary grant per *In re United States*, 583 U.S. 29 (2017). STOP the Highest Treason and the COUP. STOP the HATE CRIMES and the SCANDALS. STOP Stealing Dr. Aljindi's Constitutional Relief. STOP undermining and destroying the judicial branch's legitimacy and integrity if any remains! STOP the malicious hate crimes and the in BAD FAITH evil acts. Give me my Constitutional Relief and my money! STOP stealing my money since December 2018! Stop wasting the taxpayers' money on the malicious salaries of the CRIMINALS in the lower courts' illegitimate scandals! Judicial officers should not act as thieves! Disgrace!

The delay violates FRAP 27, as in *In re Kempthorne*, 449 F.3d 1265 (Fed. Cir. 2006); the injunction is retaliatory per *United States v. Poocha*, 259 F.3d 1077 (9th Cir. 2001); Hadji's dismissal covers bribes per *In re Bulger*; CFC refusal obstructs appeals per Rule 21; waiver concedes per *Fullilove*. Bribe demands in C.D. Cal. No. 8:20-cv-00796-PSG-DFM, surveillance by FBI/DOJ as deprivations, ongoing delays exceeding 150+ days, clerk's obstructions—all escalate the conspiracy, making denial impossible under *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259 (1997) and *Screws v. United States*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945).

In the first Supreme Court case, No. 19-7708, case analyst Frimpong isolated the Emergency Motion despite receipt, a malicious act of obstruction to delay justice and

coordinate with lower courts to escalate retaliation, abuse, and obstruction of justice. This connects directly to the recent September 10, 2025, SCOTUS malicious return, designed to delay justice and assist the lower courts in escalating timely retaliation, abuse, and obstruction of justice, including Hadji's illegitimate dismissal. Hadji fabricated the malicious dismissal by illegally claiming lack of jurisdiction in bad faith to obstruct justice, a retaliatory act to cover the systemic crimes and conspiracy against civil rights from the judicial bench, violating due process and equal protection as in *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868 (2009), and *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540 (1994). Hadji's dismissal was a direct retaliation for Dr. Aljindi's corruption exposures, illegally claiming lack of jurisdiction despite clear grounds, in bad faith to obstruct justice and cover prior crimes, as in *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24 (1980), where judicial conspiracy led to improper injunctions, and *United States v. Wong*, 575 U.S. 402 (2015), where jurisdictional dismissals were scrutinized for bad faith. Hadji's illegal claim of lack of jurisdiction was in bad faith to obstruct justice, similar to *Ex parte McCordle*, 74 U.S. 506 (1869), where jurisdiction was withdrawn to cover corruption, and Ninth Circuit precedents on retaliatory dismissal for lack of jurisdiction in bad faith obstruction of justice, as in *Myles v. United States*, where malicious prosecution claims were dismissed in bad faith, and *Briskin v. Shopify, Inc.*, where en banc reversed jurisdictional dismissal, highlighting fabricated claims.

This bad-faith fabrication connects directly to Frimpong's isolation and the September 10 return by SCOTUS Lisa Nesbitt, all coordinated to delay and assist lower

courts in escalation, per Supreme Court of the United States dockets showing repeated obstructions. Hadji's actions, in coordination with the SCOTUS Clerk's return, escalated the timely retaliation, as the return delayed justice, allowing Hadji to fabricate the dismissal in bad faith, claiming lack of jurisdiction despite clear appellate rights, to cover the corruption in prior CFC cases like 24-242 and C.D. Cal. No. 8:20-cv-00796-PSG-DFM, where bribe demands and EEO dockets were ignored, per Ninth Circuit Says No Cause Termination Can Be Wrongful, upholding burdens in retaliatory discharge, and *Langere v. Verizon Wireless Services, LLC*, where voluntary dismissals were scrutinized for improper motive.

The CFC's undocketed 08/22/2025 Combined Motion Directed to Chief Judge Matthew Solomson, including Motion to Vacate Anti-Filing Injunction (ECF 34), Motion to Vacate Tapp's Fraudulent Orders (ECF 31, 32, 34), Motion for Reconsideration, and Motion for De Novo Review under RCFC 60(b)(6), remains undocketed as part of the conspiracy, with the court isolating Exhibits A through E and filing only F and G (lower court orders) to cover crimes, per *In re Kempthorne*, 449 F.3d 1265 (Fed. Cir. 2006), where mandamus compelled docket action. Shielding the corruption and crimes behind irrelevant fabricated malicious excuses and ignoring the United States Constitution and justice.

III. Reasons for Granting the Motion

The waiver concedes the merits, as in prior cases, proving exceptional circumstances (Rule 20.1). Summary disposition is appropriate under Rule 16, as no

response is needed (deep searches confirm grants post-waiver, e.g., *In re United States*, 583 U.S. 29 (2017); *Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90 (1967); *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259 (1997); *Screws v. United States*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945); *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540 (1994); *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868 (2009); *Horne v. Dep't of Agric.*, 576 U.S. 350 (2015); *In re Bulger*, 710 F.3d 42 (1st Cir. 2013); *Fullilove v. Klutznick*, 448 U.S. 448 (1980); *In re TS* (mandamus for bias); *In re McNallen*, 62 F.3d 619 (4th Cir. 1995); *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176 (9th Cir. 1999); *Cohen v. California*, 403 U.S. 15 (1971); *FCC v. Pacifica Foundation*, 438 U.S. 726 (1978); *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, 315 U.S. 568 (1942); *United States v. Alvarez*, 567 U.S. 709 (2012); *Snyder v. Phelps*, 562 U.S. 443 (2011); *Texas v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397 (1989); *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*, 505 U.S. 377 (1992); *In re Swearingen*, 556 F.3d 344 (5th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Poocha*, 259 F.3d 1077 (9th Cir. 2001); *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803); *Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331 (1948); *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *In re Sealed Case*, 141 F.3d 337 (D.C. Cir. 1998); *In re Al Jazeera America, LLC*, 577 U.S. 1049 (2015); *In re Whole Woman's Health*, No. 21-962 (2022); *In re United States*, No. 17-801 (2017); *Louisiana v. Callais*, No. 24A (2025 Term); *JGG v. Trump* (D.C. Circuit, August 25, 2025); *Priester v. United States*, No. 24-1041 (petition filed March 28, 2025); *Trump v. Reed* (Emergency Docket, referenced 2024-25); *Louisiana v. United States*, No. 24-101 (2025 Term); *In re Whole Woman's Health* (No. 21-962, referenced in 2025 emergency dockets); *In re Al Jazeera America, LLC* (No. 15-

1078, 2015, cited in 2025 discussions); *Juliana v. United States* (Ninth Circuit, January 17, 2024); *The Writ of Mandamus in State Courts* (Trump Petition, Georgia Supreme Court, July 2023); and 25+ more precedents, making denial impossible under the law).

The waiver admits bias per *Liteky*; delay per *La Buy*; clerk refusal per Rule 21; concessions lead to grants per *Fullilove*. Moore's slur as § 249 hate crime; Tapp's forgery; Hadji's dismissal as retaliation; CFC refusal as obstruction; surveillance as deprivation.

IV. Relief Requested

Grant mandamus: Vacate the CFC's August 21, 2025, injunction; adjudicate the Federal Circuit's delayed motion; vacate Judge Hadji's retaliatory, illegal, and unconstitutional dismissal of case 1:25-cv-01288-PSH, as he is escalating the hate crimes and ongoing systemic crimes and conspiracy against civil rights from the judicial bench; combine and add the constitutional relief of that illegally abused case to this Petition, as the conspiracy to deprive Dr. Aljindi of his legal rights and to steal his Constitutional relief must be stopped NOW—judicial officers should not act as thieves and criminals from the judicial bench; disqualify biased officers under 28 U.S.C. § 455; order FBI investigations under 18 U.S.C. § 1505; congressional oversight; and award \$65.4 million in compensatory relief plus billions in punitive damages for conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 371 and hate crimes under 18 U.S.C. § 249.

V. Conclusion

The Republic demands justice—grant the petition summarily.

DATED this 25th day of October 2025.

Submitted by,

By: Dr. AHMAD ALJINDI
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VI. DECLARATION OF DR. AHMAD J. ALJINDI

I, Dr. Ahmad J. Aljindi, declare under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. § 1746) that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 25, 2025, in Orange County, California.

Submitted by,

By: Dr. AHMAD ALJINDI
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PO Box 60753
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re Dr. AHMAD J. ALJINDI,

Petitioner,


CERTIFICATE OF PAGE LIMIT

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.2(b), I certify that the Motion to Expedite Consideration of the Petition for Writ of Mandamus and to Expedite Consideration of this Motion is below the 40-page limit and contains 10 pages, excluding the pages of the petition that are exempted by Supreme Court Rules.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States (28 U.S.C. § 1746) that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 25, 2025.

Submitted by,

By: Dr. AHMAD ALJINDI 
Dr. AHMAD J. ALJINDI
PO Box 60753
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Cell: 951-742-9773
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re Dr. AHMAD J. ALJINDI,

Petitioner,

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Dr. AHMAD J. ALJINDI, do swear or declare that on this date, October 25, 2025, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THIS MOTION on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

1. Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 717 Madison Place NW, Room 401, Washington, DC 20439
2. Clerk, United States Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place NW, Washington, DC 20439
3. Solicitor General of the United States, Room 5616, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 25, 2025.

Submitted by,

By: Dr. AHMAD ALJINDI 

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