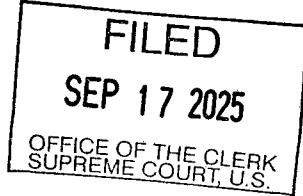


No. 25-5739



IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ride Q. Zone — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

YOUTUBE LLC; Neal Mohan CEO, ET AL RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

9th Circuit vs Court of Appeals, San Francisco  
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Ride Q. Zone  
(Your Name)

94-909 KAUOLU PL #105

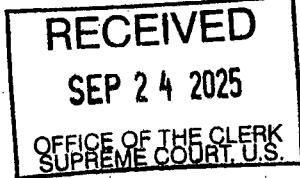
(Address)

Waipahu, HI 96791

(City, State, Zip Code)

(808) 200-4722

(Phone Number)



Why is Informa Paper's rule so Vague & ILL-Defined ??

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED  
Why Do Billion Dollar corporations Get out of Trial -Free Card, yet I, as Disabled, in Debt, Plaintiff, Get Turned Down ??  
Why DO the Standards For Informa Paper's Go in All Di-rections, which is way too General to Have any Help?  
(which is why the rule was created BY Congress - to HELP in Debt Persons to Be on equal footing w/ mega Billion \$ corporations)  
Does the IFP Rule (USC 28, 51915) Violate the 7th Amend-ment to the Bill of Rights ??

IF Section 230 of communications Decency Act was originally Created to Help a Pleading internet Get off the Ground, why is that still being used now that the internet is a Billion Dollar Business ??

IF Judges Here in Hawaii Average \$213,000 /Year, and they also Be Paid off By the Mega-Corporations which make \$Billions in Profits ??

IF the HQ of Google is in the same Metropolitan area as 9th cir. Ct., could they Be Making a decision Based on losing Financial income to their area ??

## LIST OF PARTIES

[ ] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

YouTube LLC a subsidiary of Google, Inc.  
Neal Mohan CEO of YouTube.com

CEO of Google Delaware Corporation ("John Does") unknown  
Google Delaware Corporation ("John Does") unknown  
9th Circuit Ct. of Appeals, San Francisco  
US District Court, Hawaii

## RELATED CASES

Marbury V. Madison, 5 US Crunch (1803)

NieTzke V. Williams, 490 US 319 (1989)

Colgrove V. Battin, 43 US 149 (1973)

Baltimore & Carolina Line, Inc. V. Redman, 295 US 654 (1935)

HI U.S. Dist. Ct #2400417SASP-RT Siriah V. Univ. of Hawaii

Whitney V. California, 274 US 357 (1927)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	1
JURISDICTION.....	
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED .....	
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT .....	
CONCLUSION.....	

### INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	<u>AF Overview, Google; Search IFP Cases; Rules &amp; Procedures for US Court of Appeals</u>	<i>in forma pauperis</i>
APPENDIX B	<u>Gov info, Gov; Siriah V. University of Hawaii, Page 1-2. (Case # 24-004175ASP-RT)</u>	Approval of IFP; Legal Definition of Poverty.
APPENDIX C	<u>U.S. Bill of Rights: 1st 10 Amendments to the Constitution; Seventh Amendment. (ACLU.org)</u>	
APPENDIX D	<u>Nietzke V. Williams, 490 US 319 (1989)</u>	Supreme.Justice.com: (P320 - unanimous opinion)
APPENDIX E	<u>Supremacy Clause, Article III, Clause 2; US Constitution. - McCulloch V. Maryland (1819)</u>	
APPENDIX F	<u>- Gibbons V. Ogden (1824)</u>	
APPENDIX G	<u>FRCP 38(a) Request Trial By Jury: See Plaintiff's original Case: trial by jury [15] requested (# 24-00283 JAO-WRP)</u>	Plaintiff's original
APPENDIX H	<u>Fed. rules of Civil Procedure: 39(a), "Trial by Jury must be designated on the Docket..." (Law.cornell.EDU/FrCP39) (+38)</u>	
APPX I	<u>First Amendment's "limits to Free speech" ("Defamation") DuckDuckGo.com Search Assist; Wikipedia.org "UNITED STATES Free Speech exceptions"; FindLaw.com, "5 limits on 1st Amendment"</u>	

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	(5 US CRUNCH)	PAGE NUMBER
<del>US DE 28</del> <del>THE</del> <u>Marbury V. Madison</u> (1803)	<sup>a</sup>	137, 174, 176
<u>Nietzke V. Williams</u> (1989) 490 US 319		319, 320
<u>Cogrove V. Battin</u> (1973) 413 US 149		152, 153, 154
<u>Baltimore &amp; Carolina Line, Inc V. Redman</u> 295 US 654 (1935)		654, 657
<u>HI US. District CT #24 00417 SASP-RT (Siriah Vs. Univ. OF Hawaii)</u>		P1, P2
<u>Whitney V. California</u> , 274 US 357 (1927)		373
<u>US District CT. HI # 1:24-CV-00283-JAO-WRP</u>		
<u>Zone V. Tourism LLC</u>		

### STATUTES AND RULES

<u>Article Six, US Constitution</u> , "Supremacy Clause", "Federal Law is Supreme" (1788)	<u>7th Amendment, Bill of Rights, US Constitution</u> (1791): Codifies the right to a JURY trial in certain CIVIL CASES
<u>First Amendment, Bill of Rights, US Constitution</u> (1791): Limits on Free Speech	
<u>28 USC 2072: Right of Trial By Jury To Be Preserved in Suits</u>	
<u>28 USC 1915</u> : Allows INDIGENT to File a suit or Appeal w/out Paying.	

### PAYMENTS FOR FILING FEES

<u>OTHER</u>	<u>Prison Litigation Reform Act (1996)</u>	<u>42 USC 1997e</u> : Monthly
<u>Cancer Explorer.com</u> : Hawaii Judges earn AVG. \$213,120		
<u>Clerks Office Hawaii US District CT.</u> Phone call 9/15/25		

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

[ ] For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is  
 reported at AT Overview - Rules & Procedures for Informal Papers; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
 is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is # 24-004175 ASP-RT P1/P2  
 reported at GovInfo.Gov Case; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

[ ] For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is  
[ ] reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
[ ] is unpublished.

## JURISDICTION

[ ] For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 6/24/25

No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

[ ] For cases from **state courts**: N/A

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

7th Amendment, US Constitution: The right to a jury trial is plainly given in this amendment in the Bill of Rights - 1791 (ratified)

USC 28 § 1915: Vague, ill-defined, used to punish low-income persons which is not what the law was created for; it has created to give low-income INDIGENT persons an equal footing w/ high-priced lawyers (against) <sup>more fitting</sup> dollar corporations. (1) 1?

④ From Mega Billion Dollar corporations. (b) Why?

USC 28§ 1915(a) vaguely refers to another which seems to punish any one who dares to sue a major corporation.

to punish any one who dares to sue a major corporation  
First Amendment, US Bill of Rights (1791) Limits, & consequences to Free Speech  
1925, 11 California (1927) 274 US 357: " " " "

Whitney v. California (1927) 274 U.S. 383.  
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 39. When a demand is made for a jury trial under  
the rules, it is designated on Docket as a JURY ACTION.

Rule 38, the action must be designated as provided in the 7th Amendment as is the right of trial by jury as declared by the 7th Amendment in its 7th Amendment.)

Rule 38, the action must be designated as deemed by the 7th Amendment on FRCP 38(a) the right of trial by jury as declared by the 7th Amendment, to the parties in violation. (See also 7th Amendment.)

FRCP 38 (a) The right of action is preserved to the parties in violation. (see also 11th Amendment)  
28 USC § 2072, "Rules Enabling ACT" These rules CANNOT infringe upon  
"THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT" "the court cannot enact a rule"

28 USC § 2072, "Rules Enabling Act" These rules cannot infringe upon a "Substantive Right" "The court cannot enact a law that takes away a fundamental right, like the right to a jury trial."

Increases or Alter any "Supervision" that takes away a Fundamental right, like the right to a fair trial.

If any law prescribed conflicts with a pre-existing law, the conflicting law is no longer effective.

The rule dismissing my case is unconstitutional, and vague. USC 1915(a) also includes another whole subsection (Sub. (b)) which is ~~also~~ going in all directions  $\oplus$  has no focus, ~~except~~ to Deny Plaintiff's the right to a jury trial. (7th amendment)

Article Six of Constitution, the Supremacy Clause, States that it is impossible for a law which violates the Constitution to be valid.

Plaintiff's right to a trial by jury, is clear in the 7th amendment.

The 9th circuit Ct. of Appeals was wrong in denying ~~Plaintiff's~~ <sup>RESPONDENT'S</sup> right to trial. The reasoning is vague, and ill-defined. USC 1915(a) incorporates all the wordings of (b), thus combining the two  $\oplus$  leading ~~in~~ all directions, so that a judge can use any or all of the sections: "(a)(1)  $\rightarrow$  subject to subsection (b)" .. so Sect. (a) can include all of Sect. (b), which makes confusing sense, especially since (b) contains a large # of restrictions; 1915(a)(3) also states: "an appeal may not be taken if the trial Ct. certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith". So ~~Plaintiff~~ I just have to "take their word for it", be-cause all the ~~dismissal~~ says is one word ("frivolous"). A one-word definition is meaningless  $\oplus$  vague,  $\oplus$  shows laziness,  $\oplus$  possible corruption, on the part of 9th Cir. Ct. of Appeals. How do I know the judges even looked at any <sup>of</sup> the facts presented?

The judges may be influenced  $\oplus$  by the defendants in this case (-Google-) whose corporate headquarters is in the same area, or Google has the 9th Cir. Ct. especially Google's income: \$305 Billion in 2023, \$79.7 Billion in 2022 (Statista.com/statistics/6008/google-annual-global-revenue) I have serious questions about a court in the very same area as a multi billion \$ corporation, that just happens to dismiss this case.

AND the Judge in original filing - US District Ct. of Hawaii - gave equally vague  $\oplus$  ill-defined reasons for denial. IF the rule 1915 was also used by judges to stop cases from being filed, why then does the Judge (take) make at least \$213,120, when her schedule barely has

Court appearances once a week? The Judge is the reason you have NO funds available to try cases. ([careexplorer.com](http://careexplorer.com): "Hawaii Judges EARN \$213,120 average") (Clerk's office <sup>and</sup> will not tell me Judge Otake's salary; HI. Dist. Ct. Clerk's office, 9/15/25 3PM)

The Unanimous Opinion of Nietzke v. Williams, 1989, 490 US 319, clearly states, "a complaint filed IIP is not automatically Prisoners" (Jill)

The original Judge - Otake also claimed 'Thread Bare' due to lack of jurisdiction: well, I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN and a CITIZEN OF HI, for 2 years now; Google is an AMERICAN CORPORATION w/ HQ in Delaware and California; This makes it a Federal Case between parties of 2 different states. How else can it be pursued? There is no other path to pursue. A State Ct. will dismiss right away.

According to Marbury v. Madison, 5 US (2 Cranch) (1803)

"The Supreme Ct Has the Power to declare laws unconstitutional w/ 'Judicial Review' if they conflict w/ the Constitution," Sect. 1915 is clearly conflicting w/ my 7th Amendment right to a jury trial. "Judicial Review" was established in this case, as fundamental aspect of the American legal system.

The 7th Amendment is a valid amendment, affirmed by Supreme Ct. in Colgate v. Battin, 413 US 151-164 (1973). The right to trial by jury MUST BE PRESERVED, AND with the requirement of USC 28 § 2072, in suits at common law. USC 28 § 2072(a)(b)

IN ANOTHER case decided by Supreme Ct.: Baltimore & Carolina vs. Redman, 295 U.S. 657 (1935); the 2nd Circuit was told by Supreme Ct., by certiorari, to review the reversal of a judgement NOT covered by the Plaintiff. Held: the 7th Amendment only preserves the right of trial, but disables a stated purpose to protect it from indirect impairment through possible enlargements of the power of reexamination existing under the common law; the 7th amendment was the reason why this case was

Sent Back (By Certiorari), USC 28 1915 is in direct conflict w/ the 7th Amendment, ~~that is unconstitutional.~~

IF You need to refer to a state decision, Hawaii #24-00417-SASP-RT (Siriah v. Univ. of HI) Granted Application to Proceed IFFP without Pre Paying Fees or costs and to dismiss the complaint funding. Pursuant to USC § 85836(b)(1)(G) and Local Rule 74.1 (2024), the Plaintiff was disabled, same as myself, and the decision utilized the Poverty Guidelines of Health & Human Services - 2024: A Litigant "need not be AB-solvent by definition or below the poverty" with some particularity, ~~certainty~~. Respondent has been low-income and below the poverty level for last 2 years that this case has been looked at, even with receiving monthly gifts from a sibling. Siriah "could not afford to pay court costs ~~and~~ still afford the necessities of life", just the same as this appellant. Judge Otake should have used this very same reasoning to grant my IFFP Application. Her decision was wrong, ~~should~~ be reversed. ALSO -

IF You Believe my case against YouTube has no merit in Whitney v. California (1927) the Supreme Ct. - in the majority, stated that "Free Speech is fundamental but not absolute" so if YouTube is responsible for Defaming me they should be legally punished in civil court - which is monetarily how they are punished. See also 1st Amendment: unprotected speech categories that receive little to no 1st Amendment protection ~~that~~ can be regulated by government: Incitement, Threats, Defamation (= false statements of fact that can harm someone's reputation). AND -

IF You Believe I Do Have enough finances to pay court fees, then You should put me on a monthly payment schedule, which is what courts do to prisoners (see Prison Litigation Reform Act (1996) "PLRA"); although Respondent is not a prisoner these regulations would mesh well with Respondent's low income as a disabled American receiving Social Security Disability Pay.

IF you need a Federal rule to consider, then: Fed. Rules of Civil  
Civil Procedure 38(a) states: "the right of trial by a jury as as-  
sured by the 7th Amendment... is preserved to the parties  
in violate". Also as previously stated, 28 USC 2072 ("Rules  
Enabling Act"): "the court cannot enact a rule that takes away  
a fundamental right, like the right to a jury trial... the  
7th Amendment, in the Bill of Rights, is a pretty fundamental  
right as far as I am concerned; Also this law states: "If a rule  
prescribed... conflicts with a pre-existing law, the conflicting  
law is no longer effective." (28 USC 2072(a),(b))

Respondent/Appellant has tried to cover all the allo-  
-cations OR both 9th Cir. Ct of Appeals and HI US District Court.  
I don't know what else I can do; if there is a justice system  
then this case MUST be referred back for certiorari; the  
decisions of both previous courts are vague, ill-defined, and  
unconstitutional.

the U.S.

#### REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

9th circuit ct. of APPEALS Gave a Vague, 1 word Dismissal, "Frivolous", which is obviously ill-defined,  $\oplus$  possibly on Purpose, Designed, via the wording of USC 28 1915, to be used ~~for~~ for almost any reason, as an excuse to Deny an IFF APPLICATION,  $\oplus$  Therefore, respondents case. their decision is so Vague I Have to cover many different areas that may not even be relevant to this case; Appellant has no way of knowing Because the reason for Dismissal is so ill-defined. A 1-word Definition is no EXPLANATION. IT IS LAZINESS.

Also the 1915 rule is a direct conflict with Appellant's 7th Amendment right to a jury trial. If anything is conflicting w/ a person's CONSTITUTIONAL right, then they are wrong, and BY Definition - UNCONSTITUTIONAL; 7th Amendment clearly states this.

A Mega Billion \$ corporation should not have an automatic get-out-of-jail-free card, yet this is exactly how it is appearing to myself as a low-income, disabled American. The system is not working, or possibly corrupt. No Lawyer would take my case, although they should; But the SYSTEM appears BROKEN.

the Judge here in HI makes over \$13,000 per year and barely goes into her courtroom once a week, according to my research.

the rule USC 1915 was created by congress specifically to help indigent persons gain equal footing against mega billion \$ corporations who have a staff of high paid lawyers. This rule is made BY you, to be ill-defined and vague so that you can use it for any multiple reasons to Deny  $\oplus$  Dismiss cases.

Also the jurisdiction must be Federal Courts because all participants are in different states; No state court will accept this case. the reasons for Dismissal are ill-defined, vague,  $\oplus$  unconstitutional.

## **CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Ross A. Zone

Date: 9/8/25