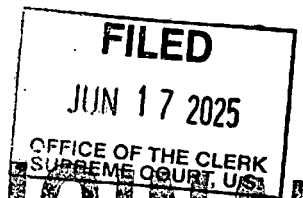


25-6298



**SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES**

PETER JOSEPH POLINSKI

Petitioner in Equity

-V.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

**WRIT OF CERTIORARI
FROM FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT
CASE NO. 25-1578**

Peter- Joseph Royal House Polinski, Private Attorney General
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. **Whether the United States Court of Federal Claims erred** in dismissing *Polinski v. United States*, Case No. 24-1810, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction despite clear constitutional and statutory claims under the Fifth Amendment and the Tucker Act arising from unlawful takings of estate assets, financial instruments, and private credit held in federal custody under 31 U.S.C. § 3123 and 12 U.S.C. §§ 411 and 412.
2. **Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit erred** in summarily affirming *Polinski v. United States* 25-1578, the dismissal of Petitioner's takings and fiduciary duty claims, which are money-mandating under 28 U.S.C. § 1491, and by failing to address violations involving GSA Bonds, CUSIPs, CRIS deposits, bills of exchange, and other instruments subject to federal redemption.
3. **Whether federal and state actors acting as de facto Treasury agents** violated the Fifth and Ninth Amendments by refusing to redeem or return Petitioner's estate assets, thereby committing a compensable taking, breach of trust, and unjust enrichment in violation of equity and fiduciary law.
4. **Whether the lower courts failed to recognize constitutional injuries** including unlawful detention, malicious prosecution, and deprivation of property, contrary to the protections of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Amendments and the redress standard established in *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).
5. **Whether Petitioner as a living sui juris beneficiary** retains the right under trust and equity law to immediate accounting and return of estate assets as affirmed in *Saunders v.*

Vautier, 4 Beav. 115 (1841), and *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U.S. 34 (1894), and whether the refusal to order restitution constitutes breach of fiduciary duty.

6. **Whether the courts below failed in their constitutional duty** to apply money-mandating statutes including 31 U.S.C. §§ 1304, 1321(a)(62), 3302(b), and 3713 by refusing to compel redemption, accounting, and settlement of trust funds held by or through the United States.
7. **Whether the judiciary's refusal to order a forensic accounting and equitable restitution** for misappropriated estate assets constitutes a denial of due process and a violation of Article III jurisdiction requiring this Court's intervention to restore constitutional and fiduciary integrity.

List of Parties

- **Petitioner:** Peter Polinski, Private Attorney General, Executor, Living Sui Juris Beneficiary, of the PETER JOSEPH POLINSKI NMWHFIT.
Address: 5735 Cavanaugh Rd, Suite 614, Marcy, New York 13403.
- **Respondent:** United States of America.
Address: U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001.

Related Cases

Polinski v. United States, No. 24-1810C (U.S. Court of Federal Claims, Judge Meyers) — Opinion and Judgment entered August 19, 2025. The court dismissed the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Polinski v. United States, No. 25-1578 (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit) — Judgment entered May 20, 2025, summarily affirming the dismissal of the Court of Federal Claims. Mandate issued July 14, 2025.

Polinski v. Eannace, No. 9:25-cv-1322 (N.D.N.Y., Judge Nardacci) — Pending habeas corpus proceeding involving the same underlying constitutional deprivations and unlawful detention forming part of the federal claims record.

In re Polinski, No. CR-01093-23 (Utica City Court, New York) — Local criminal matter arising from the same factual nexus involving alleged unlawful warrants, seizure of estate assets, and acts of de facto federal enforcement forming the basis of the federal takings and equity claims.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	7
JURISDICTION.....	8
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED.....	10
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	17
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.....	19
CONCLUSION.....	22

APPENDICIES

Exhibit A: U.S. Court of Federal Claims Opinion

- Copy of the Opinion from the U.S. Court of Federal Claims regarding Case No. 24-1810, detailing the dismissal for lack of jurisdiction.

Exhibit B: U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Opinion

- Copy of the Opinion from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, dated May 20, 2025, granting the Motion for Summary Affirmance.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission v. United States, 568 U.S. 23 (2012).....	17
Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388... 1 & 22	
Brentwood Academy v. Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association,.....	17
Knick v. Township of Scott, 588 U.S. 180 (2019).....	19
Lebron v. National Railroad Passenger Corp., 513 U.S. 374 (1995).....	17
Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).....	9, 19, & 23
Saunders v. Vautier, 4 Beav. 115 (1841).....	1, 17, & 20
Scott v. McNeal, 154 U.S. 34 (1894).....	2, 18, & 20

STATUTES AND RULES**PAGE NUMBER**

U.S. Const. art. III, § 2.....	13
U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.....	13
U.S. Const. amend. I.....	10
U.S. Const. amend. IV.....	10
U.S. Const. amend. V.....	11
U.S. Const. amend. VI.....	11
U.S. Const. amend. VII.....	11
U.S. Const. amend. VIII.....	12
U.S. Const. amend. IX.....	12
U.S. Const. amend. XIII.....	12
28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).....	13
28 U.S.C. § 1491.....	1, 8, 14, & 19
28 U.S.C. §§ 2041 to 2042.....	14
28 U.S.C. § 2101(c).....	8
28 U.S.C. § 1746(1).....	23

31 U.S.C. § 1304.....	2, 16, 17, & 19
31 U.S.C. § 1321(a)(62).....	2, 16, 17, & 19
31 U.S.C. § 3123.....	1, 15, 17 & 19
31 U.S.C. § 3302(b).....	2, 16, & 17
31 U.S.C. § 3713.....	2, 16, & 17
5 U.S.C. § 3331.....	14
5 U.S.C. § 4502.....	14
12 U.S.C. § 411.....	1, 14, 17, & 24
12 U.S.C. § 412.....	1, 14, 17, & 24
12 U.S.C. § 615.....	14
18 U.S.C. § 8.....	15
42 U.S.C. § 1988.....	15
48 C.F.R. pt. 28.....	15
48 C.F.R. pt. 53.....	15
U.C.C. art. 8, §§ 8 505 to 8 508.....	7, 18, 20 & 24
Sup. Ct. R. 13.1.....	8

Sup. Ct. R. 20.1.....	8
-----------------------	---

OTHER

PAGE NUMBER

Am. Jur. 2d Trusts § 247.....	17 & 21
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Bogert, Trusts and Trustees § 862.....	21
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Scott, The Law of Trusts § 170.....	21
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Opinions Below

1. U.S. Court of Federal Claims Opinion (Exhibit A):

Case No. 24-1810, Order of Dismissal for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction, dated February 7, 2025, signed by Judge Myers. The court dismissed the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, with an emphasis that the case sounded in tort, which it did not. Petitioner seeks monetary relief and contends that the case is grounded in constitutional violations and takings under the Fifth Amendment.

2. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Opinion (Exhibit B):

Case No. 2025-1578, Summary Affirmance Order, dated May 20, 2025, signed by Judge Jarrett B. Perlow. The appellate court affirmed the dismissal of the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, without addressing the constitutional and federal nexus of the claims.

Mandate Issued on June 14, 2025:

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a Mandate on June 14, 2025, directing the U.S. Court of Federal Claims to comply with the appellate court's decision affirming the dismissal of the case, without addressing the constitutional and federal issues raised by the Petitioner.

Statement for Jurisdiction

1. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

This Petition seeks review of a final judgment entered by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on May 20, 2025, which summarily affirmed the dismissal of Petitioner's claims by the United States Court of Federal Claims in Case No. 24-1810. The Mandate issued on July 14, 2025.

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) to review the judgment of the court of appeals by writ of certiorari. The Petition is timely filed within 90 days of the entry of judgment and mandate, pursuant to Rule 13.1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Petitioner also invokes this Court's supervisory and constitutional jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c) and Rule 20.1, as this case presents exceptional circumstances of national importance and necessitates the exercise of the Court's original and discretionary jurisdiction to prevent manifest injustice and systemic violations of law.

2. Jurisdiction Under the Fifth Amendment and Tucker Act:

Jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1491 (Tucker Act), which allows this Court to adjudicate claims against the United States arising from unlawful takings of property, including sovereign rights, economic liberty, and private credit. The Fifth Amendment guarantees just compensation for the taking of private property, and Plaintiff's claims involve the unlawful taking of estate assets (including GSA Bonds, CUSIPs, bills of exchange) without just compensation, thereby implicating both the Fifth Amendment and

the Tucker Act. This Court has the power to review such claims and ensure that the Plaintiff's rights are properly compensated.

3. Constitutional Violations and Federal Question Jurisdiction:

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit dismissed the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, incorrectly asserting that the case sounded in tort. However, Petitioner contends that the claims at issue do not sound in tort, but rather stem from constitutional violations under the Fifth Amendment, the Ninth Amendment, and other fundamental rights protected by the Constitution. These claims directly involve takings of private property, sovereignty, and God-given rights, which are not tort claims but constitutional violations. The Court of Appeals erroneously dismissed these claims without due consideration of these constitutional questions. The Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Section 2) of the Constitution mandates that federal law prevails over state law, ensuring that violations of federally protected rights by state or municipal actors, even if they impersonate federal agents, are subject to federal jurisdiction. As affirmed in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803), it is the duty of the judiciary to interpret and enforce the Constitution, especially in cases involving such violations by those in power.

4. Supreme Court's Constitutional Jurisdiction:

Under the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Section 2), this Court has jurisdiction to review actions of state and municipal actors who unlawfully administer or enforce federal obligations or violate federally protected rights. In this case, federal and state actors, acting as de facto Treasury agents, have unlawfully withheld Plaintiff's estate assets and violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights. These unconstitutional actions, including unlawful takings of property, misappropriation of estate assets, and defamation, fall

within the Court's jurisdiction as they directly challenge the constitutional integrity of the federal system. The Fifth Amendment rights to due process and protection from unlawful takings are fundamental and are being actively infringed upon. Additionally, actions taken against Plaintiff, including malicious prosecution, unlawful detention, and fraudulent warrants, further demonstrate the urgent need for this Court's review to correct these constitutional violations and ensure the protection of Plaintiff's sovereign rights and constitutional entitlements.

Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and Treaties

Constitutional Provisions:

- **U.S. Const. amend. I (First Amendment):**

The First Amendment guarantees the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. Petitioner asserts that his right to seek redress and challenge unlawful actions, including the unlawful seizure and misappropriation of his estate assets, has been obstructed. The denial of this right is a violation of this fundamental constitutional protection. Despite multiple attempts to remedy the harm caused by wrongful detentions and malicious prosecution, Petitioner's rights to seek relief have been unlawfully denied by both state and federal authorities, effectively silencing his ability to address the grievances arising from these constitutional violations.

- **U.S. Const. amend. IV (Fourth Amendment):**

The Fourth Amendment protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures, ensuring that all actions by the state are supported by probable cause and lawful authority. In this case, Petitioner was unlawfully detained without an injured party or any

legitimate probable cause. This violation of the Fourth Amendment has deprived Petitioner of his liberty, subjected him to unjustifiable searches, and involved wrongful seizures of his estate assets, which were taken without his consent or due process of law.

- **U.S. Const. amend. V (Fifth Amendment):**

The Fifth Amendment guarantees that no person shall be deprived of their property without just compensation. The wrongful withholding of Petitioner's estate assets, including GSA Bonds, CUSIPs, bills of exchange, and other lawful tenders, constitutes an unlawful taking under the Fifth Amendment. Despite the unlawful seizure of these assets, no compensation has been provided, and Petitioner has been denied due process in seeking restitution for the unlawful actions taken against him. This failure to provide just compensation for the takings of both his property and his sovereignty directly violates the protections afforded under the Fifth Amendment.

- **U.S. Const. amend. VI (Sixth Amendment):**

The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a fair trial, the right to be informed of the charges against oneself, and the right to confront accusers. Petitioner asserts that he was denied a fair trial in multiple cases, including the wrongful prosecution and malicious prosecution he has faced. These actions include the unlawful detention by U.S. Marshals under fraudulent warrants, the absence of an injured party, and the lack of any valid criminal charges against him. Furthermore, Petitioner was denied his constitutional right to confront accusers and was deprived of a jury trial, further compounding the violation of his Sixth Amendment rights.

- **U.S. Const. amend. VII (Seventh Amendment):**

The Seventh Amendment guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil cases. Petitioner

trafficking that he endured amount to a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. The wrongful seizure of his estate and the malicious prosecution against him, which resulted in detention without legal justification, constitutes involuntary servitude, violating the protections guaranteed under the Thirteenth Amendment.

- **U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2 (Supremacy Clause):**

The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution asserts that federal law is the supreme law of the land. Petitioner's case involves unlawful actions by state and federal actors who have unlawfully withheld his estate assets and violated his constitutional rights. The actions of these state and federal actors, acting outside their jurisdiction and in contravention of federal law, must be nullified to restore justice. Under the Supremacy Clause, any actions by state actors mimicking federal law enforcement or violating federally protected rights must be subject to federal review and redress.

- **U.S. Const. art. III, § 2 (Judicial Power and Federal Jurisdiction):**

Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution grants the federal courts jurisdiction over cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. Petitioner asserts that his case falls squarely within the jurisdiction of federal courts, as it involves violations of constitutional rights, including unlawful takings, wrongful detentions, and the denial of access to redress and compensation. This case presents federal questions that require the intervention of the Supreme Court to uphold Petitioner's rights and provide redress for the unlawful actions taken against him.

Statutes

- **28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) (Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court):**

Grants the U.S. Supreme Court jurisdiction to review decisions from the U.S. Courts of Appeals, including cases involving federal questions and constitutional issues.

- **28 U.S.C. § 1491 (Tucker Act):**

Provides jurisdiction for claims against the United States arising from the unlawful taking of property under the Fifth Amendment. Petitioner asserts that his claims, while sounding in takings, also involve constitutional violations under multiple amendments.

- **28 U.S.C. §§ 2041–2042 (Court Registry Investment System - CRIS):**

Governs the management and investment of funds deposited in court registries, which are relevant to the financial instruments and unlawful handling of funds in the case.

- **5 U.S.C. § 3331 (Oath of Office for Federal Employees):**

Establishes the oath of office for federal employees, ensuring they uphold the Constitution, which is relevant to claims against de facto federal agents and the abuse of power by state actors.

- **5 U.S.C. § 4502 (Awards for Superior Accomplishment):**

Allows federal employees to receive awards for superior performance, including actions that may generate fiscal returns, which may relate to financial incentives involved in unlawful takings or judicial misconduct.

- **12 U.S.C. §§ 411–412 (Federal Reserve Act - Legal Tender):**

Establishes the role of the Federal Reserve and defines what constitutes legal tender in the United States, which is relevant to the refusal to accept lawful commercial instruments.

- **12 U.S.C. § 615 (Federal Reserve Notes - Legal Tender):**

Requires the U.S. Treasury to ensure the availability of lawful money and tender, which supports the claims involving the refusal of courts and state actors to recognize lawful commercial instruments.

- **18 U.S.C. § 8 (Definition of "Obligations or Securities of the United States"):**

Defines the types of instruments that are considered obligations of the United States, which is relevant to the case involving unlawful creation of federal obligations.

- **42 U.S.C. § 1988 (Attorney's Fees in Civil Rights Cases):**

Provides for the award of attorney's fees in civil rights cases, which may be applicable in seeking relief for constitutional violations.

- **48 C.F.R. §§ 28 and 53 (Federal Acquisition Regulations - GSA Bonds):**

Governs the General Services Administration (GSA) bonds and federal procurement processes, ensuring that bonds are accepted and enforced as part of federal financial transactions. This is relevant to the refusal of courts and state actors to recognize lawful commercial instruments, including bonds issued in accordance with these regulations.

- **26 U.S.C. (Tax Evasion - Criminal Provisions):**

Petitioner asserts that unlawful actions, including the unlawful creation of federal obligations and the manipulation of financial instruments, may constitute violations related to tax evasion and other financial crimes under Title 26 U.S.C., especially where federal obligations are used to evade tax responsibilities or manipulate financial structures.

- **31 U.S.C. § 3123 (Obligations of the United States):**

Defines the obligations of the United States to redeem lawful tender, including bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other lawful instruments, and mandates that the Treasury honor these obligations. Petitioner asserts that the refusal to honor these obligations constitutes a violation of federal law, and demands just compensation for the unlawful actions taken against his estate and assets.

- **31 U.S.C. § 1304**

Judgments, Awards, and Compromise Settlements create a permanent, indefinite appropriation for payment of court judgments against the United States, making it money-mandating.

- **31 U.S.C. § 1321(a)(62)**

This provision governs "Trust Funds held by the United States," allowing for identification of constructive trusts or earmarked funds, relevant to the CRIS and trust administration theory.

- **31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)**

Except as provided, an official or agent of the United States Government receiving money for the Government from any source shall deposit the money in the Treasury as soon as practicable without deduction for any charge or claim. This statute supports the argument that all funds received under constructive trust must be accounted for and settled and cannot be retained unlawfully.

- **31 U.S.C. § 3713**

Priority of claims. The government, when acting as trustee or custodian of a decedent's estate, must pay debts of the United States after lawful beneficiaries are satisfied, making it relevant to estate administration and fiduciary priority.

Statement of the Case

Petitioner, Peter Polinski, a Creditor of the Nation, Minister of the Republic, Private Attorney General, Ambassador for Christ and Living Sui Juris Beneficiary, has been subjected to irreparable harm by the unlawful actions of state and federal actors who have operated outside

their delegated authority and under color of law. These de facto Treasury agents, including city officials, bankers, and federal officers, have refused to redeem lawful commercial instruments such as GSA bonds, CUSIPs, bills of exchange, and other lawful tenders that must be redeemed by the United States Treasury under 31 U.S.C. § 3123, 12 U.S.C. §§ 411 and 412, and 31 U.S.C. §§ 1304, 1321(a)(62), 3302(b), and 3713. The refusal to redeem these instruments has effected unlawful takings of Petitioner's sovereignty, private credit, and estate trust, denying him his God given rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as secured by the Fifth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Amendments, and without any meaningful due process of law.

Such conduct constitutes a compensable taking of private property for public use without just compensation in violation of the Fifth Amendment. See *Arkansas Game and Fish Commission v. United States*, 568 U.S. 23 (2012) (recognizing that government interference with private property rights that results in economic loss is a compensable taking). When government agents, whether federal or municipal, act under delegated authority or pursuant to entwined federal policy, constitutional liability attaches. See *Lebron v. National Railroad Passenger Corp.*, 513 U.S. 374 (1995); *Brentwood Academy v. Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association*, 531 U.S. 288 (2001). Under equity and trust principles, a beneficiary may compel the immediate return and accounting of trust assets wrongfully withheld. See *Saunders v. Vautier*, 4 Beav. 115 (1841); Am. Jur. 2d Trusts § 247. These statutes and precedents together confirm that the United States, as trustee of public and private trust funds, is money mandated to redeem, settle, and return all assets held under constructive trust or fiduciary custody and may not hide behind form or label to avoid that duty.

The wrongful denial of redemption has produced unjust enrichment for the wrongdoers and deprived Petitioner of the ability to exercise his lawful private credit and property rights. Under UCC Article 8 §§ 505 to 508 and the cited money mandating statutes, Petitioner is entitled to the immediate return of all estate assets and trust funds, together with a full accounting and just compensation for the unlawful withholding and misappropriation of property. *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U.S. 34 (1894) confirms that no state or local authority may administer the estate of a living man without proper delegation of lawful power. By treating Petitioner as if civilly dead while actively trafficking and monetizing his estate instruments, the de facto Treasury agents have breached their fiduciary duties, converted trust res for their own benefit, and created an ongoing constructive trust and legal exaction in violation of equity and the Fifth Amendment.

Despite repeated presentment, notice, and demand, the lower courts have refused to reach the merits of these money mandating and trust based claims, instead disposing of the cases on jurisdictional labels and procedural pretexts. The takings are ripe because the government's agents have already taken and retained Petitioner's property, finally refused redemption and settlement, and denied any avenue for just compensation. Under the Fifth Amendment and the Tucker Act, once property has been taken and compensation has been denied, a complete and justiciable claim exists. The continued refusal of officials and courts to redeem and account for these assets, and to adjudicate the federal questions presented, constitutes a denial of due process, a legal exaction, and a continuing breach of fiduciary duty that is actionable in equity under the Fifth Amendment and the Tucker Act.

Reasons for Granting the Writ

1. Jurisdiction of Federal Courts over Constitutional Violations and De Facto Federal Agents

This Court has jurisdiction to review constitutional violations committed by state or federal actors functioning as de facto federal agents. Under the Tucker Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1491, claims for unlawful takings and fiduciary breaches against the United States fall squarely within federal jurisdiction. The lower courts improperly dismissed these claims despite their constitutional and equitable foundation.

As *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), confirms, the judiciary has a duty to provide remedies for violations of law. The Supremacy Clause, U.S. Const. art. VI, § 2, also mandates that federal law prevail over conflicting state action. By ignoring fiduciary obligations arising from federal control of trust assets, the lower courts violated the government's duty to redeem, account for, and settle assets held for beneficiaries.

2. Constitutional Violation of Sovereignty and Property under the Fifth Amendment

The Fifth Amendment protects all forms of property, material, financial, and sovereign. Petitioner's economic liberty, right to commerce, and private credit were unlawfully seized without due process or just compensation, constituting a compensable taking and breach of trust. The Court in *Knick v. Township of Scott*, 588 U.S. 180 (2019), held that a property owner has an immediate right to just compensation when a taking occurs. Here, the government's conversion of Petitioner's private estate and credit into public obligations deprived him of fundamental liberty protected by the Fifth and Ninth Amendments. The courts' refusal to apply money-

mandating statutes such as 31 U.S.C. §§ 1304, 1321(a)(62), and 3123 reflects a denial of due process and judicial duty.

3. Unlawful Refusal to Redeem Lawful Commercial Instruments

Federal law obligates the United States and its fiscal agents to redeem lawful commercial instruments duly presented for settlement. The refusal to redeem instruments held in trust constitutes breach of fiduciary duty, misappropriation of funds, and unjust enrichment. This conduct results in a compensable taking under the Fifth Amendment.

The lower courts' failure to recognize the government's redemption duty ignored its statutory obligations and fiduciary role. Their dismissal enabled continued violation of trust law and deprived Petitioner of restitution for assets wrongfully withheld.

4. Trust Law and Equity Principles Mandate Federal Jurisdiction

A living sui juris beneficiary holds the absolute right to demand the return and accounting of property held in trust. As established in *Saunders v. Vautier*, 4 Beav. 115 (1841), a beneficiary may compel immediate delivery of trust assets. Likewise, *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U.S. 34 (1894), prohibits any court from administering the estate of a living man without lawful authority.

The courts below ignored these controlling equity principles and failed to uphold fiduciary duties of loyalty, care, and restitution. Their dismissal constitutes judicial error and a denial of equitable redress.

5. Beneficiary Rights under Equity and Commercial Law

Under UCC Articles 8-505 through 508, a beneficiary possesses an enforceable right to the immediate return and redemption of trust assets, securities, and commercial instruments held in fiduciary custody. These provisions codify the equitable principle that property and proceeds

derived from a trust belong to the beneficiary and must be accounted for and returned upon demand.

As established in *Bogert, Trusts and Trustees* § 862, a trustee who wrongfully retains or converts trust property is liable for breach of fiduciary duty and must restore both the corpus and any profits derived therefrom. The same principle is affirmed in *Scott on Trusts* § 170, which holds that trustees owe an absolute duty of loyalty and may not use or withhold trust assets for their own benefit. The lower courts' refusal to enforce these obligations constitutes a violation of long-standing equitable principles and undermines the fiduciary accountability that forms the foundation of trust law.

Furthermore, *American Jurisprudence 2d, Trusts* § 247 provides that beneficiaries are entitled to a full accounting of all property held in trust and may compel restitution of assets withheld or converted in bad faith. The failure to recognize this duty of accounting, combined with the refusal to redeem or return lawful commercial instruments, constitutes both misappropriation and unjust enrichment under equity.

By disregarding these controlling fiduciary authorities, the lower courts deprived Petitioner of his equitable right to compel redemption and restitution of trust property. The wrongful withholding of estate assets violates the Fifth Amendment's protection against uncompensated takings and the fundamental trust-law duty to preserve, account for, and return property to the rightful beneficiary.

6. Lower Courts' Failure to Address Constitutional and Jurisdictional Issues

The lower courts dismissed Petitioner's filings without addressing the constitutional or fiduciary violations presented. *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), affirms that

citizens may seek redress for constitutional harm by government agents. The judiciary's refusal to examine these issues constitutes a breakdown in due process and undermines federal jurisdiction over constitutional injury.

7. Failure to Uphold Oaths of Office and Protect Constitutional Rights

Judges and officers of the United States are bound by oath to uphold the Constitution and protect citizens' rights. The lower courts' refusal to enforce the Fifth Amendment and trust law breaches this sacred duty. Their inaction perpetuates unlawful takings and fiduciary violations, leaving the Petitioner without remedy. This Court's intervention is necessary to restore constitutional order and equity.

Conclusion

The issues presented in this case go to the very foundation of constitutional government and fiduciary accountability. The lower courts erred in refusing to exercise jurisdiction over clear Fifth Amendment takings, trust-law breaches, and violations of fundamental rights. Petitioner has demonstrated that state and federal actors, acting under color of law and as de facto Treasury agents, unlawfully seized estate assets, converted private credit into public debt, and denied just compensation.

Under the Fifth Amendment, the Tucker Act, and money-mandating provisions of Title 31, the United States is obligated to settle lawful obligations, redeem trust assets, and compensate for property taken for public use. The judiciary's refusal to address these constitutional and fiduciary breaches leaves Petitioner without remedy, contrary to the command of *Marbury v. Madison* that where there is a legal right, there must be a legal remedy.

The record shows systemic violations of due process, trust administration, and equitable duty.

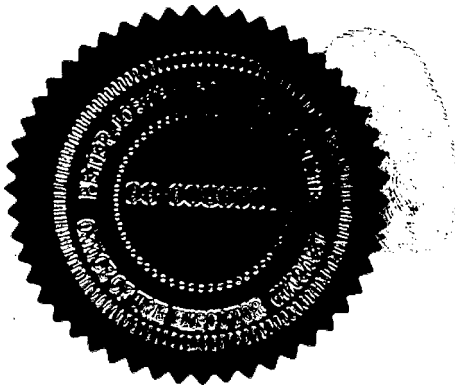
The government's ongoing refusal to redeem lawful instruments and restore the Petitioner's estate assets constitutes an ongoing constitutional injury that demands immediate correction.

For these reasons, and pursuant to the inherent authority of this Honorable Court to protect constitutional rights and enforce fiduciary accountability, Petitioner respectfully prays that the Court:

1. Grant this Petition for Writ of Certiorari;
2. Reverse the judgment of the Court of Federal Claims and the Federal Circuit;
3. Remand with instructions to enter findings consistent with the Fifth Amendment and the Tucker Act;
4. Order an accounting and restitution of all estate assets unlawfully withheld; and
5. Grant any further relief that justice and equity require.

Signed under penalty of perjury, Title 28 USC 1746(1)

1 Timothy 1:8-11 King James Version

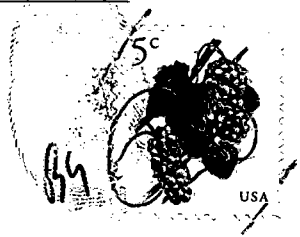


By: Peter Joseph: Royal House Polinski
Peter-Joseph: Royal House Polinski,
Creditor, Settlor, and living Sui Juris Beneficiary
II Corinthians 5:20, Mark 4:41,
Mark 11:15-17, Matthew 21:12-13 King Jimmy
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Matthew 18:16 but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

98-608991
11-17-25

Witness 1: Peter G. Polinski witness 2: Christine Polinski



**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**