

FILED

December 9, 2021

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

Judicial Council for the Fifth Circuit

Complaint Numbers: 05-21-90142 through 05-21-90145

MEMORANDUM

Complainant, a state prisoner, has filed a complaint against the two subject United States District Judges [“Judge A” and “Judge B”] and against the two subject United States Circuit Judges [“Circuit Judge Y” and “Circuit Judge Z”].

Rule 26 request

Complainant requests that his complaint be transferred to another circuit pursuant to Rule 26 of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings which provides that, “[i]n exceptional circumstances, a chief judge or a judicial council may ask the Chief Justice to transfer a proceeding based on a complaint identified under Rule 5 or filed under Rule 6 to the judicial council of another circuit.” In support of this request, complainant submits that his complaint “concerns National Security Issues. This is a Military matter & these judges are subject to my continual complaints due to their being in the specific territorial jurisdiction in question as a main focus point of a Military cold case new [sic] discovered and ready for disclosure.”

Based on my review of the underlying complaint, I find that there are no exceptional circumstances that would warrant my asking the Chief Justice to transfer the complaint to another circuit.

The Rule 26 request is DENIED.

Complaint

Complainant contends that “United States Federal Judges well expertly know the Nazi Court, Nazi Judges, & Nazi Prosecutor Organization survived and explicitly expanded to the [United States District Court] Federal avenues of influence.” He further posits that the federal bench is made up of members of the Masonic Knights Templar who “use math as their form of secret communications” (e.g., any case number or court address containing numbers that can be manipulated mathematically to arrive at the number 17 constitutes evidence of this Masonic influence), and are “secret supporters of the 17th degree slave ritual.”

Allegations against Judge A

Revisiting allegations raised in a prior judicial misconduct complaint, complainant asserts that Judge A improperly and prejudicially docketed as miscellaneous causes complainant’s letters “relat[ing] my sincere intention to honorably use the US Marshals Service & DOJ Attorney General to covertly join Masonic Lodges to monitor them.” He claims Judge A “saw and read the caption with Israelish subject matter” and, in an attempt to “secretly shield his [Masonic] membership and [the] network of court[s] all districted under 17,” the judge:

- “took shifty evasive and furtive filing action to mismatch Military International jurisdiction into a fraudulent concealment or intrinsic fraud of using outrageous misconduct of civil rules & procedure of manufacturing false civil actions ignorantly placing International Military issues into civil miscellaneous frivolousness”; and,
- “did not want a hearing where I could develop the undeveloped record and relate my sincere intention to honorably use the US Marshals Service & DOJ Attorney General to covertly join Masonic Lodges to monitor them. Secretively corrupt judges, prosecutors & sheriffs with their government employees all Masonic Lodge related,

so he dismissed my letters by using false manufactured civil actions then judicially made me unavailable as a confidential informant or as witness as unavailability for hearing it was misconduct or at least his intellectual disability to understand exact math forensics identified.”

Complainant further posits that Judge A stated that “my complaints must be brought to an end (subliminal death threats) that I must be brought to my end.” Complainant appears to be referring to orders closing the two miscellaneous causes and admonishing him against filing further frivolous pleadings. The admonishments concluded by citing *Myers v. Klevenhagen*, 941 F.2d 346, 348 (5th Cir. 1991) (noting that a plaintiff’s “wasting of increasingly scarce judicial resources must be brought to an end”). Clearly, Judge A was referring to ending complainant’s frivolous filings, not to “ending” complainant.

Allegations against Judge B and Circuit Judge Y

Complainant alleges that Judge B is a member of “a discriminative court and discriminative math group” which utilize certain numbers or combinations of numbers to deprive him of his due process rights, and as coded instructions to prison guards to “have me sexually assaulted” and to the Supreme Court of the United States to “have me murdered.” He further contends that the judge sent an FBI Agent to “threaten me with a promise that [prison guards] would sexually assault me & have the [prison mental health personnel] transport me to a psychiatric facility to end my campaign against slavery nationwide.” He also claims that Judge B and Circuit Judge Y concealed their secret support “of Masonic slavery ritual 17 . . . and they all kept it a[n] ultimate secret of discrimination & that I would be brought to an End psychiatrically without the right to develop any court records because I would not be heard & there would be no hearing made available.”

Allegations against Circuit Judge Z

Complainant's prior judicial misconduct complaint against Judges A and B and Circuit Judge Y was dismissed as merits-related, conclusory, and frivolous under 28 U.S.C. §§ 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii) by Circuit Judge Z. An Appellate Review Panel of the Judicial Council for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal order.

Complainant now alleges that Circuit Judge Z "is a malicious caption shifter & skilled perjurer . . . [who] conspired to manufacture false evidence, or did manufacture false court documentation & a false, racist, and Nazi promotional" order dismissing that complaint. In support of these assertions, complainant submits:

- Circuit Judge Z "disparage[d] Israel's Armed Forces . . . [by] attempt[ing] to manufacture false evidence while he forges false order and perjured testimony relegating a United States Armed Forces investigation that is ongoing in the Cold case section, down to a [sic] minimal numbers of [two miscellaneous causes) by removing the Israelish caption."
- Circuit Judge Z's "scheme was to shift the sharp focus on Israel's defenses and safety too [sic] a [state] prisoner which did eliminate international subject matter jurisdiction importance of both Israel & U.S. Armed Forces military jurisdiction."
- Circuit Judge Z intentionally ignored "the element or component of Criminal litigation and/or International Israelish Good Arrests of Nazi Organizations" in the captions of complainant's 2008 letters, and "lie[d] and state[d] that I included explicit instructions" to file the letters as civil actions in district court.

To the extent that these allegations relate directly to the merits of rulings or procedural decisions, they are subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii). To the extent that complainant repeats his prior allegation

that Judge A intentionally docketed his letters as miscellaneous causes, the allegation is subject to dismissal as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii). In other respects, the allegations of intentional deprivation of due process rights, intellectual disability, subliminal death threats, secret support of Masonic slavery rituals, fraudulent concealment, perjury, and other improper conduct appear entirely derivative of the merits-related charges, but to the extent the allegations are separate, they are wholly unsupported. These conclusory allegations are so lacking in indicia of reliability that no further inquiry is warranted, and this aspect of the complaint is therefore subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii).

Judicial misconduct proceedings are not a substitute for the normal appellate review process, nor may they be used to obtain reversal of a decision or a new trial.

This is complainant's second merits-related, conclusory, and frivolous complaint, and he has abused the complaint procedure by filing repetitive allegations. Complainant is WARNED that should he file a further merits-related, conclusory, frivolous, or repetitive complaint, his right to file complaints may be suspended and, unless he is able to show cause why he should not be barred from filing future complaints, the suspension will continue indefinitely. *See* Rule 10(a), Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

An order dismissing the complaint is entered simultaneously herewith.



Priscilla R. Owen
Chief United States Circuit Judge

December 3, 2021