

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,

Plaintiff

v.

Scott S. Harris and

Rashonda Garner,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBITS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

Scott S. Harris and)


Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

_____)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT A

 Search documents in this case: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/>	
No. 22-7648	
Title:	In Re William M. Windsor, Petitioner
Docketed:	May 25, 2023
Linked with 22A1009	
Lower Ct:	

DATE	PROCEEDINGS AND ORDERS
May 10 2023	<p>Application (22A1009) to file petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition in excess of page limits, submitted to Justice Thomas.</p> <p>Main Document</p>
May 10 2023	<p>Petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition and motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis filed. (Response due June 26, 2023)</p> <p>Appendix Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis Petition Proof of Service</p>
May 23 2023	<p>Application (22A1009) to file petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition in excess of page limits granted by Justice Thomas. The petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition may not exceed 49 pages.</p>
Jun 01 2023	<p>Waiver of right of respondent United States to respond filed.</p> <p>Main Document</p>
Jul 20 2023	<p>DISTRIBUTED for Conference of 9/26/2023.</p>
Oct 02 2023	<p>Petition DENIED.</p>

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Attorneys for Petitioner		

William M. Windsor
Counsel of Record

5013 S. Louise Ave., #1134
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

Party name: William M. Windsor

Attorneys for Respondent

Elizabeth B. Prelogar
Counsel of Record

Solicitor General
United States Department of Justice 950
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

202-514-2217

SUPREMECTBRIEFS@USDOJ.GOV

Party name: United States

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)
Plaintiff)
)
v.)
)
Scott S. Harris and)
Rashonda Garner,)
Defendants.)
_____)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT B

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, William M. Windsor, do swear that on this date, May 8, 2023 as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS and PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND/OR PROHIBITION on the DEFENDANTS in the above proceeding or their 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:

Solicitor General of the United States
Room 5614, Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001.

RYAN K. BUCHANAN – GABRIEL A. MENDEL
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY – ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY
600 United States Courthouse
75 Ted Turner Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404-581-6000 -- Facsimile: 404-581-6181
Email: gabriel.mendel@usdoj.gov

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 8, 2023,

W. Windsor

William M. Windsor

William M. Windsor

5013 S Louise Ave #1134

Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108

352-661-8472

WindsorInSouthDakota@yahoo.com

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)
Plaintiff)

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Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

_____)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT C



How The Court Works — The Justices' Conference

Of the cases remaining, the Justices screen the problems closely — by a process they explain freely in outline. They meet on Wednesdays and Fridays during the term in a conference room as secret as any in government. In a capital full of classified matters, and full of leaks, the Court keeps private matters private. Reporters may speculate, but details of discussion are never disclosed, and the vote is revealed only when a decision is announced. No outsider enters the room during conference. The junior Associate Justice acts as "doorkeeper," sending for reference material, for instance, and receiving it at the door. "We could not function as a court if our conferences were public," Justice Blackmun once explained. "There are just the nine of us, no more... [W]e can say what we initially believe, only to be proved wrong by the honing effect of conference and agreement and disagreement."

Five minutes before conference time, 9:30 or 10 a.m., the Justices are summoned. They exchange ritual handshakes and settle down at the long table. The Chief sits at the east end; the other Justices sit at places they have chosen in order of their seniority. Before each Justice is a copy of the day's agenda. Each decides when he or she should refrain from taking any part in a case.

The Chief Justice opens the discussion, summarizing each case. The senior Associate Justice speaks next, and comment passes down the line. To be accepted for review, a case needs only four votes, fewer than the majority required for a decision on the case itself. Counsel for the litigants are directed to submit their printed briefs so that each Justice has a set several weeks before argument.

Paradoxically, perhaps — in light of the complete confidentiality of the conference — the Supreme Court is one of the most open of government agencies and one of the most public of courts. It acts only on matters of public record; it hears counsel's arguments in public; all its orders and opinions are on the record; all materials presented to the Court for reaching its decisions are available to the public.

All conference decisions are published. The disagreements among the Justices are fully exposed to the public in the written opinions, and on occasion the language of dissent becomes vehement.

When the vote has been taken on a case, the writing of an opinion is assigned — by the Chief if he voted with the majority, otherwise by the senior Justice of the majority. Dissenters may agree among themselves on who will explain their view. Any Justice, concurring or dissenting, may write an individual opinion to emphasize a special point.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

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WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

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Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT D

**Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001**

**Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011**

October 2, 2023

Mr. William M. Windsor
5013 S. Louise Ave., #1134
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

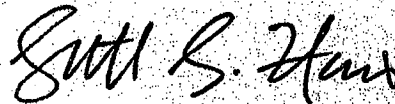
Re: In Re William M. Windsor
No. 22-7648

Dear Mr. Windsor:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition is denied.

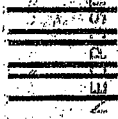
Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

_____)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT E

No. 22-7648

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, *Petitioner*

v.

James N. Hatten, et al, *Respondents*

On Petition for Writ of Mandamus and/or Prohibition
To The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

MOTION FOR REHEARING

William M. Windsor, Pro Se,
and Founding Member of the American Association of Non-Lawyers
5013 S Louise Ave #1134
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108
352-661-8472
WindsorInSouthDakota@yahoo.com

MOTION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner William M. Windsor (“Windsor” or “Petitioner”), Pro-Se, hereby files this Motion for Rehearing pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. From March 2006 to the present, federal judges have acted in a corrupt manner and have committed a variety of felonies to damage Windsor.

2. On May 15, 2023, a Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Writ of Prohibition was filed with this Court by Pro-Se Windsor. [U.S. Supreme Court DOCKET – Case No. 22-7648.] The Factual Background and arguments therein are referenced and incorporated herein.

3. In June 2023, Jake called for Justice Clarence Thomas to say the Petition was docketed and would be considered by all nine of the justices. He explained that Windsor’s was one of about 180 to be considered from the 8,000 or so submitted. He was unaware of any Pro-Se party who ever had their request granted by the Supreme Court. Windsor found one in 1971.

4. This Court’s Docket later showed the Petition was to be considered in “Conference” on September 26, 2023. [U.S. Supreme Court DOCKET – Case No. 22-7648.]

5. On October 2, 2023, this Court's online Docket indicates that the Petition was denied. [U.S. Supreme Court DOCKET – Case No. 22-7648.]

6. Windsor has never received a letter. All the Clerk's Office would finally say by telephone is that a letter was sent with one word: DENIED.

ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

7. Windsor seeks to have this Court rehear this Petition for substantial grounds not previously presented.

THE JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HAVE VIOLATED THEIR OATHS OF OFFICE IN DENYING THIS PETITION.

8. The justices of The United States Supreme Court have violated their oaths of office in denying this Petition.

9. The Supreme Court website provides the oaths of office that are required: [<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/oath/oathsofoffice.aspx>]

10. 5 U.S.C. § 3331 provides the oath that is now taken by all federal employees, including members of the Supreme Court:

11. As noted in Article VI, all federal officials must take an oath in support of the Constitution:

12. "...all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States."

13. The Constitution does not provide the wording for this oath, leaving that to the determination of Congress. From 1789 until 1861, this oath was, "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." During the 1860s, this oath was altered several times before Congress settled on the text used today, which is set out at 5 U. S. C. § 3331. This oath is now taken by all federal employees, other than the President:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

14. The Judicial Oath, found at 28 U.S.C. § 453, is also taken by each justice of the Supreme Court.

15. The origin of the second oath is found in the Judiciary Act of 1789, which reads "the justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices" to take a second oath or

affirmation. From 1789 to 1990, the original text used for this oath (1 Stat. 76 § 8)

was:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God.”

15. In December 1990, the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 replaced the phrase “according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution” with “under the Constitution.” The revised Judicial Oath, found at 28 U. S. C. § 453, reads:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God.”

16. Upon occasion, appointees to the Supreme Court have taken a combined version of the two oaths, which reads:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____ under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well

and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.”

17. The questions presented to this Court in this Petition were:
 - I. Is a federal court order void when jurisdiction is never determined? If so, every order of the DISTRICT COURT and 11TH CIRCUIT are invalid, and this Court’s task is simple.
 - II. Does a federal court judge lack jurisdiction to place restrictions on the operation of state courts?
 - III. Is a federal court order placing restrictions on the operation of state courts a void order?
 - IV. Did the 11TH CIRCUIT err by denying appeals of William M. Windsor (“WINDSOR”) that incorporate the jurisdiction issue and the state court authority issue?
 - V. Did the DISTRICT COURT and the 11TH CIRCUIT err by denying In Forma Pauperis status to WINDSOR?
 - VI. Are there exceptional circumstances that require this Court to issue a Writ?
18. Extensive information was presented to this Court.
19. Windsor’s Petition was unopposed, so Windsor’s claims were uncontroverted. But the justices of The Supreme Court ignored it.
20. The oaths of office taken require each justice to “defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic” and “bear true faith and allegiance to the same....” The justices of The Supreme Court have failed to defend the Constitution against a domestic enemy – the federal

judges in Atlanta, Georgia. By refusing to address this Petition, the justices of The Supreme Court have allowed federal courts to operate corruptly and ignore all laws, rules, and facts. The justices of The Supreme Court are allowing federal judges to treat the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as if they are null and void. The justices of The Supreme Court have failed to defend the Constitution.

21. This error must be corrected by having this Court rehear the Petition. This Court has no choice but to defend the Constitution by granting the Petition.

THE PURPORTED ORDER DENYING THE PETITION VIOLATES
28 U.S.C. § 1691. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SEAL OF THE COURT
OR THE SIGNATURE OF A CLERK
WITH THE NECESSARY CREDENTIALS.

22. The so-called order denying this Petition is a letter, not an order, and it does not bear the seal of the clerk.

23. 28 U.S.C. § 1691 requires: "All writs and process issuing from a court of the United States shall be under the seal of the court and signed by the clerk thereof." The Order is invalid, so the Petition must be reheard.

The word "process" at 28 U.S.C. 1691 means a court order. See *Middleton Paper Co. v. Rock River Paper Co.*, 19 F. 252 (C.C. W.D. Wisconsin 1884); *Taylor v. U.S.*, 45 F. 531 (C.C. E.D. Tennessee 1891); *U.S. v. Murphy*, 82 F. 893 (DCUS Delaware 1897); *Leas & McVitty v. Merriman*,

132 F. 510 (C.C. W.D. Virginia 1904); *U.S. v. Sharrock*, 276 F. 30 (DCUS Montana 1921); *In re Simon*, 297 F. 942, 34 ALR 1404 (2nd Cir. 1924); *Scanbe Mfg. Co. v. Tryon*, 400 F.2d 598 (9th Cir. 1968); and *Miles v. Gussin*, 104 B.R. 553 (Bankruptcy D.C. 1989).

THIS COURT DID NOT HAVE A QUORUM TO VOTE ON WINDSOR'S PETITION AS THE DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO BE MAINTAINED BY THIS COURT IS INCOMPLETE.

24. Upon information and belief, the documentation required for justices is not complete.

25. Upon information and belief, required credentials documentation is not filed as required for the justices.

26. 5 U.S.C. § 2906 reads as follows:

The oath of office taken by an individual under section 3331 of this title shall be delivered by him to, and preserved by, the House of Congress, agency, or court to which the office pertains.

27. If the Supreme Court does not have the necessary credentials on file, these justices do not have the right to rule on any matters. If there was not a quorum, the "order" denying the Petition is invalid. Windsor demands to see the credentials that were on file.

28. Upon information and belief, the required credentials are missing for Scott S. Harris dba "Clerk of Court."

29. If this is correct, any “orders” signed by Mr. Harris are invalid as he did not have the legal credentials filed that are required.

THIS COURT VIOLATED
ARTICLE III SECTION 2 OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

30. Article III Section 2 of the Constitution provides: “The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority....”

31. This Court’s judicial power is dependent upon the Constitution, yet this Court ignored the Constitution in denying Windsor’s Petition.

32. Windsor submits that this Court has no authority or right to ignore claims of the violation of Constitutional rights that are presented to this Court. The Constitution makes it very clear that it and only it provides judicial power. Therefore, any court that knowingly allows violations of the Constitution has no power and is functioning without jurisdiction.

33. This Court must grant the petition and declare that Windsor’s Constitutional rights have been violated. Failure to do so must be considered a violation of the Constitution by the justices of this Court.

THIS COURT IGNORED
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS
THAT EXISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

34. Windsor believes Federal judges have turned the United States into a police state in which they wield tyrannical power, intentionally violating the Constitution, laws, rules, and their oath.

35. The most basic so-called “guarantees” of the Constitution have been stolen from us by corrupt federal judges. We might as well be living in a Communist country where we have been shocked to hear of the violation of the rights of the citizens. It has become just as bad in the United States when this is allowed to happen and no one will do anything about it.

36. The Supreme Court may be the only hope for anyone to do anything about this, and it is The Supreme Court’s primary legal obligation to ensure that the Constitution is not being violated by federal judges.

THIS COURT VIOLATED ITS OWN LAW
BY FAILING TO PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF ANY SORT
IN THE “ORDER” DENYING THE PETITION.

37. In 2009, this Court issued an order requiring federal courts to issue

orders with an explanation.

“...courts err in disposing of claims without explanation of any sort.”
(*Corcoran v. Levenhagen*, 558 U.S. 1 (2009), (08-10495).)

38. This Court violated its own law by issuing a one-word decision.

39. This Court has an obligation to the citizens of the United States.

THE JUSTICES OF THIS COURT AND ALL
WHO READ THE PETITION HAVE A LEGAL OBLIGATION
UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 4 TO REPORT FELONIES.

40. 18 U.S.C. § 4 states that:

“Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.”

41. Windsor has provided proof of felonies to this Court. Therefore, each of the justices of The Supreme Court has a legal obligation to report these crimes to law enforcement authorities. Each of the clerks and all who were supposed to read the Petition have the same legal obligation. This Court must do as Windsor asked and refer this matter to a Grand Jury in Atlanta, Georgia.

42. Windsor asks the people receiving this Petition for Rehearing to report these crimes. If this is not done, Windsor intends to file charges against each of

the justices and the recipients for violation of 18 U.S.C. § 4, and a verified complaint pursuant to Bivens, RICO, and more.

**THIS COURT HAS AN OBLIGATION
TO START CLEANING UP AMERICA**

43. If this Court is not aware that our judicial system is corrupt, shame on you. If this Court is aware that our judicial system is corrupt and has done nothing about it, shame on you.

44. The federal courts of Georgia and Florida are filled with corruption. Windsor presents the following arguments in first person:

45. I always knew there were problems with our legal system, but I thought it was just unscrupulous lawyers. I never dreamed that federal judges were corrupt and routinely commit crimes, but they do.

46. I have charged nine federal judges in Atlanta with corruption and dishonesty, and I now need to add to that list. From my personal experience, these judges ignore the law, ignore the facts, and commit criminal acts while hiding behind their judicial robes and the "judicial immunity" that the judges have given themselves over the years. These judges don't make mistakes; they do all of this intentionally.

47. I have discovered this is widespread in the federal judiciary in America. From my experiences here, the federal judges do whatever the heck they want to do. I do not have any proof that judges have been bribed, but the thought comes to mind. With Atlanta federal District Court Judge Orinda D. Evans, I have learned that she is evil. She has a reputation that she will twist the law and the facts to decide however she wants to decide. I have seen the darkest of her sides. She is truly an evil woman.

48. In the history of the United States, only nine federal judges have been impeached. Atlanta could top that in one fell swoop.

49. Judges are supposed to tell the truth at all times, but these judges have made false statements routinely. These were material false statements made under the judges' oath of office in a federal proceeding. These judges knew statements they made were false.

50. Judges are supposed to provide due process to the parties in their courts, but I have had just about every form of due process denied. I have not been allowed to present evidence, call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, have an impartial judge, and much more. The latest outrage is that Judge Jeffrey L. Ashton issued an injunction against me that denies my right to represent myself and dismissed my personal injury case where I was hit by an 18-wheeler and

permanently disabled. This was done without notice or the opportunity to be heard.

51. These judges routinely ignored the facts and the law and even invented their own facts. These judges have made rulings that are absolutely contrary to the law.

52. I have four grandchildren. I drove Madison's carpool once a week for several years. She was unbelievably intelligent and worldly for a seven-year-old. As we drove home one day, she told me they were studying Martin Luther King. She asked me to tell her about those times, so I did. She asked me what I did to stop the prejudice and all the problems. I told her that I was never prejudiced, but I didn't really do anything. She asked if I had ever done anything that made a big difference in the world. I said, no, unfortunately not. She quickly assured me that she would make a difference in the world. I absolutely believe that is true. Well, I hope I can do something vitally important to every American with my efforts to expose corruption in the federal courts. We are all in trouble. Madison and I want to help.

53. I want to assure each of the justices of The United States Supreme Court that if you deny my Petition again, I will do everything possible to expose

you to the world. I will seek your impeachment. I will file a civil suit against you. I will file criminal charges against you, and I won't stop for as long as I live.

54. For Heaven's sake, do what is right. End the judicial corruption before it ends America.

CONCLUSION

For all the reasons stated above, WINDSOR respectfully requests that this Court grant WILLIAM M. WINDSOR'S MOTION FOR REHEARING; inform WINDSOR of the vote of each Justice that purportedly DENIED his Petition; issue writs of mandamus and/or prohibition for the remedies requested in WILLIAM M. WINDSOR'S PETITION; order the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division to vacate all orders in *Windsor v. Hatten, et al*, Civil Action No. 1:11-CV-01923-TWT; order that federal courts must abide by the Constitution and must not deny a Pro-Se party the right to represent himself or herself in legal proceedings; order the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit to vacate all orders in response to Civil Action No. 1:11-CV-01923-TWT; order all Georgia federal courts to comply with the Georgia Constitution on applications for In Forma Pauperis; issue a Writ of Prohibition to prevent the exercise of unlawful jurisdiction by federal courts over state court matters with which it is not vested by law; order that required credentials documentation of each

Justice is provided to WINDSOR; establish a Supreme Court precedent that makes it clear federal courts have no jurisdiction over state courts; ask the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to investigate the federal judiciary in Georgia and Florida; remand this matter to a different circuit where Windsor's Constitutional rights might be honored; and grant all other relief this Court finds important and as justice requires.

Respectfully submitted on October 26, 2023,

/s/ William M. Windsor

William M. Windsor
5013 S Louise Ave #1134
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108
352-661-8472
WindsorInSouthDakota@yahoo.com

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, William M. Windsor, do swear that on this date, October 26, 2023, I have served the enclosed MOTION on the DEFENDANTS in the above proceeding or their 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:

Solicitor General of the United States
Room 5614, Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001.

RYAN K. BUCHANAN – GABRIEL A. MENDEL
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY -- ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY
600 United States Courthouse
75 Ted Turner Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404-581-6000 -- Facsimile: 404-581-6181
Email: gabriel.mendel@usdoj.gov

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 26th day of October, 2023,

/s/ William M. Windsor

William M. Windsor
5013 S Louise Ave #1134
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108
352-661-8472
WindsorInSouthDakota@yahoo.com

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

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v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

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Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

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COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT F



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PM Express 1-Day Flat Rate Env Washington, DC 20543 Flat Rate Signature Waiver Scheduled Delivery Date Fri 10/27/2023 06:00 PM Money Back Guarantee Tracking #: EI694951057US	1		\$28.75
Insurance Up to \$100.00 included			\$0.00
Total			\$28.75

Grand Total: \$32.89

Debit Card Remit \$32.89

- Card Name: VISA
 Account #: XXXXXXXXXXXXX2212
 Approval #: 059356
 Transaction #: 403
 Receipt #: 030634
 Debit Card Purchase: \$32.89
 AID: A0000000980840 Chip
 AL: US DEBIT
 PIN: Verified

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)
Plaintiff)

v.)

Scott S. Harris and)
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Defendants.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT G

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FAQs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

)

_____)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT H

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

November 3, 2023

William Windsor
5013 S. Louise Ave., #1134
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

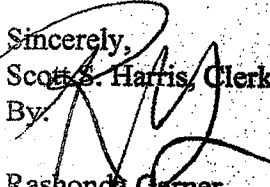
RE: In Re William M. Windsor
No: 22-7648

Dear Mr. Windsor:

The petition for rehearing in the above-entitled case was postmarked October 26, 2023 and received October 30, 2023 and is herewith returned for failure to comply with Rule 44 of the Rules of this Court. The petition must briefly and distinctly state its grounds and must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grounds are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

You must also certify that the petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Please correct and resubmit as soon as possible. Unless the petition is submitted to this Office in corrected form within 15 days of the date of this letter, the petition will not be filed. Rule 44.6.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By: 
Rashonda Garner
(202) 479-3025

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.)

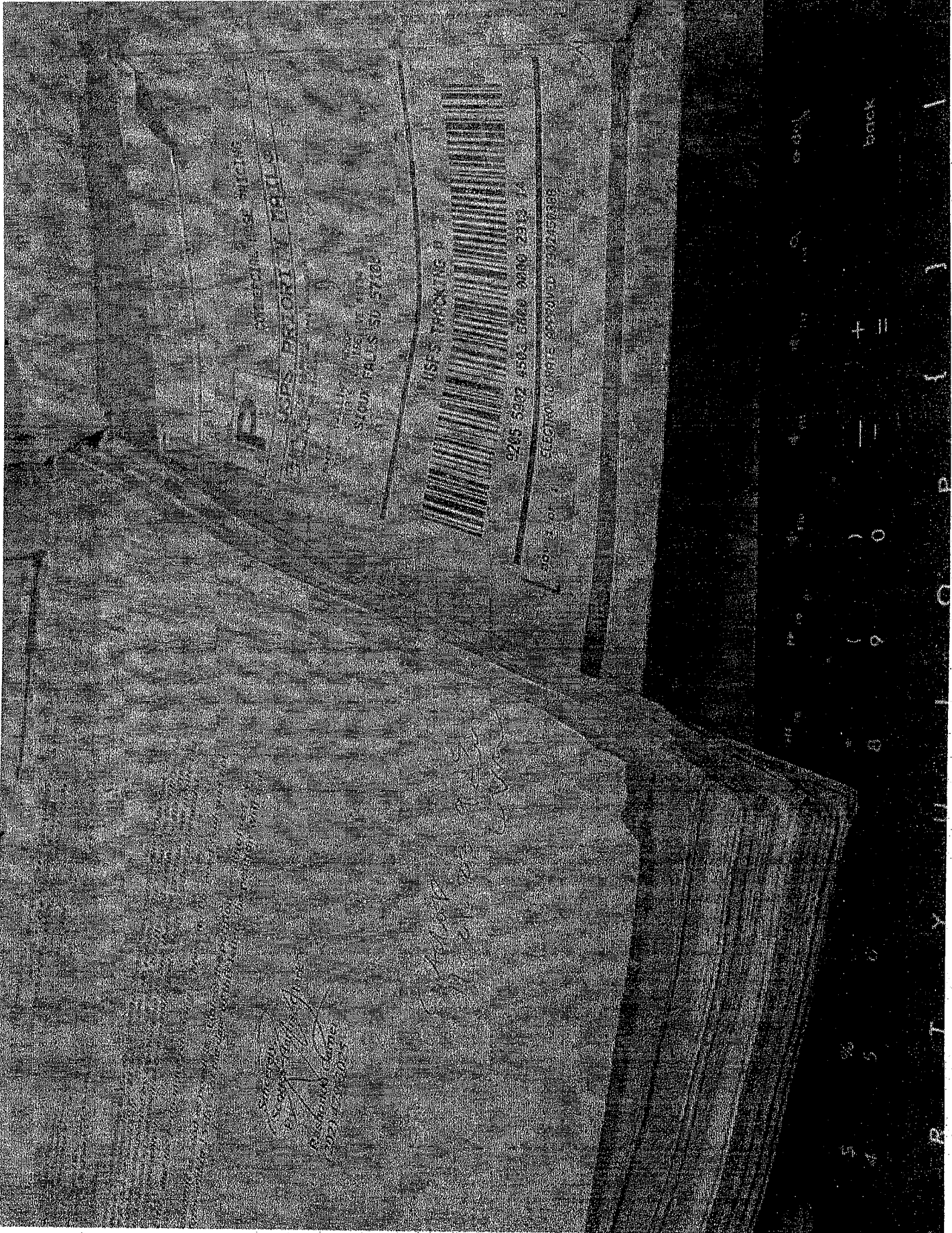
Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT I



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT J

No. 22-7648

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

WILLIAM M. WINDSOR, *Petitioner*

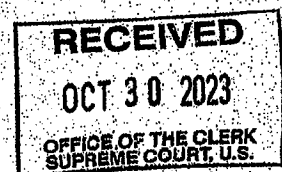
v.

James N. Hatten, et al, *Respondents*

On Petition for Writ of Mandamus and/or Prohibition
To The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

MOTION FOR REHEARING

William M. Windsor, Pro Se,
and Founding Member of the American Association of Non-Lawyers
5013 S Louise Ave #1134
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108
352-661-8472
WindsorInSouthDakota@yahoo.com



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

November 3, 2023

RECEIVED
11-20-23

William Windsor
5013 S. Louise Ave., #1134
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

RE: In Re William M. Windsor
No: 22-7648

Dear Mr. Windsor:

The petition for rehearing in the above-entitled case was postmarked October 26, 2023 and received October 30, 2023 and is herewith returned for failure to comply with Rule 44 of the Rules of this Court. The petition must briefly and distinctly state its grounds and must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grounds are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

You must also certify that the petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

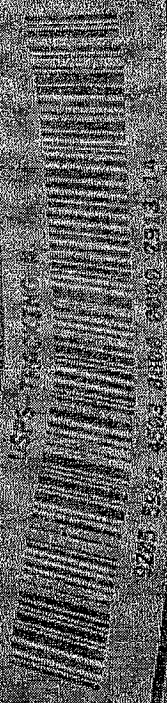
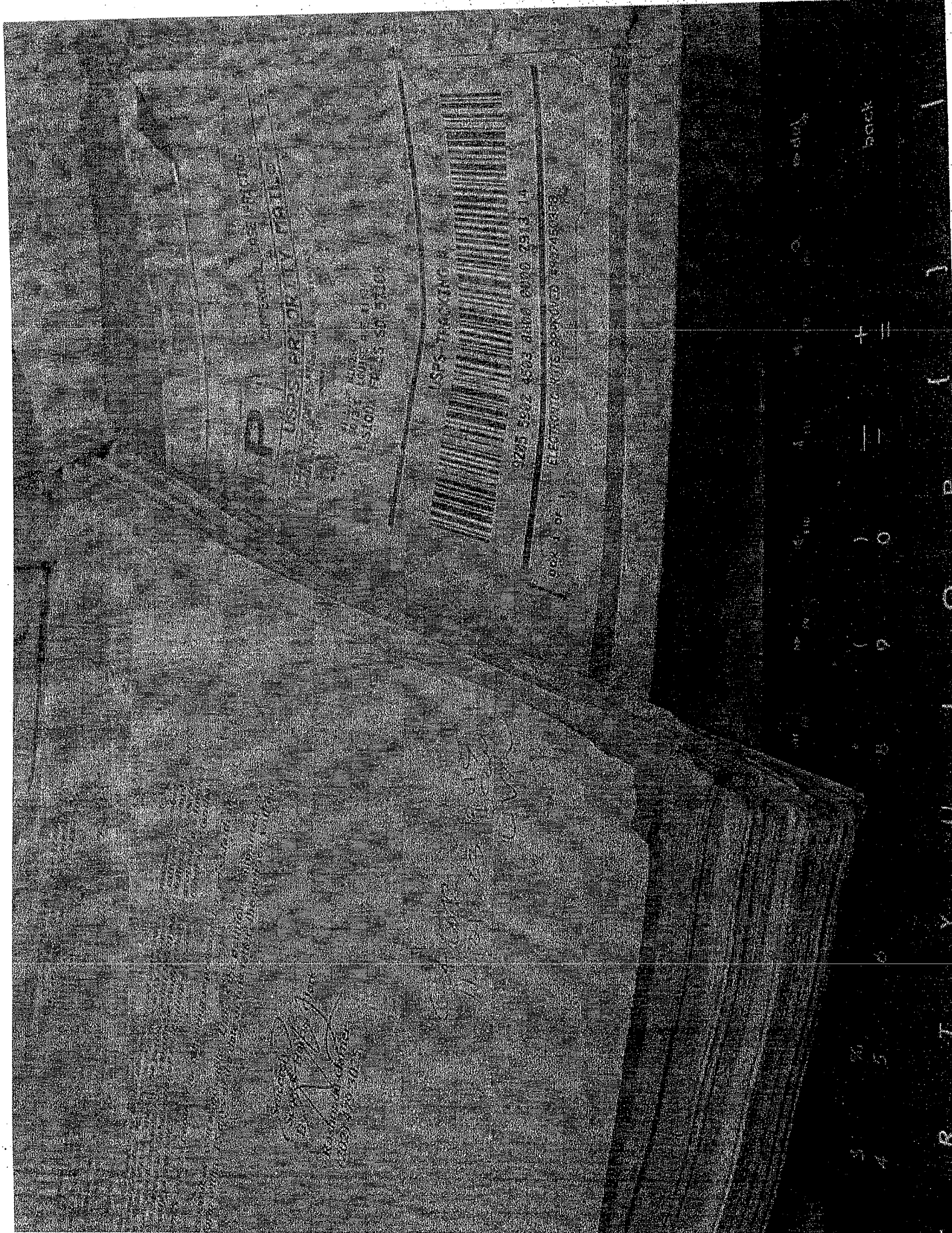
Please correct and resubmit as soon as possible. Unless the petition is submitted to this Office in corrected form within 15 days of the date of this letter, the petition will not be filed. Rule 44.6.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk
By:

Rashonda Garner
(202) 479-3025

Enclosures

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT K

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20543-0001**

January 2023

SCOTT S. HARRIS
CLERK OF THE COURT

AREA CODE 202
479-3011

**MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE DEADLINES FOR CERT STAGE
PLEADINGS AND THE SCHEDULING OF CASES FOR CONFERENCE.**

This memorandum is intended to provide guidance to attorneys and litigants on the procedures for cert-stage briefs, waivers, and replies. It also addresses the practices and procedures for distribution of cert-stage filings to the Justices for consideration.

1. Briefs in Opposition or in Support

A respondent is permitted to file a brief in opposition to or in support of a petition for a writ of certiorari. A brief in opposition or support is not required, except in a capital case or when requested by the Court. Rules 14.1(a) and 15.1. If it is to be submitted, a brief in opposition or support must be filed within 30 days after the case is placed on the docket (or a response is called for by the Court), unless the time is extended. The due date for the brief in opposition is specifically noted on the docket.

A motion to extend the time to file a brief in opposition may be presented to the Clerk in the form of a letter under Rule 30.4, and the motion may be acted on by the Clerk's Office in the first instance. Unless there are circumstances that necessitate a speedy ruling on the petition, the Clerk's Office will generally grant an initial extension of 30 days upon request. If a respondent seeks an extension of more than 30 days, or a further extension after receiving a 30-day extension, respondent should include in the letter to the Clerk whether the petitioner(s) oppose the extension. Extensions beyond 30 days are possible but depend on the circumstances and the views of the other parties to the case. It is permissible for an attorney who is not a member of the

Supreme Court Bar to request an extension of time to file a brief in opposition. In this limited circumstance, the letter should be submitted only in paper form, and electronic filing is not required. The letter should note that the requesting attorney is not currently a member of the Bar of this Court and acknowledge that the brief in opposition must be filed by a Bar member. If a petitioner opposes an extension request, and their opposition is not noted in the request, counsel for petitioner should contact the Clerk's Office promptly, since these motions are routinely acted upon very quickly.

2. Waivers

If a respondent has determined that no brief in opposition or support will be filed, it is encouraged to file a waiver of the right to file. A form waiver should have been provided to respondent by the petitioner shortly after the petition was placed on the docket; the form is also available on the Rules and Guidance page of the Court's website. In completing the waiver (and in entering a notice of appearance within the Court's electronic filing system), particular care should be taken to ensure that it is clear for which respondent or respondents the waiver is submitted. It is permissible for an attorney who is not a member of the Supreme Court Bar to submit a waiver of the right to file a brief in opposition. Where counsel is not a Bar member, the waiver should be submitted only in paper form, and electronic filing is not required. If the Court later calls for a response to the petition, the brief in opposition may only be submitted by a member of this Court's Bar.

3. Reply Briefs

If a brief in opposition has been filed, the petitioner is permitted to file a reply. There is no formal deadline for submission of a reply, but for the reply to be considered by the Court, it must be received by the Clerk's Office and accepted for filing in advance of the date the case will be considered at conference. If the reply has been received and accepted for filing when the case is distributed for conference (see Section 4, below), the reply will be distributed to the Chambers of the Justices along with the other filings in the case; many litigants therefore make an effort to have the reply on file before distribution. But if the reply arrives after distribution but before the Justices'

consideration of the petition at conference, it will be distributed to Chambers immediately upon docketing. Because there is no formal deadline for the submission of a reply, the Court will not accept a motion to extend the time to file one.

4. Scheduling of the Petition for Conference

Each week, the Clerk's Office distributes two main "conference lists" that identify petitions and other filings that will be considered by the Justices at an upcoming conference. The case distribution schedule is available on the Rules and Guidance page of the Court's website.¹ For most of the year, the list of paid cases is distributed on Wednesdays, and the list of *in forma pauperis* cases is distributed on Thursdays. Between the end of April and the middle of June, and to accommodate some holidays, paid cases are distributed on Tuesdays, and *in forma pauperis* cases are distributed on Wednesdays. The petition, briefs in opposition/support and any other filings in the case will be forwarded to Chambers on the same day that the case is included on a conference list. When a case is distributed for conference, a notation is added to the docket for the case.

The precise date for distribution of the case is slightly different depending upon the status of filings in the case:

- (a) If it is clear that all respondents have waived the right to file a response to the petition, it will be placed on the next relevant conference list (*i.e.*, paid or *ifp*) after receipt and docketing of the waivers. Thus, if the waiver(s) in a paid case have been docketed by Tuesday, the case will be placed on a conference list that Wednesday.
- (b) If the time to file a brief in opposition has passed, but the Court has not received either a brief in opposition or a waiver from each respondent, the Clerk's Office will wait several days after the brief due date before distributing the petition. This delay is to account for the

¹ The distribution schedule also includes one list for each conference that is typically distributed on the Monday before conference. This list will include cases that were scheduled for a previous conference but not decided, and are ready to be considered again. Except in very unusual circumstances, the Clerk's Office will not include a case on this list if it has not previously been scheduled for consideration at a conference.

possibility that a timely filed brief may arrive by mail after the deadline.

- (c) If a brief in opposition has been filed, the case will generally be placed on the next relevant conference list that is at least 14 days after the filing date for the brief in opposition. See Rule 15.5. Thus, if a brief in opposition in an *in forma pauperis* case was filed on Friday, October 11, 2019, the case would presumably be included on a conference list and distributed to Chambers on Thursday, October 31, 2019, for consideration at the November 15, 2019, conference.
- (d) If a reply is received and accepted for filing less than 14 days after the brief in opposition is filed, or if a letter from petitioner is received by the Clerk's office indicating a desire to waive the 14-day period, the Clerk's Office will distribute the case on the next relevant conference list.

It bears emphasizing that the Clerk's Office typically prepares conference lists the day before they are distributed, and distributes them early in the day designated for distribution. As a result, if a waiver, reply, or 14-day waiver has not been received and docketed the day before the list is distributed, the case generally will not be included on that list.

5. Response Requests and CVSGs.

The Court will sometimes schedule a case for conference, but then request a response from the respondent(s) before the petition is actually considered at conference. Such a request will be noted on the docket, and will generally give the respondent 30 days to submit the response. Once the response is received, the Clerk's Office will place the case on the next relevant conference list that is at least 14 days after the date that the last response is filed (comparable to paragraph 4(c), above).

Occasionally, the Court will decide at a conference to call for the views of the Solicitor General (CVSG) before making a final decision about whether to grant a petition. Such a request is also noted on the docket, though there typically is no formal

due date listed. Once the Solicitor General's brief is filed, the Clerk's Office will place the case on the next relevant conference list that is at least 14 days after the date that brief is filed. This 14-day period gives the parties the opportunity to file a supplemental brief responding to the Solicitor General's brief.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT L

This EXHIBIT is on the Flash Drive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT M

This EXHIBIT is on the Flash Drive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT N

This EXHIBIT is on the Flash Drive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT O

This EXHIBIT is on the Flash Drive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)
Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.

Scott S. Harris and)
Rashonda Garner,)
Defendants.)

_____)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT P

This EXHIBIT is on the Flash Drive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____


Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT Q

	Search documents in this case: <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>
No. 22-7648		
Title:	In Re William M. Windsor, Petitioner	
Docketed:	May 25, 2023	
Linked with 22A1009		
Lower Ct:		

DATE	PROCEEDINGS AND ORDERS
May 10 2023	Application (22A1009) to file petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition in excess of page limits, submitted to Justice Thomas. Main Document
May 10 2023	Petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition and motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis filed. (Response due June 26, 2023) Appendix Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis Petition Proof of Service
May 23 2023	Application (22A1009) to file petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition in excess of page limits granted by Justice Thomas. The petition for a writ of mandamus and/or prohibition may not exceed 49 pages.
Jun 01 2023	Waiver of right of respondent United States to respond filed. Main Document
Jul 20 2023	DISTRIBUTED for Conference of 9/26/2023.
Oct 02 2023	Petition DENIED.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Attorneys for Petitioner		

William M. Windsor
Counsel of Record

5013 S. Louise Ave., #1134
Sioux Falls, SD 57108

Party name: William M. Windsor

Attorneys for Respondent

Elizabeth B. Prelogar
Counsel of Record

Solicitor General 202-514-2217
United States Department of Justice 950
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

SUPREMECTBRIEFS@USDOJ.GOV

Party name: United States

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.)

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT R

Lawless America

Magazine, Videos, Documentaries, Corruption Exposes

Expert says Fraud in U.S. Supreme Court Records received by William M. Windsor from the Office of Clerk Suter



Were the petition and application of William M. Windsor reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court?

There is no way to tell!!! No valid judicial records have been discovered so far and in the most recent response from the office of Clerk Suter, false and deliberately misleading records have been produced by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Records received by William M. Windsor from the office of Supreme Court Clerk William K. Suter have led to the posting of an opinion of fraud by the office of Clerk

Suter of the U.S. Supreme Court....

Los Angeles, February 10 – Joseph Zernik, PhD, of Human Rights Alert (NGO), has recently filed a request with the U.S. Congress for impeachment of Clerk Suter of the U.S. Supreme Court, for Deprivation of Rights:

- Denying petitioners and applicants the Due Process right of notice and service of orders of the Court, and
- Denying the People access to the judicial records of the court. [[i]]

Human Rights Alert further noted, that the U.S. Supreme Court, where valid judicial records in numerous cases are nowhere to be found, today fails to meet fundamental standards of an honest tribunal. [[ii]]

Now, additional records, received by petitioner William M. Windsor from the office of Clerk Suter, led to the posting of opinion of fraud by the office of Clerk Suter of the U.S. Supreme Court. [[iii]]

Windsor has been trying for sometime to discover, whether petitions and applications, which he filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in effort to protect his rights, were at all reviewed by the Court:

- The online dockets of the Supreme Court of the United States note denial of Windsor's petition and application on January 18, 2011. However, Windsor has not been duly served by Clerk Suter with the order of denial.
- Consequently, Windsor has unsuccessfully attempted to discover valid judicial records of the presumed January 18, 2011, review and denial of his petition and application. [[iv]]
- On January 18-21, 2011, Mr George McDermott of Maryland, unrelated to the case, attempted to access the paper and electronic files and judicial records of the U.S. Supreme Court, pertaining to Mr Windsor and others. The office of Clerk Suter denied access to the records. [[v]]
- Later, as further effort to discover whether his case was at all reviewed by the Supreme Court, Windsor filed a Motion for an Order by the Court on Clerk William S. Suter for Service of Valid Evidence of Denial. On February 8, 2011, the Motion was stamped "Received" by the office of the Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now, Windsor received a response from the office of Clerk Suter on his February 8, 2011

Motion:

- A February 8, 2011 letter was issued on behalf of Clerk William Suter, signed by Ms Cynthia Rapp, with no notation of her authority.
- The enclosure to the February 8, 2011 Ms Rapp letter includes a copy of a record, which is an unsigned January 18, 2011 Order, denying Windsor's Petition (10-690). Unsigned judicial records are invalid ones.
- The copy of the unsigned January 18, 2011 unsigned Order was further stamped "True Copy," but the signature on the "True Copy" stamp was an invalid signature as well.

Based on such records, Joseph Zernik, PhD, of Human Rights Alert, has issued a statement:

In the February 8, 2011 letter, invalid records are provided to William M. Windsor on behalf of Clerk William Suter of the US Supreme Court. Moreover, the February 8, 2010 letter, signed by Ms Cynthia Rapp, demonstrates ongoing efforts to mislead Mr Windsor that he has been served with valid records pertaining to the denial of his petition and application (10-690 and 10-A690) by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In addition, Dr. Zernik, PhD, has opined that conduct of the office of Clerk William Suter in this case amounts to Fraud.

Dr. Zernik has accumulated substantial experience in examining records of the U.S. and state courts, of U.S. prisons, as well as U.S. banking records. His opinions regarding such records were often supported by leading experts in related fields. [[vi]] His reviews regarding computerized court and prison records in the United States were published in international, peer-reviewed computer science journal. [[vii], [viii]] Report authored by Dr. Zernik on behalf of Human Rights Alert (NGO), was incorporated into official United Nations report with reference to "Corruption of the courts and the legal profession" in California. [[ix]]

LINKS

[i] 11-01-25 Request for Impeachment of US Supreme Court Clerk William Suter
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/47539382/>

[ii] 11-02-08 Where Are the Missing Records of the Supreme Court of the United States?

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/48414184/>

[iii] 11-02-10 *Windsor v Maid of the Mist Corporation* (10-690 and 10-A690) – Fraud opined in U.S. Supreme Court records, received by Mr Windsor from office of Clerk Suter

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/48596120/>

[iv] 11-01-28 Press Release: *Windsor v Maid of the Mist* (10-A690) in the U.S. Supreme Court – Alleged “Shell Game Fraud”

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/47778291/>

[v] 11-01-22 Declaration of George McDermott in re: Attempt to Access U.S. Supreme Court Paper and Electronic Records to Inspect and to Copy

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/47455844/>

[vi] 11-01-06 Joseph Zernik, PhD, Biographical Sketch

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/46421113/>

[vii] 10-08-18 Zernik, J: Data Mining as a Civic Duty “Online Public Prisoners” Registration Systems, *International Journal on Social Media: Monitoring, Measurement, Mining* 1: 84-96 (2010)

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/38328591/>

[viii] 10-08-18 Zernik, J: Data Mining of Online Judicial Records of the Networked U.S. Federal Courts, *International Journal on Social Media: Monitoring, Measurement, Mining*, 1:69-83 (2010)

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/38328585/>

[ix] 10-04-19 Human Rights Alert (NGO) submission to the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2010 Review (UPR) of Human Rights in the United States as incorporated into the UPR staff report:

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/38566837/>

📅 February 11, 2011 👤 William M. Windsor 📁 Corruption, Government and Public Corruption 🔍 clerk of the court, complaint, Constitution, corruption, cynthia rapp, danny bickell, erik fossum, federal judges, federal judiciary, fraud, Fraud on the Courts, fraud upon the courts, jeffrey atkins, judicial misconduct, landmark decision, lawsuit, obstruction of justice, ruth jones, ryan nelson, United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, United States Supreme Court, verified action, verified complaint, william s. suter

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Columbia

WILLIAM MICHAEL WINDSOR,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

Scott S. Harris and)

Rashonda Garner,)

Defendants.)

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

EXHIBIT S

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