

March 19, 2022

Journalists interested in a scoop and a Pulitzer Prize; primarying politicians; and those outraged by *The Wall Street Journal* finding in only a sample of cases that “131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest”, yet they have been neither investigated by either their Federal Judiciary or former chief judge now Attorney General Merrick Garland, nor required to disgorge the gains that they grabbed, can use the official statistics of his and J. Ketanji Brown Jackson’s District of Columbia Circuit to show their participation in a cover-up concerning their peers’ law-breaking and other forms of abuse of power, and effected by dismissing 100% of complaints against their peers and denying 100% of petitions to review those dismissals, thus revealing their lack of courage to expose their peers’ abuse and interest in not being shunned as traitors but rather in being accepted by their "brothers and sisters of the robe" at the expense of the complainants and the integrity of the system of justice, left to fester with the underlying and untreated cause for complaint: judges emboldened by reciprocally ensuring the risklessness of their abuse[‡]

Dear Journalists, Politicians, and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

This is a pitch for the publication of the article hereunder.

The above title is the article's abstract. Its blurb is: Journalists and primarying politicians can ask: What did J. K. Brown Jackson, Justice Thomas, and Attorney General M. Garland know about judges' abuse of power and when did they know it?

For the publication of the article, time is of the essence. So I am willing to edit it as requested.

A. The official statistics on complaints against judges

1. Justice nominee [Ketanji Brown Jackson](#) was confirmed by the Senate on April 7, 2022. However, she will not take her seat on the Supreme Court until the end of this term in the summer. This affords a unique opportunity to journalists, including the media outlets for which they work, who want to make a scoop that can lead to their winning a Pulitzer Prize; principled and opportunistic primarying politicians; and people interested in the integrity of the judiciary:
 - a. They can examine the integrity and character of both J. Brown Jackson and former chief judge now Attorney General Merrick Garland in light of the official reports and statistics of their District of Columbia Circuit. There she sat as a trial judge from 2013 to 2021, and has sat as an appellate judge of the [Court of Appeals](#) for that Circuit(CADCC) since June 2021; and he served as that Court's chief judge from 2013 to 2020.
 - b. It follows that the comments made here referring to J. Brown apply even more forcefully to Now-AG and Then-Judge and even Chief Judge Garland, as they do to Justice Clarence Thomas. Hence, such application is not made explicit in every instance.

2. Those [reports and statistics](#) are submitted by the 13 U.S. courts of appeals, including CADCC, and two national courts to Congress as a public document in the [Annual Report](#) of the [Director](#) of the [Administrative Office](#) of the U.S. Courts. The director is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under Title 28 of the U.S. Code [of federal law only] section 601(28 U.S.C. §601).
3. Complaints against judges of a circuit can be filed by any person, including a judge, under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980(the Act; [id.](#) §§351-364). The complaint statistics have appeared for most of those years in Table S-22 of the Annual Report.
4. Indeed, the [introduction](#) to [Table S-22](#) for 2021 states the following concerning complaints filed in the 15 reporting courts:

"The number of complaints filed in 2021 was 1,282, an increase of 29 complaints (up 2 percent) from the number filed in 2020.

Fifty-nine percent of the complaints were made against district judges, 25 percent were against circuit judges,...

Chief judges dismissed 1,402 complaints in whole or in part. This total includes complaints that later were terminated with finality by circuit judicial council orders on petitions for review, as well as complaints for which additional review was still possible.

Chief judges terminated 948 complaints with no further review. Circuit judicial councils terminated 480 complaints, including 2 terminated after reports by special committees were issued."

5. Table S-22 shows the outcome of those complaints.

B. The implications for judges of the statistics on complaints against them

6. It follows indisputably that the outcome of processing complaints against federal judges is predetermined: The chief circuit judge, who by law examines them in the first instance, will dismiss them systematically. The circuit judicial council, composed of district and circuit judges, will deny all petitions for dismissal review out of hand on a 5¢ form bearing the rubberstamped signature of the clerk of court. No reason whatsoever is given. There is no discussion of facts or law. The denial is a fiat.
 - a. The processing occurs in complete secrecy. It guarantees that the complained-against judges will not be disturbed by any complaint, for they need not have to be notified of it...after all, it will be dumped no matter its nature, frequency, and gravity. But if a judge replies, he can make up any story in his defense and to the detriment of the complainant, who will not be able to check it in rebuttal because she will not be given a copy of the reply without the judge's consent.
 - b. Such peremptory dumping of complaints implies that judges have entered in effect into an agreement to reciprocally ensure that "Judges are Untouchable". That emboldens them.
7. It is statistically impossible for thousands of complaints over decades involving hundreds of judges to have led to the same outcome but for the implicit or explicit complicit agreement among judges to exonerate each other by abusing the power to self-discipline granted by Congress: 'Today I exonerate you and tomorrow, when I am or my friends are complained against, you exonerate us'.
8. Judges wield the most power over people's property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that frame their lives and shape their identity. This is especially so of federal judges, who are the only officers

to have a lifetime appointment and have the longest time to hold grudges. When judges [dismiss 100% of complaints](#) against their peers and [deny 100% of petitions](#) to review those dismissals, they not only protect themselves by covering up their abuse underlying the complaints against them. They also leave complainants uncompensated and unprotected from the retaliation of all judges.

9. What is more, judges have left all parties and the rest of the public at the mercy of judges emboldened by the assurance that no matter what they do, their "brothers and sisters of the robe" will cover for them. They reciprocally ensure that they are Judges Above Congress by in effect abrogating its Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. Yet, they give the false impression to the public that a complaint under that Act will be processed fairly and impartially. By misleading the public to its detriment for their own gain and convenience, the judges have committed fraud on the public.
10. That is what they have done. For proof, there is the [series](#) of articles published by the highly regarded *The Wall Street Journal* beginning on September 28, 2021, under the initial title:

"131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest". "[Federal] judges failed to recuse themselves from 685 lawsuits from 2010 to 2018 involving firms in which they or their family held shares, a Wall Street Journal investigation found...Alerted to the violations by the Journal, 56 of the judges have directed court clerks to notify parties in 329 lawsuits that they should have recused themselves. That means new judges might be assigned, potentially upending rulings."

- a. Another article in the series was published on November 2, 2021, titled "Hidden Interests - Federal Judge Files Recusal Notices in 138 Cases After WSJ Queries. Rodney Gilstrap initially argued he didn't violate financial-conflicts law"; James.Grimaldi@wsj.com, Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com, Coulter.Jones@wsj.com, Michael.Siconolfi@wsj.com. (See the articles referred to here and at [Appendix:6§C.22.](#))
- b. Who is going to pay for a new trial or appeal or for disentangling contracts based on void or voidable decisions by law-breaking judges? See para. 26 below and a plan for collectively demanding [compensation](#) to be implemented by journalists, professors, and students.

C. The implications for justice nominee Brown Jackson and former chief judge now Attorney General Merrick Garland

11. The above provides reasonable grounds, and even probable cause, to believe that during her long career in the Federal Judiciary –even longer for Then-Judge and Chief Judge Garland–, Judge Brown acquired actual knowledge of the abuse of power of judges and their complicit agreement on reciprocal exoneration from complaints against them.
 - a. She satisfies the standard that makes jurors suitable peers of a defendant: 'a person with common sense reasonably becomes aware and informs herself of the circumstances affecting her and the people close to her emotionally, physically, or socially and forms an opinion of what is right or wrong'.
12. Judge Brown has breached the reporting duty under [18 U.S.C. §3057](#) -Title 18 contains the federal Criminal Code- on any judge "having reasonable grounds for believing [which is a standard lower than "probable cause to believe" and much lower than "evidence admissible in court "] that any violation under chapter 9 [on bankruptcy, the classification of over 70% of all cases filed in the Federal Judiciary] of this title [18] or other laws of the United States relating to insolvent debtors, receiverships or reorganization plans has been committed, or that an investigation should be had in connection therewith [which lowers the standard below, and precedes, "having reasonable

grounds for believing”].

- a. "Probable cause to believe" that a person has committed the offense with which he has been charged is a standard of proof. It need not be satisfied to warrant investigating a person. Before any investigation, it may be satisfied by the facts known up to then, e.g., those surrounding the person's detention. That explains why it can be applied before conducting discovery. In criminal cases, district attorneys may invoke it to justify the indictment that they present to the arraignment judge. The latter may reject the not guilty plea of the defendant and rely on probable cause to commit him to jail with or without bail. If the defendant cannot post the bail set, he is committed to jail until he can or the case is finally disposed of.
 - b. Neither willful blindness nor willful ignorance([jur:90§§b-c](#)) prevents knowledge of such breach from being imputed to judges or their clerks.
13. Likewise, Judge Brown has breached her ethical reporting duties under the [Code of Conduct](#) for U.S. Judges, Canon 3(B)(6)).
- a. Judges have legal and ethical duties to report other judges' breach of their duties and "improprieties and even the appearance of improprieties"([id.](#), Canon 2).
14. Judges must not perform such reporting pro forma, but rather must pursue it in good faith by exercising due diligence until the reporting achieves its intended purpose of safeguarding their own integrity and that of judicial process, lest the judges end up inured to the commission or cover-up of the breach, condoning it, and becoming chargeable with misprision of felony([18 U.S.C. §4](#)).
15. By Judge Brown not reporting judges' abusive self-exoneration from complaints, she has covered it up. Thereby she has contributed to judges' committing with impunity the abuse underlying the complaints. In fact, she has aggravated their abuse, for people who commit one type of abuse without suffering any adverse consequences are, far from deterred, encouraged by risklessness and the lure of more gains and convenience to grab them by committing ever more types.
- a. For both her, as accessory after the last abuse that she knew about but covered up and as accessory before the next abuse that the principals committed in reliance on that cover-up precedent of hers, applying the law, never mind doing so fairly and impartially, has become only an afterthought...'so long as it does not keep me from grabbing ever more or making me run the risk of being treated as a traitor to "my brothers and sisters in the robe".
 - b. That is how Judge Rodney Gilstrap broke the law by deciding 138 cases in which he had a financial interest and the judges that heard him brag about it covered him by failing to report him([supra](#), paragraph 10).

D. The opportunity for journalists and the politicians

1. Conducting journalistic and calling for congressional investigations

16. Journalists in their investigation and primarying politicians attending rallies, townhall meetings, and press interviews and conferences can ask the historic question asked of every witness by Senator Howard Baker, a cochairman of the Senate committee holding hearings on the break-in at the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate building in Washington, DC, on June 17,1972, by Republican operatives engaged in political espionage in favor of the reelection campaign of President Nixon: "What did the President know and when did he know it?"
- a. The answers to that question led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974,

and the incarceration of all his aides.

17. Journalists and politicians can reformulate that question to determine whether J. Brown and [A.G. Garland](#) have shown willful ignorance and blindness, bias toward her peers, and culpable indifference([jur:88§§a-c](#)) toward parties and the rest of the public in disregard of their oath of office([28 U.S.C. §453](#)) that disqualify them from remaining on the bench or at the Justice Department:

- a. What did J. Brown and Then-Judge Garland know and when did they know about judges?:
 - 1) implicit or explicit agreement for reciprocal exoneration from complaints against judges, including Then-Judge, Now-Justice [Brett Kavanaugh](#);
 - 2) breaking the law by failing to recuse themselves from cases in which they had a financial interest;
 - 3) bragging in court and out of court, e.g., at the suite of the organizer of a judicial seminar, a country club, restaurants and hotels, about the gains and convenience that they had grabbed by breaking the law that way and any other way;
 - 4) concealing assets, evading taxes, money laundering, and filing misleading and false mandatory annual financial disclosure reports under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978([Appendix to 5 U.S.C.](#)) with the all-judge Financial Disclosure Committee of the Judicial Conference([28 U.S.C. §331](#)) in reliance on the Committee examining those reports only pro forma with the approval or condonation of their appointer, none other than the Supreme Court Chief Justice.

18. Many other questions are suggested throughout my three-volume study* [†] [♣] of judges and their judiciaries, the product of my professional law research and writing, and [strategic thinking](#). The study is titled and downloadable thus:

**Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* [†] [♣]**

- a. Open the downloaded files using [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#), which is available for free.
 - b. Some of my law articles included in that study are also posted to my website Judicial Discipline Reform at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>.
 - c. My articles analyze current events and propose concrete, reasonable, and feasible actions that webvisitors can take in their own interest.
 - d. Those articles have attracted so many visitors and elicited in them such a positive reaction that the number of those who had become subscribers as of April 19, 2022, was 43,815+([Appendix 3](#)).
 - e. How many law firms, let alone lawyers, do you know who have a website with so many subscribers?
 - f. You too can subscribe: go to the [site](#) <left panel ↓Register or + [New](#) or [Users](#) >[Add New](#).
19. Those questions can be supplemented by one that can have far reaching implications by exposing the politicians-judges' appointer-appointee connivance as well as for the first time breaking open a window into the complicity of the clerks of the U.S.'s most secretive entity: the Federal Judiciary.
- a. What did President Biden know through the secret FBI report vetting Judge Brown and AG Garland for embarrassing or disqualifying actions and when did he know it?

- b. Cf. Justice Thomas's wife, Virginia "Ginni" Thomas, was exposed by CBS News on March 25, 2022, as working with Trump's chief of staff Mark Meadows, with whom she exchanged 29 emails, and members of Congress to overturn the results of the 2020 presidential election and make Trump the president. Justice Thomas was the only justice who voted to allow Trump to keep secret documents sought from him in the official investigation of the House Committee on the January 6 insurrection. One can think of the situation where Justice Thomas screams at his peers what all judges have etched on their forefronts: 'If you let them take me [or my wife] down, I'll bring you with me!' If so, the domino effect of his retaliatory revelations can cause one or more judges or justices to topple others until the Judiciary crumbles from the inside.
- c.i. Cf. The Judiciary's highest policy-making body, i.e., the Judicial Conference of the U.S., whose presiding officer is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, adopted rules at its March 2022 meeting for:
- 1) the automatic release of judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports and the screening of conflicts;
 - 2) the certification by judges twice a year of a statement that they do not have conflict of interests, whether financial or otherwise; and
 - 3) the expansion of the livestreaming audio of proceedings.
- c.ii. The wealth of information that may be available for comparison with what judges have reported for the past seven years can prove devastating to the Judiciary, the most secretive branch, the one that holds all its adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors.
- 1) The Judiciary's closed doors can be pried open by another source of invaluable information: the justices' and judges' current and former law clerks as well as court clerks. Some are disgusted, as are even some judges, by the abuse that is committed in the secrecy of chambers and other venues(OL3:1405§2). They signed up to become Workers of Justice but have been degraded to executors of abuse. Approached discreetly, they can be cultivated as confidential informants. They can become historic figures, as is Deep Throat of Watergate fame(jur106§C).

2. Investigative requests concerning the President, Attorney General M. Garland, and the House of Representatives

20. Journalists, politicians, and the rest of the national public should:

- a. demand that President Biden release the FBI report on Judge Brown as well as the reports on all the other judges and justices. That is necessary to establish what presidents and the senators who shepherded judicial nominees through the confirmation process(OL:194§E) knew about them and when they knew it. *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants, are entitled to those reports to be able to hold our servants accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse of power.

21. They should invoke Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which provides that:

"The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office."

- a. to argue that the 131 judges who broke the law and others similarly situated have given probable cause to believe that they have not maintained the "good Behaviour" required to "hold their Offices" so that their "Continuance in Office" must be suspended, and they must without "Compensation" be removed from their current cases and not assigned new ones until an investigation, e.g., into their financial reports for false and misleading disclosures, and their relations to other people for any bragging about, or admission of, their grabbing gains and convenience, either clears them or determines that they should permanently not be allowed to "hold their Offices".
22. They should demand that Attorney General judge Garland recuse himself publicly from any participation in the official investigation by the FBI and the Department of Justice of his former fellow judges and their clerks.
 23. They should also petition the House of Representatives to form a committee, fully endowed with discovery powers, such as of subpoena, contempt, and search and seizure, to investigate judges' failure to maintain "good Behaviour" by engaging in many forms of abuse, such as their:
 - a. dismissal of 100% of complaints and denial of 100% of petitions to review those dismissals. That is how they cover-up of the abuse of power underlying the complaints;
 - b. disposition of the majority of cases without ever reading their briefs. Each brief costs \$1Ks and even \$10Ks to produce through discovery, field investigation, witness-locating, transcription of depositions, printing, copying, binding, serving, filing, arguing orally, etc., and entails compensable waste, breach of contract for judicial service, false advertisement, fraud on the party and the public, etc.
 - 1) Such failure can be demonstrated mathematically by dividing the annual number of disposed of cases, motions, and applications, by the number of judges in the court, of judges on each panel, of panels in the court, and of working days. The number of daily dispositions will make it apparent that the judges could not possibly have had time to read the respective briefs, decisions, record, laws, rules, regulations, treatises, journals, field specific and background information, etc., never mind research, draft, deliberate, etc. Note that their time for dispositions was diminished by their non-adjudicative activities, e.g., administrative, policy-making, disciplinary, bar-admitting, guest-receiving activities.
 - 2) Yet, more than 93% of appeals to the federal courts of appeals are disposed of in "procedural [e.g., the catchall, expedient ground of "lack of jurisdiction"], unsigned, unpublished, without comment, and by consolidation [throwing together a bunch of cases for disposition in one fell swoop]" decisions issued by caseload-lightening clerks rubberstamping the signature of the clerk of court on a reasonless, non-precedential, ad-hoc, arbitrary fiats contained in a 5¢ in-the-wastebasket-dumping form!([OL2:457§D](#)); and
 - c. interception of people's emails and mail to detect and suppress those of their critics. That constitutes a deprivation of the rights most cherished by We the People, namely, those guaranteed under the 1st Amendment to the Constitution to "freedom of speech, of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble [through the Internet and on social media too], and to petition the Government [of which judges are the third branch] for a redress of grievances [by paying compensation].
 24. Informing the national public about how the above questions, investigations, and similar ones are

warranted by judges' abuse of power and their official court statistics can so outrage the public as to force Judge Brown to withdraw her name from the justice nomination and resign. That expectation is reasonable on the strength of its precedent: Public outrage at Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas's 'improprieties', which were not criminal, not even civil offenses, forced him to withdraw his name from the nomination to chief justice and thereafter resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

25. In fact, an informed public's outrage can be so intense as to stir up the public to demand that politicians running in the primaries and their supporters:
 - a. address the issue of judges' unaccountability and riskless abuse of their unequalled power at every interview, rally, townhall meeting, and in their electoral programs;
 - b. call for official investigations by the House and the FBI and DoJ;
 - c. support the abusees' collective demand for compensation; and
 - d. reform the system of justice so that judges and their judiciary are held as accountable and liable as they have held pedophilic clergy and their churches because nobody is entitled to arrogate to themselves unequal protection from the law.

3. Asking for copies of complaints and stories of abuse by judges

26. In the same vein, journalists and politicians can ask people to send them a copy of the complaints that they have filed in court or with judicial performance review commissions as well as their stories of judges' many [forms of abuse](#) of power that they have suffered or witnessed.
 - a. They can invite people to apply the two-phase method for writing in up to 500 words stories that are accurate, significant, and verifiable. Their analysis of those complaints and stories will enable them to detect the most probative type of evidence: patterns of abuse and schemes that can only be the product of coordination among wrongdoers, thus acting knowingly and intentionally.
 - b. That analysis will enrich the existing list of abundant leads([OL:194§E](#)) for launching a generalized media investigation into judges' and justices' abuse of power and their cover-up.
27. People can send their story to the following two blocs of email addresses of top journalists -many of whom in their articles and reportage([OL3:1452§1](#)) have already exposed judges' abuse of power- and professors:

To: [journalists]

adeney@alm.com, pam.spector@law360.com, dbiscobing@abc15.com,
adam@abcactionnews.com, iteam@abcactionnews.com, assignmentdesk@abc15.com,
iteam@abc.com, James.Grimaldi@wsj.com, Coulter.Jones@wsj.com,
Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com, michael.siconolfi@wsj.com, kate.davidson@wsj.com,
john.shiffman@thomsonreuters.com, michael.berens@thomsonreuters.com,
erik.ortiz@nbcuni.com, Anna.Brand@nbcuni.com, Tim.Perone@nbcuni.com,
Jessica.Simeone@nbcuni.com, cmartel@thehill.com, Jaquetta.White@nbcuni.com,
blake.morrison@thomsonreuters.com, tips@thomsonreuters.com, contact@go.reuters.com,
newstip@globe.com, patricia.wen@globe.com, brian.mcgrory@globe.com,
spotlight@globe.com, insiders@icij.org, tips@publicintegrity.org, gryle@icij.org,
ginger.thompson@propublica.org, andrea@americanthinker.com,
marketresearch.thomsonreuters@thomsonreuters.com, drew@americanthinker.com,

contact@icij.org, fshiel@icij.org, investigations@icij.org, charles.ornstein@propublica.org, newsletters@abovethelaw.com, email@washingtonpost.com, Lisabennett418@gmail.com, mderienzo@publicintegrity.org, watchdog@publicintegrity.com, emily.holden@theguardian.com, tips@latimes.com, ryan.grim@theintercept.com, tips@propublica.org, info@AP.org, corderoric@yahoo.com, mcnulaj@nytimes.com, communication@lexisnexis.com, info@mail.huffpost.com, aturturro@alm.com, support@washposthelp.zendesk.com, Opencourt@cnn.com, aj.cameron1@gmail.com, wpmagazine@washpost.com, Evan.Allen@globe.com, Brendan.McCarthy@globe.com, colorofmoney@washpost.com,

cc: [professors]

robert.bauer@nyu.edu, cristina.rodriguez@yale.edu, dana.fowler@pscotus.gov, caroline.fredrickson@georgetown.edu, kandrias@law.columbia.edu, jack.balkin@yale.edu, baude@uchicago.edu, madams@yu.edu, charles@law.duke.edu, acrespo@law.harvard.edu, jgoldsmith@law.harvard.edu, bross@law.virginia.edu, wdellinger@omm.com, levi@law.duke.edu, ecb95@law.rutgers.edu, justin.driver@yale.edu, development@naacpldf.org, rfallon@law.harvard.edu, heather.k.gerken@yale.edu, tgrove@law.ua.edu, ngertner@harvard.edu, tgriffith@law.harvard.edu, bhuang@law.columbia.edu, mkang@northwestern.edu, ojohns@law.columbia.edu, awhite36@gmu.edu, lacroix@uchicago.edu, lemos@law.duke.edu, trevor.morrison@nyu.edu, cnelson@law.virginia.edu, rick.pildes@nyu.edu, d-strauss@uchicago.edu, mramsey@SanDiego.edu, tribe@law.harvard.edu, krooseve@law.upenn.edu, kewhitt@princeton.edu, michael.waldman@nyu.edu, Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net,

4. Holding unprecedented citizens hearings and a conference; and forming local chapters of a national movement for judicial reform

28. By writing their story, people can take their first step toward attaining one of their most compelling objectives in their quest for justice: telling it orally to the national public. That is the second step, which they can take at the proposed unprecedented citizens hearings. They are to be organized by journalists and politicians joining forces with professors and students at schools of journalism, law, business, Information Technology, and social sciences; and held at media stations, university auditoriums, and via video conference so that the largest number of people everywhere can attend and testify inexpensively and with minimal disruption to their daily routine.
- a. The report on the citizens hearings can be presented at the first-ever conference on judicial unaccountability and abuse of power, broadcast nationally and internationally multimedia and interactively.
 - b. Only after a thorough investigation and presentation of the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' unaccountable and abusive exercise of power can there be a discussion of measures to prohibit, prevent, detect, and punish their abuse.
29. Journalists and politicians can also work together to facilitate the formation by people who have cases before the same abusive judge or in the same court of local chapters. Their purpose will be to collectively demand compensation for abusees from judges and their judiciaries.
- a. The local chapters are intended to coalesce eventually into a national movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation, and reform.

30. That is how the unprecedented citizens hearings and the conference will open the way for reforming the system of justice through transformative change: the system that enters the process of change will come out transformed into a different entity because reformative measures that today are deemed unthinkable will manifest themselves as unavoidable([OL3:1372¶f](#)) .

E. My offer of a presentation to you and your guests and a pitch of one or a series of my articles

31. The Senate confirmation hearings, the primaries, and the national *MeToo!*-BLM intolerance of all forms of abuse have coincided to turn the present time into the most propitious to make progress in judicial abuse exposure, compensation, and reform. By taking the above-mentioned and similar concrete, reasonable, and feasible actions that I have proposed, you can advance your own commercial and reputational interests: "Scandal sells" and you can become nationally recognized by a grateful We the People as their Champion of Justice.

32. I offer to present these actions to you and your guests via video conference or in person. To schedule the presentation, use my contact information below.

33. To invite people to attend the presentation and send you their complaints and stories you can as widely as possible share this article with all your friends, relatives, workmates, etc., and post it to social media, such as Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Instagram, Google Plus, Pinterest, Reddit, Snapchat, WhatsApp

Tweet: Tell journalists and politicians your story of judges' abuse of power to participate in unprecedented citizens hearings and demand compensation and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_your_story_for_media&citizens_hearings.pdf

34. Therefore, this pitch can advance your commercial and reputational interests just as it can mine if you publish this or a series of my articles. I have written scores of them and made them available for download and review(infra, [OL3:App6§A](#)). In addition, there is a long list of subjects(id., [§B](#)) that I have already treated in my study of judges and their judiciaries(paragraph 17.a.5 supra). Of course, I can write on commission, whether articles, briefs, or case evaluations. See also my urban development [Offshoot Oases Project](#).

F. Every meaningful cause needs resources for its advancement; none can be continued, let alone advanced, without money

35. Lip service advances nothing; but it continues to enable the abusers.

Put your money where your outrage at abuse and quest for justice are.

36. Support the professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking at

Judicial Discipline Reform

37. **DONATE** by making a deposit or an online transfer through either the Bill Pay feature of your online account or Zelle

from your account

to TD Bank account # 43 92 62 52 45, routing # 260 13 673;

or Citi Bank account # 4977 59 2001, routing # 021 000 089.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.

March 8, 2022

Offer of one or a series of articles together with a plan of actions for a promising multidisciplinary academic and business venture for exposing judges' abuse of power, financial criminality, and cover-up; compensating abusees; and demanding justice system reform, at the most propitious time: when the confirmation of a justice nominee has focused national attention on everything judicial, and primarying politicians need to distinguish themselves as the standard-bearers of an informed and outraged national public[‡]

Ms. Pam Spector
Account Executive
pam.spector@law360.com
Mr. Frank G. Runyeon
Reporter
frank.runyeon@law360.com
Law360
111 West 19th Street, 4th FL
New York, NY 10011
tel. (212)309-7800, www.law360.com

Dear Ms. Spector, Mr. Runyeon, Law360 colleagues, and fellow journalists and media outlets,

1. Thank you for your kind email where you inquire into the nature of my interest in Law360. I am interested in requesting an article (§A); offering my articles, a webinar, and a CLE course (§B); and laying out a plan of actions for a joint multidisciplinary academic and business venture (§C) for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation of abusees, and reform.

A. The requested article

2. I appreciate your willingness to send me the article whose title I read in an email that I received. Its bibliographic description is the following:

NY Judges Cut Public Resignation Deals In Record Numbers: A record number of New York judges under investigation for ethics violations publicly resigned in 2021, with 13 of them hanging up their robes with a promise never to return; Frank G. Runyeon; Law360; March 3, 2022; <https://www.law360.com/pulse/articles/1470074/ny-judges-cut-public-resignation-deals-in-record-numbers>

B. The offer for publication of one or a series of my articles

3. I want to determine whether that article should be included among those referred to in §1 below and in [one of the articles](#) that I want to offer for publication. I am willing to edit my articles as required.
4. That article and §1 below list top media outlets and journalists that have dare investigate federal and state judges, and publish reports exposing their institutionalized [abuse](#) of power, financial

criminality, and cover-up, which includes [connivance](#) between judges and the state commissions on judicial performance.

5. That article and the others offered for serial publication form part of my three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries, the product of professional law research and writing, and [strategic thinking](#). The study is titled and downloadable thus:

**Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* † ♣**

- a. I post some of my law articles to my website **Judicial Discipline Reform** at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>.
- b. My articles analyze current events and propose concrete, reasonable, and feasible actions that webvisitors can take in their own interest. They are in long form, demand intellectual effort to understand them, and even make reference to official court statistics. They are similar to those that appear in the likes of *The New York Times Sunday Magazine*, *The Washington Post*, *The New Yorker*, TIME, The Atlantic, etc. Hence, my website subscribers are educated, well-off people willing to read what they have in front of them and even ask for what may be written in future.
- c. My articles have attracted so many webvisitors and elicited in them such a positive reaction that the number of those who had become subscribers as of March 11, 2022, was **43,463+**([Appendix 3](#)). They can buy your advertisers' products and services.
- d. How many law firms, let alone lawyers, do you know that have a website with so many subscribers?
- e. You too can subscribe to the articles: go to the [website](#) <left panel ↓Register or + New or [Users](#) >Add New..

1. Sample of how top media and a VIP have dare expose judges

6. *The Wall Street Journal*, published on September 28, 2021, the first of a [series](#) of articles under the initial title “131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest”. Another article in the series was published on November 2, 2021, titled “Hidden Interests - Federal Judge Files Recusal Notices in 138 Cases After WSJ Queries. Rodney Gilstrap initially argued he didn’t violate financial-conflicts law”; James.Grimaldi@wsj.com, Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com, Coulter.Jones@wsj.com, Michael.Siconolfi@wsj.com. (See the articles referred to here and at [Appendix:6§C.22](#).)
7. Thomson Reuters, with 2,500+ journalists and 600+ photojournalists, published on June 30, 2020, the first of its three-part report “The Teflon Robe”, and on its massive investigation of state judges led by John.Shiffman@thomsonreuters.com and Michael.Berens@thomsonreuters.com. It found that “hardwired judicial corruption” intertwines state judges and the state commissions on judicial performance that are duty-bound to supervise and discipline them. Reuters asked readers to send it their stories of abuse by judges...and it was “inundated” with them. This goes to showing that people who have suffered or witnessed judges’ abuse want to tell their story to the largest public possible. Thereafter, Reuters proposed a law firm council.
8. *The Boston Globe* published its [investigative](#) report by Jenn Abelson, Nicole Dungca and “Todd Wallack” <twallack@gmail.com>, patricia.wen@globe.comrs.com, spotlight@globe.com, on September 30, 2018, “Inside our secret courts”, in whose “private criminal hearings, who you are

—and who you know— may be just as important as right and wrong”. Officers making decisions in criminal matters need not be lawyers, although they are supposed to administer Equal Justice Under Law to criminal defendants.

9. Senator Elizabeth Warren, in her “I have a plan for the Federal Judiciary too”, [dare](#) denounce judges’ unaccountability and their abuse of it by refusing to recuse themselves from cases in which they own stock in one of the parties before them in order to steer the cases so as to protect and increase the value of their stock. Sen. Warren refers to their grabbing as ‘abusive self-enrichment’.
10. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), in Washington, D.C., published on October 3, 2021, the Pandora Papers, that is, close to 12 million financial documents leaked to it. “More Than 600 Reporters Around The Globe Work With ICIJ On The Most Expansive Leak Of Tax Haven Files In History”. The expertise that ICIJ has gained in applying document scanning software and money tracking techniques can be applied to exposing judges’ [illegal flow](#) of money from the point where they grab it to the point where they spend it after having laundered it([OL:194§E](#)).
11. NBC News published its report by Erik Ortiz on December 26, 2021, "[Robed in secrecy](#): How judges accused of misconduct can dodge public scrutiny - [Thousands of complaints](#) are filed against judges every year, but very few result in discipline. Ethics experts say the time for states to transform the judiciary is now"; erik.ortiz@nbcuni.com, “Senior Editor News Projects” [<Anna.Brand@nbcuni.com>](mailto:Anna.Brand@nbcuni.com), “Assistant Managing Editor for News” [<Tim.Perone@nbcuni.com>](mailto:Tim.Perone@nbcuni.com), “Deputy News Editors” [<Jessica.Simeone@nbcuni.com>](mailto:Jessica.Simeone@nbcuni.com), [<Jaquetta.White@nbcuni.com>](mailto:Jaquetta.White@nbcuni.com).
12. “[\(dis\)Honorable](#): Exposing ‘Astonishing and horrific’ conduct in the courtroom of Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Erin O’Brien Otis; A Maricopa County Superior Court judge and her staff mocked and ridiculed people during hearings and trials by routinely emailing each other cruel and obscene statements, jokes, and memes”; Dave Biscobing, chief investigator; ABC15 Arizona; February 12, 2022. The complaint filed by a whistleblower was dismissed by the Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct. After two years of investigation and without publishing its record, the Commission stated that it had “not found clear and convincing evidence” supporting the complaint. So the name of Judge Otis does not appear in the order of dismissal. The judge resigned in the middle of the investigation in 2020 and now works in the capital cases division of the Maricopa County attorney’s office. Chief investigator Biscobing is now investigating “the Commission’s lack of transparency”; dbiscobing@abc15.com, abc15news@wpde.com, wls-tv.iteam@abc.com, wls.planning@abc.com, JDucey@abc15.com, Diane.L.Wilson@abc.com.
 - a. Did Judge Otis tell the Commission: 'I know enough about the abuse of power and appalling conduct of each of the other Maricopa judges. So I will only resign my position as a judge if you dismiss the complaint and manage to give me a top job in the District Attorney's office...or I bring down with me all the judges that you have covered for *together with you!*
13. [ABC](#) broadcast its reportage “Price of Protection: Woman loses Seffner home after father's guardian sues her for libel: Former guardian faces felony charges” by reporter Adam Walser of [ABC Action News Plus](#) on February 10, 2022;.
14. [The Center](#) for Public Integrity published “[Federal judges plead guilty](#)” for hiding their conflict of financial interests, by Reity O’Brien, Kytja Weir, Chris Young on April 28, 2014; <https://publicintegrity.org/politics/federal-judges-plead-guilty/>.
15. [The Washington Post](#) published “[Ethics Lapses](#) by Federal Judges Persist, Review Finds”, by Joe

Stephens on April 18, 2006.

16. Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., in his “2021 [Year-End Report](#) on the Federal Judiciary” considered the “matter of financial disclosure and recusal obligations” exposed by *The Wall Street Journal* so important that it was the first one that he discussed of the three issues that he said “will receive focused attention from the Judicial Conference and its committees in the coming months...Let me be crystal clear: the Judiciary takes this matter seriously. We expect judges to adhere to the highest standards, and those judges violated an ethics rule”.

C. A plan of actions for exposing judges

17. This is the most propitious time to expose judges’ abuse, criminality, and implicitly or explicitly coordinated mutual cover-ups([jur:88§§a-c](#)) because:
 - a. The confirmation of justice nominee Ketanji Brown Jackson has attracted the attention of the media as well as many interest groups and the public at large. They would be outraged to learn how she has supported the [dismissal of 100%](#) of complaints against fellow judges and the [denial of 100%](#) of petitions to review such dismissals by, among others, former chief judge and current attorney general, [Merrick Garland](#). Thereby she too covered up their abuse and criminality underlying those complaints, and left complainants uncompensated and the rest of the public at the mercy of judges emboldened by their colleagues ensuring their unaccountability through ‘*unequal protection from the law*’.
 - b. Politicians running in the primaries and their backers in office need voters’ donations, volunteer campaign work, positive word of mouth, and votes. They can be compelled by an [informed and outraged](#) public to address the issue of judges at every rally, townhall meeting, and interview; call for official investigations; and demand that Judge Brown withdraw her name from the nomination and that she and her fellow judges resign.
 - 1) The precedent therefor is the withdrawal by Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas of his name from the nomination to the chief justiceship by President Lyndon Johnson due to the public outrage provoked by the media investigating his suitability for the justiceship revealing his “improprieties”, which were not even violations of the law. Under public pressure generated by subsequent revelations by Life magazine of additional “improprieties”, Justice Fortas had to resign from the Court on May 14, 1969.[\(jur:92§d\)](#)
 - c. Law360 can win a Pulitzer Prize on account of the outrage that it can provoke in a *MeToo*!-BLM public that is intolerant of any form of abuse by publishing one or a series of my articles and joining in my informing actions in the public interest([Appendix6§A](#)). It can thus set off a generalized media investigation([OL:194§E](#)) into the abuse, criminality, and cover-up by Judge Brown, former Chief Judge Garland, and Supreme Court justices ([OL3:1419¶15](#)).
 - 1) The precedent for this is the Pulitzer that *The Washington Post* won in 1973 for having initiated the investigation of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquartered at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972. At the beginning, the *Post* was derided for covering “a garden variety burglary by five plumbers”. But its articles on political espionage, abuse of power, and the use of a slush fund to support the reelection of President Nixon forced every media outlet to jump on competitive and reputational considerations onto its investigative bandwagon, and the Senate to hold its Watergate hearings, made

historic by the question asked of every witness by cochairman Sen. Howard Baker: “What did the President know and when did he know it?”. The *Post*’s articles played a key role in leading to the imprisonment of ‘All the President’s aides’ and his resignation on August 8, 1974. Thanks to its insightful and daring articles on the Watergate break-in, the *Post* established itself firmly among the top publications in our country.

- d. Law360 can increase its core audience of lawyers and attract ever more unemployed lawyers, hardly employable recent law graduates and students, and even pro ses by taking the lead in developing the novel practice of collectively demanding [compensation](#) from judges and their judiciaries for the harm to the victims of any of their [forms of abuse](#).
 - 1) The precedent for the demand for compensation is the jurisprudence that the judges themselves have developed to hold accountable and liable pedophilic priests and the Church that covered for them at the expense of its parishioners and the rest of the public.
- e. As a result, Law360 can set in motion transformative change in the justice system: what goes into the change process comes out transformed into a different entity. It can do that by leading other outlets and university professors and students to hold [UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS](#).
 - 1) The citizens hearings will afford people the opportunity to tell their story of judges’ abuse and criminality that they have suffered or witnessed. Their testimony will provide the factual basis of the nature, extent, and gravity of judges’ malfeasance from which to identify what needs to be reformed throughout the judiciary, not only the Supreme Court, which was the all too limited target of reform of the [Biden Commission](#).
 - 2) The venue of the citizens hearings will be media stations, university auditoriums, and video conferences so that the largest number of people may attend and testify inexpensively wherever they are.
 - 3) By leading the organization and holding of unprecedented citizens hearings, Law360 can make a name for itself across the country and attract new and more diversified segments of the national public, to whom it can tailor its offerings.

1. Offer of a presentation and its contents

18. I am willing to present to you and your colleagues either via video conference or in person this offer of one or a series of my articles for publication and the related plan of actions for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation, and reform. My presentation to you will illustrate how I would present to your customers at, and the contents of:
 - a. a [webinar](#) and a [CLE course](#)
 - b. the workshop via video conference on the [two-phase method](#) for writing in up to 500 words one’s story of judicial abuse, in particular, and writing briefs, in general
 - c. a tour of presentations at law, journalism, business, Information Technology, and social sciences schools([OL:197§G](#))
 - d. the promotion of law clinics, team journalism courses, externships, master’s and doctoral theses, public interest seminars([OL2:571§2](#))

- e. the journalistic investigation at judicial conferences and seminars, and hotels, restaurants, and clubs to seek information from little people invisible to judges and their VIP friends and wrongly assumed to behave like “The Three Monkeys”, such as drivers, doormen, front desk staff, bar servers, waiters and waitresses, maids, bellboys,([jur:106§c](#))
 - f. the search for [confidential informants](#) among current and former law and court clerks and judges, lawyers, and others who can become whistleblowers and Deep Throats([jur:106§c](#))
 - g. the investigation by forensic Information Technology experts of judges’ [interception](#) of people’s emails and mail to detect and suppress those of their critics([OL:394§1](#))
 - h. the [mathematical demonstration](#) that the overwhelming majority of briefs are not read by judges, but rather are disposed of by their clerks rubberstamping 5¢ dumping forms
 - i. the development of advanced statistical, linguistic, and literary [research software](#) to analyze all sorts and vast amounts of writings to detect [patterns and schemes](#) of abuse
 - j. the use of forensic techniques([jur:102§a](#)) for discovering assets grabbed and concealed by judges, and their tax evasion and money laundering([OL:1](#))
 - k. the production of the documentary “[Black Robed Predators](#): when the abusers are the judges”
 - l. the development of the [talkshow hosts coalition](#)
 - m. the creation of the [Institute](#) of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy attached to a top university or a national news network
 - n. the development of the [Judicial Discipline Reform](#) website by implementing a [business plan](#) whose guiding motto is “Making Money While Doing Justice”;
 - o. the formation of [local chapters](#) intended to coalesce eventually in the national, single issue, apolitical, civic movement for judicial abuse, criminality, and cover-up exposure, compensation, and reform([jur:164§9](#))
 - p. the unprecedented [citizens hearings](#)
 - q. the first-ever conference on judicial unaccountability and abuse, broadcast multimedia nationally and internationally, and interactive, where the report on the citizens hearings will be presented
 - r. the production of the [Annual Report](#) on Judicial Unaccountability and Consequent Abuse of Power
 - s. the advocacy of the constitutional convention that the 34 states required by the amending provisions of Article V of the [Constitution](#) have petitioned Congress to convene
19. The above shows that my offer to Law360 consists of articles to publish and a plan of concrete, reasonable, and feasible actions to be carried out jointly. Its acceptance by Law360 will enable us to enter a multidisciplinary academic and business venture([jur:119§1](#)). It will redound to our competitive and reputational benefit and the professional benefit of its current customers and new ones and the 43,433+ subscribers to my [Judicial Discipline Reform](#) website.
20. It will be to your merit that you recognized the potential of this offer and were willing to discuss it with me and extend it to your colleague through my presentation to you and them.

Thus, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.

APPENDIXES

App.1. Volumes of the study of judges and their judiciaries

App.2. Offer of a presentation; and

Activities to support with donations and investment

App.3. Number of subscribers to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

App.4. Statement by LinkedIn that Dr. Cordero has “one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012”

App.5. Resume of Dr. Cordero

App.6. Links to articles ready for review and publication; subjects for commissioned articles; and links to external sources of information

App.7. Blocs of email addresses of the people to whom to send one’s story of judges’ abuse of power and financial criminality

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Judicial Discipline Reform

New York City

<http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>

Exposing
Judges' Unaccountability
and
Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants, to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME I:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume II:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Volume III:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

A. Offer to make a presentation on holding judges and their judiciaries accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

1. I offer to present my [webinar](#) & [workshop](#), and [business plan](#) to you and your guests via video conference and, if in NY City, in person. To assess my capacity to present you may view my [video](#) and its [slides](#). To set the presentation terms and scheduling use my contact information in the letterhead.

B. Activities to be financed by donations and capital investment

2. Support **Judicial Discipline Reform** at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>, whose articles([Appendix 6§A](#)) have attracted countless webvisitors and elicited in them such a positive reaction that as of 9Mar22, the number of those who had become subscribers was 43,450([App3](#)), to:

- a continue its professional law research and writing, and [strategic thinking](#), which has produced a three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries, titled and downloadable thus:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* † ♣

- b. turn the website from an informational platform, into:

- 1) a clearinghouse for [complaints](#) against judges uploaded by anybody;
- 2) a **research center** for fee-paying clients [auditing](#) judges' decisions and searching many other writings from many sources that through [computer-assisted](#) statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis can reveal the most persuasive type of evidence: judges' [patterns](#), trends, and [schemes](#) of [abuse of power](#), e.g.; their [interception](#) of people's emails and mail; and
- 3) the digital portal of the business venture leading up to the [Institute](#) of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy attached to a university or news network;

- c. organize and embark on a tour of presentations to you and your guests at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology [schools](#); media outlets; etc., via video conference or, if in NY City, in person. To assess my capacity to present view my video and follow it on its slides;

- d. hold together with academics, media outlets, and journalists, the proposed [UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS](#), where people will be able to tell the national public [their stories](#) of judges' abuse;

- e. organize the first-ever, and national conference on judges' abuse in [connivance](#) with politicians, who fear their power of retaliation, where the report on the citizens hearings will be presented;

- f. publish as its sequel an academics/journalists multidisciplinary Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Riskless Abuse of Power-cum-citizens inspector general report on the judiciary;

- g. launch an abuse investigation that attracts ever more media because *Scandal sells & earns Pulitzers*;

- h. promote the formation of a national, single issue, apolitical, civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, [compensation](#) of abusees, and reform through transformative change([¶77](#)); etc.([¶48](#)).

3. Every meaningful cause needs resources for its advancement; none can be continued, let alone advanced, without money. **Put your money where your outrage at abuse and passion for justice are.**

- a. **DONATE** by making a transfer using your online bank account Bill Pay feature or through Zelle: to Citi Bank, routing 021 000 089, acc. 4977 59 2001; or TD Bank, routing 260 13 673, acc. 4392 62 5245; or by mailing a check to the address in the above letterhead; or through [Paypal](#).

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/dr-richard-cordero-esq-0508ba4b>

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.


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- Feedback
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- Products
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- Marketing
- Appearance
- Plugins
- Users**
 - All Users
 - Add New
 - Profile
- Tools
- Settings 1
- Collapse menu

Users [Add New](#)

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43,912 items 

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<input type="checkbox"/>	 1970mdegcf	—	einarcruickshank1989@e.bengira.com	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 1Barret1cuple	—	tornado102034@hotmail.com	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 1ofthemany	—	terree@comcast.net	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 365betv31h	—	yana.negrebetskaya.95@mail.ru	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 3aplus63von	—	sam@3aplus63.ru	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 791064087357326	—	daniellacarroll@mailcatch.com	Subscriber	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 AaaBEvick	—	a21@play.quakeclub.com	Subscriber	0

May 2, 2022

APPENDIX 6

**A study and articles already written on
judicial abuse of power, compensation of abusees, and transformative reform;
subjects for articles that may be commissioned; and
links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing[‡]**

Table of Contents

- A. The study and articles available for review before publication or law writing..... 1
- B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles..... 8
- C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing..... 10

A. The study and articles available for review before publication or law writing

1. The study

1. The three-volume study* † ♣ of judges and their judiciaries that supports the articles, which are downloadable as individual files

**Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* † ♣**

* Volume 1: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all
prefixes:page# up to prefix OL:page393

† Volume 2: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf >from page
OL2:394-1143

♣ Volume 3: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >from
OL3:1144-1455+

- i. Download the volume files using MS Edge, Firefox, or Chrome; it may happen that Internet Explorer only downloads a blank page.
- ii. Open the downloaded files using [Adobe Acrobat Reader](https://acrobat.adobe.com/us/en/acrobat/pdf-reader.html), which is available for free at <https://acrobat.adobe.com/us/en/acrobat/pdf-reader.html>.
- iii. In each downloaded file, go to the Menu bar >View >Navigation Panels >Bookmarks panel and use its bookmarks, which make navigating to the contents' numerous(* † ♣ >blue footnote-like references) very easy.

2. Many of the articles have been posted to the website of **Judicial Discipline Reform** at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>.

3. Visit the website and join its 43,911+ subscribers to its articles thus: [homepage](#) <left panel ↓Register or +
[New](#) or [Users](#) >[Add New](#).

2. The individual sections of the study

1. jur:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Intro_jur:1-8.pdf

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >from OL3:1144
*.../OL/... >all prefixes:# up to OL:393 †.../OL2/... >from OL2:394-1143
‡ http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_individual_files_links.pdf

2. jur:10; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics_jur9-20.pdf
3. jur:21; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_A_jur21-63.pdf
4. jur:65; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_B_jur65-80.pdf
5. jur:85; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_C_jur85-97.pdf
6. jur:97; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_D_jur97-111.pdf
7. jur:119; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_E_jur119-130.pdf
8. jur:130; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_E_jur130-169.pdf
9. jur:171; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_F_jur171-174.pdf

3. The articles already written

10. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_collected_statistics_complaints_v_judges.pdf
 - Cf. a. jur:11: while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sonia **Sotomayor** served on the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics.pdf
 - b. OL2:546; while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil **Gorsuch** served on the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties.pdf
 - c. OL2:748; Judge Brett **Kavanaugh**, Chief Judge Merrick **Garland**, and their peers and colleagues in the District of Columbia Circuit dismissed 478 complaints against them during the 1oct06-30sep17 11-year period; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland_exoneration_policy.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_table_exonerations_by_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland.pdf
 - d. OL2:1176; while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Amy Coney **Barrett** served on the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse.pdf
 - e. OL3:1229; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-JudgeRPratt.pdf> and <https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt>
 - f. OL3:1237 on exposing attorney general designate Judge M. **Garland**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_media_exposing_judges.pdf
 - g. Template to be filled out with the complaint statistics on any of the 15 reporting courts: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_template_table_complaints_v_judges.pdf
11. jur:32§§2-3; Congress's finding of cronyism in the federal courts, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf
12. jur:65; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_abuse_by_justices.pdf
13. jur:72fn144d; <http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/journalists/CBS/11-5-18DrRCordero-ProdCScholl.pdf>
14. jur:122; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_unaccountability_brochures_report.pdf
15. jur:130; <http://Judicial-Discipline->

- Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Institute_judicial_unaccountability_reporting.pdf
16. Lsch 5; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Deans_professors_students.pdf
 17. Lsch:13; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_dynamic_analysis&strategic_thinking.pdf
 18. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/9-2-3DrRCordero-FBI_Corruption_Unit.pdf
 19. DeLano Case Course; dcc; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Syllabus.pdf
 20. Creative writings, cw; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_creative_writings.pdf
 21. OL:42; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_law_research_proposals.pdf
 22. OL:158; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_no_judicial_immunity.pdf
 23. OL:180 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_judges_clerks_into_irformants.pdf
 24. OL:190; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_institutionalized_judges_abuse_power.pdf
 25. OL:215; former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson and her suit against the Department of Justice for illegal electronic surveillance of her home and CBS office computers; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CBS_Reporter_SAttkisson.pdf
 26. OL:255; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-university_law_research.pdf
 27. OL:274; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_auditing_judges.pdf
 28. OL:311; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-presidential_candidates.pdf
 29. OL:440; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT_investigate_interception.pdf
 30. OL2:433; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Yahoogroups.pdf
 31. OL2:452; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Deans_professors_students.pdf
 32. OL2:453; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_accountability_presentation.pdf
 33. OL2:468; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_court_clerks_into_informants.pdf
 34. OL2:546; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics.pdf; see also infra OL2:792; see the supporting official statistical tables of the federal courts at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/statistical_tables_complaints_v_judges.pdf
 35. OL2:548; table of 100% complaint dismissal and a 100% dismissal review petitions denial while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil Gorsuch served on the 10th Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties.pdf
 36. OL2:567; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-The_Dissatisfied_with_Judicial_System.pdf
 37. OL2:608, 760; article using official court statistics to demonstrate “the math of abuse”: neither judges nor clerks read the majority of briefs, disposing of them through 'dumping forms', which are unresearched, reasonless, arbitrary, ad-hoc fiat-like orders on a 5¢ rubberstamped form; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_do_not_read.pdf
 38. OL2:614; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_how_fraud_scheme_works.pdf

39. OL2:760; see OL2:608
40. OL2:768; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Congress.pdf>
41. OL2:773; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Harvard_Yale_prof_students.pdf
42. OL2:781; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_intercepting_emails_mail.pdf
43. OL2:792; Complaint filed with Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SupCt_CJ_JGRoberts.pdf
44. OL2:799; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-RepJNadler.pdf>
45. †>OL2:821; Programmatic presentation on forming a national civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, redress, and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_programmatic_presentation.pdf
46. OL2:840; <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD.pdf>;
47. *>OL2:879; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Black_Robed_Predators_documentary.pdf
48. OL2:901; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD.pdf>
49. OL2:918; File on the complaint's journey –from OL2:792– until its final disposition in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-11Circuit.pdf>
50. OL2:929; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT_investigate_interception.pdf
51. OL2:932; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProfRPosner.pdf>
52. OL2:947; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media.pdf>
53. OL2:951; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_citizens_hearings.pdf
54. OL2:957; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_video.mp4
55. OL2:957; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_slides.pdf
56. OL2:971; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors_students_journalists.pdf;
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors_students_lawyers.pdf
57. OL2:983; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_introduction_video_slides_judges_abuse.pdf
58. OL2:991; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_on_SenEWarren.pdf
59. OL2:997; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_SenEWarren_plan_judges.pdf
60. OL2:1003; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media_DARE.pdf
61. OL2:1006; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_pitch-Media.pdf
62. OL2:1022; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Capital_Investors.pdf
63. OL2:1027; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_SenEWarren_plan_judges.pdf
64. OL2:1032; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_international_exposure_judges_abuse.pdf
65. OL2:1037; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_out_of_court_inform_outrage_strategy.pdf

66. OL2:1040; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-parties_invoking_impeachment_trial.pdf
67. OL2:1045; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors_Students_Journalists.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors_students_lawyers.pdf
68. *>OL2:1051; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_citizen_hearings.pdf
69. OL2:1056; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-reporters_clerks.pdf = http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_sham_hearings.pdf
70. OL2:1066; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_adapting_to_new_legal_market.pdf, discussing a proposal to LexisNexis
71. OL2:1073; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_inform_outrage_be_compensated.pdf
72. *>OL2:1081; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_intercepting_emails_mail.pdf = <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LexisNexis.pdf>
73. OL2:1084; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Thomson_Reuters.pdf
74. OL2:1090; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SZarestky_Above_the_Law.pdf
75. *>OL2:1093; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Washington_Post.pdf
76. OL2:1101; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-judicial_abusees&publishers.pdf
77. OL2:1104; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Hiring_manager.pdf
78. OL2:1108; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-International_Team.pdf
79. OL2:1116; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_research_documents&sources.pdf
80. OL2:1119; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_abuse_forms.pdf
81. OL2:1125; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_judges_investigation.pdf
82. *>OL2:1134; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Talkshow_hosts_coalition.pdf
83. OL2:1144; analysis of Thomson Reuters's report "The Teflon Robe"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_your_story_for_Reuters.pdf
84. OL2:1154; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-American_Thinker.pdf
85. *>OL2:1164; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Center_Public_Integrity.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_of_power.pdf
86. *>OL2:1168; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_joining_forces_making_allies.pdf
87. *>OL2:1172; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_exposure_election_justice.pdf
88. *>OL2:1176; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse.pdf
89. OL3:1187; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD_repairing_democracy.pdf
90. OL3:1197; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings.pdf
91. *>OL2:1205; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_Law_Firm_Council.pdf

92. *>OL2:1212: agenda for video conference; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_preparing_video_conference.pdf
93. OL2:1221; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-News_Directors_on_judges_abuse.pdf
94. OL3:1228; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_emails_mail_intercepted_by_judges.pdf
95. OL3:1229; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-JudgeRPratt.pdf> and <https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt>
96. OL3:1237; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_media_exposing_judges.pdf
97. OL3:1243; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_talkshow_hosts_coalition.pdf
98. OL3:1246; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CLEs_lawyers_media.pdf
99. <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-NYCBar.pdf>
100. OL3:1253; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_exposing_Judge_Garland&judges.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_actions_to_expose_judges_abuse.pdf
101. OL3:1257; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_exposing_judges_power_abuse.pdf
102. OL3:1273; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium_slides.pdf
103. OL3:1283; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_facts_&_strategic_thinking.pdf
104. OL3:1291. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProPublica_&_media.pdf
105. OL3:1301; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Biden_SCt_reform_Commission.pdf
106. OL3:1318; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings_outrage_compensation.pdf
107. OL3:1323; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-politicians_v_Biden_SCt_Commission.pdf
108. OL3:1329; the two-phase method for writing in up to 500 words your story of judges' abuse of power that you have suffered or witnessed; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_method_for_writing_your_story.pdf
109. OL3:1338; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_joining_forces_to_tell_your_story.pdf
110. OL3:1342; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings_by_students&journalists.pdf
111. OL3:1348; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_politicians-judges_connivance.pdf
112. OL3:1351; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_folly_of_pro_se.pdf
113. OL3:1367; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_becoming_teacher&leader.pdf
114. OL3:1371; proposal to apply to judges expertise in financial criminality investigations; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media_to_investigate_judges_financial_criminality.pdf
115. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/financially_conflicted_judges.pdf
116. OL3:1378; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

- Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media_to_investigate_judges_financial_criminality.pdf
117. OL3:1380; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_writing_reliable_stories&telling_national_public.pdf
 118. OL3:1383; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_webinar_judges_abuse_compensation.pdf
 119. OL3:1389; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_webinar&story_workshop_slides.pdf
 120. OL3:1393; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_webinar_&_workshop_dates.pdf
 121. OL3:1394; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_thinking_strategically_to_gain_result_allies.pdf
 122. OL3:1399; analysis of *The Wall Street Journal* article exposing how “131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest”; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-join_demand_for_compensation_from_judges.pdf
 123. OL3:1407; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_reading_strategizing_taking_action.pdf
 124. OL3:1411; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_plan_of_action_v_judges_abuse.pdf
 125. OL3:1415; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_concrete_actions_by_advocates.pdf
 126. OL3:1417; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_journalists_lawyers_on_judges_power_abuse.pdf
 127. OL3:1426; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_forming_local_chapters&appealing_to_schools.pdf
 128. OL3:1430; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ABC_investigate_judges_abuse.pdf
 129. OL3:1436; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CLE_webinar_exposing_judges.pdf
 130. OL3:1440; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_workshop_for_preparing_your_story.pdf
 131. OL3:1445; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_your_story_for_media&citizens_hearings.pdf
 132. OL3:1449; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_need_to_read&best_time_to_distribute.pdf
 133. OL3:1451; to publishers to offer them my articles and describe a plan of actions to enter jointly a multidisciplinary academic and business venture for judicial abuse exposure, compensation and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_articles_actions_to_expose_judges.pdf
 134. OL3:1457; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_reading&telling_knowledgeable_judicial_abuse_stories.pdf
 135. OL3:1460; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-journalists_politicians_scooping_judges_racketeering.pdf
 136. OL3:1470; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Offshoot_Oases_Project.pdf
 137. OL3:1473; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_offering_law_services&articles.pdf

B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles

138. judges' unaccountability(*>OL:265) and their riskless abuse of power(*>jur:5§3; OL:154§3);
139. statistical analysis for the public(† >OL2:455§§B-E, 608§A) and for researchers(jur:131§b);
140. significance of federal circuit judges disposing of 93% of appeals in decisions "on procedural grounds [i.e., the pretext of "lack of jurisdiction"], unsigned, unpublished, by consolidation, without comment", which are unresearched, reasonless, ad-hoc, arbitrary, fiat-like orders, in practice unappealable(OL2:453);
141. to receive 'justice services'(OL2:607) parties pay courts filing fees, which constitute consideration, whereby a contract arises between them to be performed by the judges, who know that they will in most cases not even read their briefs(OL2:608§A), so that courts engage in false advertisement, fraud in the inducement, and breach of contract(OL2:609§2);
142. Justiceship Nominee Judge Neil Gorsuch said, "An attack on one of our brothers and sisters of the robe is an attack on all of us": judges' gang mentality and abusive hitting back(OL2:546);
143. fair criticism of judges who fail to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68^{123a});
144. abuse-enabling clerks(OL2:687), who fear arbitrary removal without recourse(jur:30§1);
145. law clerks' vision at the end of their clerking for a judge of the latter's glowing letter of recommendation (OL2:645§B) to a potential employer morally blinds them to their being used by the judge as executioners of his or her abuse;
146. judges dismiss 99.82% of complaints against them(jur:10-14; OL2:548), thus arrogating to themselves impunity by abusing their self-disciplining authority(jur:21§a);
147. escaping the futility of suing judges(OL2:713, 609§1): the out-of-court inform and outrage strategy to stir up the public into holding them accountable and liable to compensation(OL2:581);
148. how law professors and lawyers act in self-interest to cover up for judges so as to spare themselves and their schools, cases, and firms retaliation(jur:81§1; Lsch:17§C): their system of harmonious interests against the interests of the parties and the public(OL2:635, 593¶15);
149. turning insiders into Deep Throats(jur:106§C); outsiders into informants(OL2:468); and judges into criers of 'MeToo! Abusers'(OL2:682¶¶7,8) that issue an *I accuse!*(jur:98§2) denunciation of judges' abuse: thinking and acting strategically(OL2:635, 593¶15) to expose judges' abuse by developing allies who want to become Workers of Justice(OL2:687), as opposed to being enforcers of abuse or enablers by endorsement or willful ignorance or blindness;
150. two unique national stories, not to replace a rogue judge, but to topple an abusive judiciary:
 - a. *Follow the money!* as judges grab(OL2:614), conceal(jur:65^{107a,c}), and launder(105²¹³) it;
 - b. The Silence of the Judges: their warrantless, 1st Amendment freedom of speech, press, and assembly-violative interception of people's emails and mail to detect and suppress those of their critics(OL2:582§C;OL3:1228);
 - 1) made all the more credible by Former CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson's \$35 million suit against the Department of Justice for its illegal intrusion into her computers to spy on her ground-breaking investigation and embarrassing reporting(OL2:612§b);
 - 2) by using Information Technology examination and statistical analysis, such interception and contents-based suppression can be exposed, which will provoke a scandal graver than that resulting from Edward Snowden's revelations of NSA's massive illegal collection of only non-

personally identifiable metadata(OL2:583§3);

- 3) the exposure can be bankrolled as discreetly as Peter Thiel, co-founder of PayPal, bankrolled the suit of Hulk Hogan against the tabloid Gawker for invasion of privacy and thereby made it possible to prosecute and win a judgment for more than \$140 million(OL2:528);
- 4) principles can be asserted and money made by exposing judges' interception;

151. launching a Harvey Weinstein-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation into judges' abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; conducted also by journalists and me with the benefit of the numerous leads(OL:194§E) that I have gathered;

152. **Black Robed Predators**(OL:85) or the making of a documentary as an original video content by a media company or an investigative TV show, with the testimony of judges' victims, clerks, lawyers, faculty, and students; and crowd funding to attract to its making and viewing the crowd that advocate honest judiciaries and the victims of judges' abuse of power;

153. promoting the unprecedented to turn judges' abuse of power into a key mid-term elections issue and thereafter insert it in the national debate:

- a. the holding by journalists, newsanchors, media outlets, and law, journalism, business, and IT schools in their own commercial, professional, and public interest as *We the People's* loudspeakers of nationally and statewide televised citizens hearings(OL2:675§2, 580§2) on judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse;
- b. a forensic investigation by Information Technology experts to determine whether judges intercept the communications of their critics(OL2:633§D, OL2:582§C);
- c. suits by individual parties and class actions to recover from judges, courts, and judiciaries filing fees paid by parties as consideration for 'justice services'(OL2:607) offered by the judges although the latter knew that it was mathematically(OL2:608§A; 457§D) impossible for them to deliver those services to all filed cases; so the judges committed false advertisement and fraud in the inducement to the formation of service contracts, and thereafter breach of contract by having their court and law clerks perfunctorily dispose of cases by filling out "dumping forms"(OL2:608 ¶ 5);
- d. suits by clients to recover from their lawyers attorneys' fees charged for prosecuting cases that the lawyers knew or should have known(jur:90§§b, c) the judges did not have the manpower to deliver, or the need or the incentive to deal with personally, whereby the lawyers committed fraud by entering with their clients into illusory contracts that could not obtain the sought-for 'justice services'; and
- e. suits in the public interest to recover the public funds paid to judges who have failed to earn their salaries by routinely not putting in an honest day's work, e.g., closing their courts before 5:00 p.m., thus committing fraud on the public and inflicting injury in fact on the parties who have been denied justice through its delay(cf. OL2:571¶24a);

154. how parties can join forces to combine and search their documents for communality points (OL:274-280; 304-307) that permit the detection of patterns of abuse by one or more judges, which patterns the parties can use to persuade journalists to investigate their claims of abuse;

155. the development of my website Judicial Discipline Reform at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>, which as of April 28, 2022, had **43,880+** subscribers, into:

- a. a **clearinghouse** for complaints against judges uploaded by the public;
- b. a **research center** for professionals and parties(OL2:575) to search documents for the most

persuasive evidence of abuse: patterns of abuse by the same judge presiding over their cases, the judges of the same court, and the judges of a judiciary; and

- c. the **showroom and shopping portal** of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture ([jur:119§§1-4](#)). It can be the precursor of the institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy attached to a top university or established by a consortium of media outlets and academic institutions([jur:130§5](#));

156. a tour of presentations([OL:197§G](#)) by me sponsored by you on:

- a. judges' abuse([jur:5§3](#); [OL:154 ¶ 3](#));
- b. development of software to conduct fraud and forensic accounting([OL:42, 60](#)); and to perform thanks to artificial intelligence a novel type of statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of judges' decisions and other writings([jur:131§b](#)) to detect bias and disregard of the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law;
- c. promoting the participation of the audience in the investigation([OL:115](#)) into judges' abuse; and their development of local chapters of investigators/researchers that coalesce into a Tea Party-like single issue, civic movement([jur:164§9](#)) for holding judges accountable and liable to their victims: *the People's Sunrise*([OL:201§J](#));
- d. announcement of a Continuing Legal Education course, a webinar, a seminar, and a writing contest([*>ddc:1](#)), which can turn the audience into clients and followers;

157. a multimedia, multidisciplinary public conference([jur:97§1](#); [*>dcc:13§C](#)) on judges' abuses held at a top university([OL2:452](#)) to pioneer the reporting thereon in our country and abroad;

158. the call of the constitutional convention([OL:136§3](#)) that 34 states have petitioned Congress to convene since April 2, 2014, satisfying the amending provisions of the [Constitution](#), Article V.

C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing

1. Treatises

159. **Start your research here to gain an overview of the subject and proceed to the ever more specific:**

<https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Legal-Encyclopedias/American-Jurisprudence-2d/p/100027544>, covering state and federal, civil and criminal, substantive and procedural law

160. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3dFederal%3bsort%3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction

161. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3dFederal%3bq2%3dCriminal%2bLaw%2band%2bProcedure%3bsort%3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction%3bx2%3dPracticeArea

2. Law reviews and journals

162. Gain a narrower and more specialized understanding of particular topics;

<https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Law-Reviews-and-Journals/Law-Reviews--Journals-Westlaw-PROtrade/p/104937407>

3. U.S. Constitution

163. U.S. Constitution, Preamble: “*We the People* of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice”; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf
164. U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section. 2. The President...shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf

4. U.S. Code (compilation of all federal, as opposed to state, laws)

165. <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; cf. **Legal Information Institute** (LII) of Cornell Law School; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/>
166. E.g., US Code, Title 11 (11 USC), Bankruptcy Code; *id.* ; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bankruptcy_Code.pdf
167. E.g., US Code, Title 18 (18 USC), Criminal Code, containing all federal criminal laws; *id.*; with bookmarks at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_Criminal_Code.pdf

5. The law organizing the Federal Judiciary

168. U.S. Code, Title 28 (28 USC), The Judicial Code; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Judicial_Code.pdf

6. Federal rules of procedure applicable in all federal courts

169. U.S. Code, Title 11, Appendix (11 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Bankruptcy** Procedure; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bankruptcy_Rules.pdf
170. U.S. Code, Title 18, Appendix (18 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Criminal** Procedure; *id.*; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_Criminal_Rules.pdf
171. U.S. Code, Title 28, Appendix (28 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Civil and Appellate** Procedure and **Evidence**; *id.*; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Civ_App_Evi_Rules.pdf
172. Cf., <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/Federal-Civil-Judicial-Procedure-and-Rules-2021-revised-ed/p/106721176?trkcode=recsrpl&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs>
173. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules and Commentary, 2021 ed.; Steven S. Gensler and Lumen N. Mulligan; <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/Federal-Rules-of-Civil-Procedure-Rules-and-Commentary-2021-ed/p/106676872?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs>
174. Federal Civil Rules Handbook, 2022 ed.; Steven Baicker-McKee and William M. Janssen; <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Court-Rules/Federal-Civil-Rules-Handbook-2022-ed/p/106744906?trkcode=recrserp&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs>
175. For the rules of the Supreme Court, see subsection 12 *infra*.

7. Rules of procedure specific to each federal court

176. E.g. Local rules and internal operating procedure of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit;

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:# up to OL:393 App.6:11

https://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/clerk/case_filing/rules/rules_home.html

8. Code of Federal Regulations

177. Regulations adopted by the federal administrative agencies that implement and enforce the applicable law;
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/cfr/>

9. Bills pending (in committees and on the floor of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives)

178. https://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/b_three_sections_with_teasers/active_leg_page.htm
179. <https://www.house.gov/legislative-activity>

10. Some federal laws of particular interest

180. The **Ethics** in Government Act of 1978, Appendix to 5 USC;
<https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_in_Government.pdf
181. Duty to report abuse, **18 USC §3057**; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3057>
182. Circuit justices, **28 USC 42**
183. bill S.1873, passed on October 30, 1979, and HR 7974, passed on September 15, 1980, entitled The Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; Congressional Record, September 30, 1980; 28086; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Jud_Councils_Reform_bill_30sep80.pdf (see also [jur:159²⁸⁰](#))
184. The Reform part of the bill included a provision for opening the meetings of the judicial councils, but was excluded from the version that was adopted; 28 U.S.C. §332(d)(1), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331-335_Conf_Councils.pdf (see also [jur:75¹⁴⁸](#))
185. **Judicial Conduct** and Disability Act of 1980; (**28 USC §§351-364**); <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf> (see also [jur:24^{18a}](#)), setting forth a procedure for anybody to file a complaint about a federal judge with the chief circuit judge where the complained-about judge sits
186. **Rules for Processing** Judicial Conduct and Disability Complaints; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-conduct-disability>
187. https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_11 (duties of lawyers and pro ses who sign papers and make representations to the court; sanctions for non-compliance)
188. **Ethics** in Government Act of 1978; 5 U.S.C. Appendix; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>
189. **Racketeer Influenced** and Corrupt Organizations Act(**RICO**); 18 U.S.C. §§1961 to 1968;
<https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>
190. **Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act**; 50 U.S.C §§1801-1885c;
<https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/50usc_FISA.pdf

11. U.S. Supreme Court cases, rules of procedure, and case statistics

191. <https://www.supremecourt.gov/>
192. https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/rules_guidance.aspx

193. <https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2020year-endreport.pdf> of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who discusses the key statistics on federal cases
194. Cf. Workload of the Courts, Appendix to the Year-end Report of the Chief Justice; <https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2020year-endreport.pdf>
195. Table 1

Federal cases disposed of or terminated in the fiscal year to September 30, 2020		
Supreme Court		69
Courts of appeals (12 regional circuit courts)	48,300	
Federal circuit	1,568	
94 District courts (civil cases)	271,256	
94 District courts (criminal cases)	58,589	
90 Bankruptcy courts	721,251	
U.S. Court of International Trade	631	
U.S. Court of Federal Claims	1,742	
Totals		1,103,337

12. Cases in the lower federal courts

223. Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF); <https://www.uscourts.gov/court-records/electronic-filing-cmecf>
224. Cf. <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Statutes/c/20196>
225. Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER); <https://pacer.uscourts.gov/>
226. To find the website of each federal court, where its cases are posted go to <https://www.uscourts.gov/federal-court-finder/search>

13. Forms

227. E.g., District Courts—Civil (Vols. 2-4A, West's® Federal Forms); <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/District-CourtsmdashCivil-Vols-2-4A-Westsreg-Federal-Forms/p/100001667>
228. Bankruptcy Courts (Vols. 6-6C, West's® Federal Forms); <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/Bankruptcy-Courts-Vols-6-6C-Wests174-Federal-Forms/p/100001669>

14. Judicial Conference of the U.S. (the highest policy-making and disciplinary body of the Federal Judiciary)

229. 28 USC §331. Judicial Conference; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>
230. <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference>, which contains a list of its 20 committees
231. The Chief Justice appoints the members of the Judicial Conference committees;

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:# up to OL:393 App.6:13

<https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference/about-judicial-conference>

232. Reports of the Judicial Conference's biannual meetings, <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/reports-proceedings-judicial-conference-us>
233. Regulations on judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports, <https://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/judiciary-policies/ethics-policies/financial-disclosure-report-regulations>

15. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (federal, as opposed to state, courts)

234. **Administrative Office** of the U.S. Courts (AO); <https://www.uscourts.gov/>
235. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; (**28 USC §§601-613**); <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf>
236. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports>
237. Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, filed with Congress as a public document(28 USC §604(a)(3-4)); the Director is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court(§601); <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/directors-annual-report>
238. https://www.uscourts.gov/news/2022/03/15/judiciary-releases-annual-report-and-judicial-business-2021?utm_campaign=usc-news&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery
239. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020>
240. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-facts-and-figures>
241. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf
242. Table 2

Number of federal judicial officers			
https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020			
Categories of federal judicial officers	30sep18	30sep19	30sep20
Supreme Court justices	9	9	9
circuit judges	166	175	179
senior circuit judges (semi-retired)	96	100	99
district judges <i>id.</i>	562	585	621
senior district judges	412	423	419
bankruptcy judges (including recalled judges)	350	344	334
magistrates (including recalled judges)	664	671	680
Totals	2259	2307	2341

284. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020-tables>; and
285. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/annual-report-2019>

286. <https://www.uscourts.gov/judicial-business-2019-tables>
287. AO's 1997-2019 judicial business reports, containing the statistics on complaints about federal judges in Table S-22(28 USC §604(h)(2)); <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-business-united-states-courts>
288. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2019j>
289. Judicial misconduct procedure, e.g., in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; <https://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/home.nsf/Content/Judicial+Misconduct>
290. <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/court-appeals-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>

16. Federal Judicial Center (for research; and education of judges)

291. <https://www.fjc.gov>
292. List of the 8 impeached federal judges since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789; <https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/impeachments-federal-judges>

17. Other federal entities and people

293. White House press release of April 9, 2021, “**President Biden to Sign Executive Order Creating the Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States**”; <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/09/president-biden-to-sign-executive-order-creating-the-presidential-commission-on-the-supreme-court-of-the-united-states/>
294. Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States (PCSCOTUS): Commission charge and public comment policy; 14 June 2021; <https://www.regulations.gov/document/PCSCOTUS-2021-0001-0003/comment>
295. Office of **Professional Responsibility** of the U.S. Department of Justice; <https://www.justice.gov/opr>
296. Judges’ annual mandatory **financial disclosure reports**, collected by, and downloadable from, JudicialWatch.org; <https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/financial-disclosure/>
297. <https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt>

18. United States Postal Service

298. <https://facts.usps.com/#:~:text=For%2055%20cents%2C%20anyone%20can%20send%20a%20letter%2C,mail%20pieces%20each%20day.%20Zero%20tax%20dollars%20used>

19. Sources of state legal authority

a. Treatises

299. E.g., <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231>

b. State constitution and laws

300. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/law-books/jurisdictions?gclid=EAlaIqobChMImbuX1sHh8gIVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgl0nfD_BwE&searchid=TRPPCSOL/Google/PrintUS_PP_Law-Books_Main_Search_Brand-Phrase_US/TRLegalBooks-Phrase&chl=ppc&cid=9015549&sfdccampaignid=7014000000vZOgQAM&ef_id=EAlaIqobChMImbuX1sH

h8glVh9zlCh0mTgt-
EAAYASACEgl0nfD_BwE:G:s&s_kwcid=AL!7944!3!440994957489!p!!g!!thomson%20reuters%20legal%20
books

301. Search for a compilation of all state codes, laws, rules, and regulations; e.g., [McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated](#)® (Annotated Statute & Code Series);
<https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=consolidated+laws+of+new+york>

c. Uniform laws (the product of agreements among the states)

302. Uniform Laws Annotated; <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/p/100028543>
303. Uniform Commercial Code; <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/Uniform-Commercial-Code-2020-2021-ed/p/106675446?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs>

d. Restatement of laws

304. <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=restatement+of+laws>

e. Rules of procedure applicable in all the courts of a state

305. E.g., [McKinney's New York Civil Practice Law and Rules](#), 2020 ed.;
<https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/New-York/c/20075>

1) Rules of the specific court where a brief is being filed; e.g.,
in New York; <https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/index.shtml>

306. Rules of the Chief Judge, <http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefjudge/index.shtml>, of the Court of Appeals, <https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/courtofAppeals.shtml>, the highest NY State court (#1- to 81)
307. Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge (#100 to 154),
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/index.shtml>
308. Uniform Rules of the New York State trial courts (#200 to 221),
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/trialcourts/index.shtml>; e.g., the supreme and the county courts;
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/trialcourts/202.shtml>.
- a. Rules of the First Department Supreme Court [of four departments], which in NY is a trial court;
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/supctmanh/Commencement-of-Cases-2.shtml>
- b. There are uniform rules (#205 to 221) for specialized courts, e.g., family and surrogate, capital cases, and particular activities, e.g., jury selection, depositions
309. Joint Rules of the Departments of the Appellate Division (partial: 22 NYCRR Parts 1200-1400);
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/jointappellate/index.shtml>
- a. Rules of the Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; <https://nycourts.gov/courts/AD1/Practice&Procedures/index.shtml>
310. Each court may have supplementary rules of its own as well as rules of specific judges...so much for a New York State *Unified* Court System.

f. Regulations of the state administrative agencies

311. Go to the state's department of state; Google the state administrative agency; or search for a compilation of the state codes, laws, rules, and regulations
312. E.g., <https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Index?bhcp=1&transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29>
313. E.g., <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/New-York-Codes-Rules-and-Regulations-NYCRR/p/100019553>

g. Bills pending in the state legislature

314. E.g. <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation>

h. State cases

315. For information on state cases Google the highest court in the state, which may have a state court locator or a "Links of interest"; otherwise, Google the lower state court in question, which may have a website and post its cases to it; e.g., <https://nycourts.gov/courts/>
316. E.g., Court of Appeals of the State of New York (the highest court in New York State), <https://www.nycourts.gov/ctapps/index.htm>
317. E.g., <https://nycourts.gov/courts/cts-NYC-SUPREME.shtml> (the supreme courts in NYS are trial courts)
318. E.g., Supreme Court for the County of New York (Manhattan and Bronx) <http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/supctmanh/index.shtml>

i. Forms

319. E.g., Domestic Relations (Volume 7, West's Legal Forms); <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/Domestic-Relations-Vol-7-Westsreg-Legal-Forms/p/100001671>

j. Cases from the Federal Judiciary and from other states

20. Entities representing state courts and compiling their statistics

320. Conference of **Chief Justices** of the states; <https://ccj.ncsc.org>
321. National Center for State Courts; www.ncsc.org/services-and-experts/areas-of-expertise/court-statistics
322. Court Statistics Project; <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics> <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics>
323. Conference of State Court **Administrators** (COSCA); <https://cosca.ncsc.org>
324. National Association for Court **Management** (NACM); <https://nacmnet.org>
325. National Conference of Appellate **Court Clerks** (NACCC); www.appellatecourtclerks.org
326. Number of cases filed in state courts **annually**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/num_state_cases_07.pdf

21. Rules and codes of conduct for judges and lawyers

327. Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united->

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:# up to OL:393 App.6:17

states-judges

328. American Bar Association Model **Rules** of Professional Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_rules_of_professional_conduct/model_rules_of_professional_conduct_table_of_contents/
329. American Bar Association Model **Code** of Judicial Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_code_of_judicial_conduct/
330. New York Rules of Professional Conduct; <https://nysba.org/attorney-resources/professional-standards/>

22. Reports by media outlets and VIPs that have exposed judges

a. Reports exposing judges

331. The Teflon Robe; Michael Berens and John Shiffman; Thomson Reuters:
- Part 1, 30jun20; <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-misconduct/>
 - Part 2, 9july20; <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-deals/>
 - Part 3, 14juy21; <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-commissions/>
 - <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-judges-commissions-snapshot-idUSKCN24F1E4>
 - 30jun20; <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-methodology-qanda/>
 - <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-data/>
332. In the secret courts of Massachusetts – A Globe Spotlight report; Jenn Abelson, Nicole Dungca, and Todd Wallack; edited by Patricia Wen; The Boston Globe; 30sep18
- <https://apps.bostonglobe.com/spotlight/secret-courts/>
333. *The Wall Street Journal*; **James.Grimaldi@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/james-v-grimaldi>; **Coulter.Jones@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/coulter-jones>; reach Mr. Jones at 212-416-3778; **Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/joe-palazzolo>
- 131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest; https://www.wsj.com/articles/131-federal-judges-broke-the-law-by-hearing-cases-where-they-had-a-financial-interest-11632834421?fbclid=IwAR17veisSouOtQJdrn4VM9Ssvk_JYFqCY-Foselbnkb1SsNx2ia1Fji1GAQ; 28sep21; updated under the title "Federal Judges Heard Cases Despite a Financial Interest"; 29sep21; https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-the-journal-found-judges-violations-of-law-on-conflicts-11632833775?mod=Searchresults_pos11&page=1
 - Texas Judge Leads Tally of Cases With Financial Conflicts --- Gilstrap didn't recuse in 138 suits involving firms in which he or his wife had an interest; 30sep21
 - Judges or Their Brokers Bought And Sold Stocks of Litigants --- 61 report trades made while they oversaw suits involving the companies; 16oct21
 - U.S. News: Bill Would Toughen Stock-Trading Rules for Federal Judges; 26oct21
 - Hidden Interests - Federal Judge Files Recusal Notices in 138 Cases After WSJ Queries. Rodney Gilstrap initially argued he didn't violate financial-conflicts law; 2nov21
 - U.S. News: Judge Acknowledges Possible Recusal Errors; 3nov21

g. U.S. News: Bill on Judge Disclosures Passes House Panel; 18nov21

h. U.S. News: Bill Gains To Speed Disclosure by Judges; 2dec21

334. House panel to explore impeachment, judicial ethics in wake of Ginni Thomas texts; Emily Brooks; *The Hill*; April 2, 2022; https://thehill.com/news/house/3466200-house-panel-to-explore-impeachment-judicial-ethics-in-wake-of-ginni-thomas-texts/?email=dcd9182650c7057d9562f94b9683d2cb21956491&email=196e19bbfcd79590d53fee9f4e29783&emailb=3ec1a5012e1dfb515ec80cc7ab0f7d18aedc7608c79a990da27e4e0908e91fd4&utm_source=Social&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=04.26.22%20RZ%20The%20Hill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alerts
335. Senator Elizabeth Warren's "I have a plan for the Federal Judiciary too"; <https://elizabethwarren.com/plans/restore-trust?source=soc-WB-ew-tw-ro>
336. Several of the above-listed reports are collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/financially_conflicted_judges.pdf

b. Reports with leads and methodology useful for investigating judges

337. Pandora Papers; International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, Washington, D.C.; 3oct21; <https://www.icij.org/investigations/pandora-papers/>

23. Journalists and media outlets

338. CBS news anchor Norah O'Donnell interviews Candidate Joe Biden on October 22, 2020, on 'packing the Supreme Court'; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enEzm-QL5RY>
339. *Biden's court-reform commission hears from experts on term limits and judicial review*; Mitchell Jagodinski; SCOTUSblog (July 1, 2021, 8:45 AM); <https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/07/bidens-court-reform-commission-hears-from-experts-on-term-limits-and-judicial-review/>
340. **The Associated Press**; <https://www.ap.org/about/>

24. Entities accrediting educational institutions (and serving as portals to them)

341. (**journalism** schools) <http://www.acejmc.org/accreditation-reviews/accredited-programs/accreditedreaccredited/>
342. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/
343. (**business** schools) <https://acbsp.org/page/contact-event>
344. https://www.academia.edu/upgrade?feature=searchm&stm_copy=a+thesis+chapter&trigger=stm; consortium of 16,941+ universities to enable the storage and retrieval of professional articles and reports)

25. Law book publishers

345. <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/law-books>
346. <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/support#contact>
347. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/New-York/c/20075?elq_mid=23169&elq_cid=15386188&elq_ename=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1RE

MNYTitles_em1_20201209&cid=9030215&email=drrcordero%40judicial-discipline-reform.org&sfdccampaignid=7014O000000vZOgQAM&campaignCode=&chl=Em&utm_medium=email&utm_source=eloqua&utm_campaign=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_20201209&utm_content=9030215

348. <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/home.page>

26. Other private entities and people

349. American Association of **University Professors**, <https://www.aaup.org/report/statement-professional-ethics>

350. American Association of Retired People; <https://press.aarp.org/?intcmp=FTR-LINKS-PRO-PRESS2-EWHERE>

351. Judicial Watch, <https://www.judicialwatch.org>

a. Judicial Watch's repository of judges' financial disclosure reports,

<https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/financial-disclosure/>

b. Judicial Watch representing former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson in her suit against the U.S. Department of Justice for hacking her office and home computers, for which she is demanding \$35 million in damages; <https://www.judicialwatch.org/cases/sharyl-attkisson-judicial-watch-v-u-s-department-justice-no114-cv-01944/>

352.

Appendix 7

**Two blocs of email addresses of
the members of the Biden Commission for the reform of the Supreme Court[‡]; and
journalists, students, and professors to interest them in holding
UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS,
to be placed in the To: and cc: boxes of your email containing
your story of judges' abuse of power and financial criminality[♦]**

To: [commissioners]

dana.fowler@pscscotus.gov, info@pscscotus.gov, staff@pscscotus.gov,
cristina.rodriquez@yale.edu, robert.bauer@nyu.edu, baude@uchicago.edu,
kandrias@law.columbia.edu, jack.balkin@yale.edu, madams@yu.edu,
charles@law.duke.edu, acrespo@law.harvard.edu, wdellinger@omm.com,
ecb95@law.rutgers.edu, justin.driver@yale.edu, rfallon@law.harvard.edu,
heather.k.gerken@yale.edu, tgrove@law.ua.edu, ngertner@harvard.edu,
tgriffith@law.harvard.edu, levi@law.duke.edu, tribe@law.harvard.edu,
jgoldsmith@law.harvard.edu, cnelson@law.virginia.edu, rick.pildes@nyu.edu,
bhuang@law.columbia.edu, awhite36@gmu.edu, mkang@northwestern.edu,
mramsey@SanDiego.edu, ojohns@law.columbia.edu, lacroix@uchicago.edu,
lemos@law.duke.edu, trevor.morrison@nyu.edu, krooseve@law.upenn.edu,
bross@law.virginia.edu, d-strauss@uchicago.edu, kewhitt@princeton.edu,
michael.waldman@nyu.edu, caroline.fredrickson@georgetown.edu,
development@naacpldf.org, Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net,

cc: [journalists and academics]

john.shiffman@thomsonreuters.com, michael.berens@thomsonreuters.com,
James.Grimaldi@wsj.com, Coulter.Jones@wsj.com, Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com,
contact@icij.org, fshiel@icij.org, investigations@icij.org, newstip@globe.com,
insiders@icij.org, tips@thomsonreuters.com, contact@go.reuters.com,
tips@publicintegrity.org, blake.morrison@thomsonreuters.com, gryle@icij.org,
ginger.thompson@propublica.org, andrea@americanthinker.com,
marketresearch.thomsonreuters@thomsonreuters.com, drew@americanthinker.com,
help@washpost.com, patricia.wen@globe.com, brian.mcgrory@globe.com,
spotlight@globe.com, charles.ornstein@propublica.org, tracy.weber@propublica.org,
Thehill@email.thehill.com, newsletters@abovethelaw.com, tips@propublica.org,
mderienzo@publicintegrity.org, watchdog@publicintegrity.com,
emily.holden@theguardian.com, tips@latimes.com, ryan.grim@theintercept.com,
info@AP.org, corderoric@yahoo.com, mcnulaj@nytimes.com, MCoyle@alm.com,
communication@lexisnexis.com, inytletters@nytimes.com, info@mail.huffpost.com,
aturturro@alm.com, support@washposthelp.zendesk.com, Opencourt@cnn.com,
letters@nytimes.com, Matt.Rocheleau@globe.com, oped@nytimes.com,
wpmagazine@washpost.com, hello@propublica.org,
Jaimi.Dowdell@thomsonreuters.com, letters@washpost.com, Evan.Allen@globe.com,
Vernal.Coleman@globe.com, Brendan.McCarthy@globe.com, national@washpost.com,
colorofmoney@washpost.com, email@washingtonpost.com, oped@washpost.com,

[‡] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Biden_ScT_reform_Commission.pdf

[♦] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_join_demand_for_compensation_from_judges.pdf

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