

June 17, 2021

**Writing your story of abuse by judges in up to 500 words
by applying the two-phase method; and using it for
demanding that the Biden Commission on Supreme Court reform
hear your testimony at its “public meetings”; and
asking universities and the media,
such as the news agencies Reuters and The Boston Globe,
to let the national public hear you by holding the proposed
UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS**

A. Telling your story at the most opportune time: when people want to hear it

1. This article lays out a two-phase method for you to write in up to 500 words the story of the abuse of power by judges that you have suffered or witnessed.
2. Your effort in writing your story will pay off, for you will be doing so at the most opportune time: when the public, journalists, universities, and even many politicians want to hear about those stories in the context of what will soon dominate the national debate: the Commission [nominated](#) by President Biden on April 9, 2021, to study [ways of reforming](#) the Supreme Court; and the desire attributed to him and his party “to pack the Supreme Court”, that is, to increase the number of justices from 9 to 15 and reduce their life-appointment to a term of years.

B. Composing an informative and brief story to be read, heard, and investigated

3. You want to tell the national public your story of judges’ abuse of power and make the public share your outrage at it. You also want your story to be investigated by journalists.
4. But nobody is going to read the scores, never mind hundreds, of pages generated by your case in court to figure out what your story is all about.
5. Moreover, at a hearing you will have only 5 minutes to tell your story...a rambling account will not hold the attention of the audience even that long.
6. In addition, journalists will not investigate a story that is confusing and missing key pieces of information so that it fails to pique their curiosity and makes them feel that it would not interest their own audience.
7. Therefore, you will benefit from applying the method set forth below for writing an informative and brief story. You will use it to rehearse your oral delivery of it at a hearing.

C. Not a professionally written story, but written after doing one’s homework

8. Research your own documents and cite them so that your story is accurate and verifiable.
9. Write a story that is significant to the audience: You are not writing a diary for your private reading. You are writing a story to be read by others, your audience. Organize it chronologically so that it can be easily followed by people who are totally unfamiliar with you and it.
10. Highlight the most outrageous events and avoid getting bogged down in details unimportant to the story even if they are important to you. After reading it, your audience should be able to exclaim: ‘The judge in this story did A, B, and C. How outrageous!’
11. Edit your writing to make it as grammatically correct as you can so that the audience’s attention is

concentrated on your story without grammatical mistakes distracting it and reflecting poorly on your degree of education and attention to detail.

12. Your objectives are clear: Your accurate and verifiable story earns you the respect and trust of your audience. Its significance to them earns you their gratitude. All this may makes you attain your most important objective: your audience's action in support of your cause.
13. Your audience's support will be more likely and stronger if you apply to the writing of your story a principle of strategic thinking: "People never listen so attentively and react so positively as when they listen to avoid harm to themselves and their loved ones."
14. Make your audience feel that the abuse by judges that you suffered or witnessed can happen to them too. They can fall prey to the abusers. "No! That is unacceptable. That is outrageous! I must support this victim to end this abuse before it gets me!"

D. You need intermediaries to bring your story to the national public

15. That must be the reaction of your ultimate audience: the national public. Only that public, informed about, and outraged at, judges' unaccountability and riskless abuse of power, can force the reform not only of the Supreme Court, but also the lower federal court and even the state courts. Your story alone will not attain that objective, but it must contribute to attaining it.
16. To tell your story to the national public you need the Biden Commission as well as journalists and universities to become interested in it and let you use their means for publicizing it.
17. So, it is shortsighted and counterproductive to disparage the media. They are not your enemies. They are your loudspeakers. They do not form a monolithic entity. There are thousands of media outlets and tens of thousands of journalists. Not all of them have the same point of view, means, or standing: *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* do not behave the same way as a new outfit with a handful of journalists trying to breakthrough in the world of digital investigations.
18. Yet, they share a common interest: their commercial and reputational advancement. In addition, they can pick and choose among the scores of millions of people who have been abused by judges. You need journalists more than they need you. Treat all of them with respect. That is required by ethical considerations, professional standards, and strategic thinking.

E. Advice on story writing tested and applied successfully

19. I have applied the advice given here to produce my three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries. The study rests on professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking. It is titled and downloadable thus:

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

20. This article is also posted to my website **Judicial Discipline Reform** at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>. It and similar ones have attracted so many webvisitors and the latter have reacted to them so positively that **38,833+** have become subscribers to it as of June 25, 2021 (Appendix 3).
 - a. How many law firms, never mind lawyers, do you know who have a website with so many subscribers?
 - b. You can join the subscribers thus: go to <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org> <left

panel ↓Register or + New or Users >Add New.

F. The two-phase writing method

1. In phase one, use your unrestrained creative spirit to draft your story

21. In the end you want to produce a story that flows smoothly into your audience's mind and that is accurate, significant, and verifiable. But at the beginning, there is the big bang of story creation: The story bursts out of your mind chaotically onto a computer page (or paper). Anything makes its way out. Nothing is subjected to critical thought controls. If it pops up, jot it down.
22. Sit at your computer and write on a word processing page whatever word, term, or phrase identifies a person, event, place, document, thing, idea, concept, etc., apparently associated with your story. They are your story's informational *dots*. Each opens a crack in your mind and lets other escape.
 - a. You are not yet trying to write grammatically correct and complete sentences. You only want to get started telling your story. Blur out anything and everything onto the page.
 - b. Let your stream of consciousness bubble out unrestrained by your thinking mind so that it sprinkles *dots* of your story all over the page. As related words, terms, and phrases flow out of your mind, keep adding them to or between the other dots on the page.
 - c. Widen and multiply the cracks in your mind by asking yourself about your story **the journalists' W-questions**: *What!?* Who? Where? When? How? Why? What now?
 - d. Keep asking of every word, term, phrase, and sentence concerning an event: "**then what** happened?...and **then what** did they say?...and **then what** did I do?...and **then...**?" They are alive in your mind. They can hear and answer you. They can even ask you questions.
 - e. If informational *dots* or you ask questions that you cannot answer right away, only jot them down. Do not interrupt the fireworks of dots. Let it rip! Enjoy. Search for answers and evaluate their significance in phase two. Gradually questions will become more complex:
 - 1) What was the name of the opposing party's attorney?...and her law firm?
 - 2) Did the judge issue an oral order from the bench or did he read one that he had written? Did he cite any law or rule?
 - 3) Why did the judge order me to pay rent because the landlord had fixed the plumbing? I never told him; and the landlord never filed an answer! So how did the judge know? Did she confuse me with another tenant? How many times has this landlord or his lawyer appeared before this judge?...Mmm. I'll have to look into this later on.
23. When you have about ten informational *dots*, move them up and down in a rough chronological order of appearance in your story. As you do so, add to them any other words, terms, and phrases that enlarge their meaning, identify them more narrowly, or should be inserted between them.
 - a. Keep reading the *dots*, even aloud. Put them in a jingle, make them rhyme even if they make no sense...and they will come alive!, dancing in your mind and inviting to dance other words, terms, and phrases that are also dots. Let them jump onto the stage of your page.
 - b. Something like sentences will begin to appear. Keep ordering them chronologically and inserting more *dots* between them or enlarging them with details.
 - c. Painting by numbers, using stars to draw a constellation, you are *connecting the dots* into

the sketch of a figure. It seems to be telling a story...your story! You can do this. You did it! *You are telling your story!*

24. Use a 'balancing test' to compare the *dots*' weight of outrageousness for the story to make sense and be significant to them: the ones who do not know you or your story. Remove to another page dots that feel of 'lighter' significance. You are starting to recognize a hierarchy among the dots. That will help you stay within the 500-word limit. Combine the dots into rough sentences.
25. HOURS later you will feel that you have told your story from beginning to end. Let it sit for a day. You are not done, not even close: You only wrote your first draft. *But you did!*

2. In phase two, use your critical judgment to edit your story

26. Come back to your draft and read it through. Only thereafter start moving around and connecting the sentences in a way that will make sense to a person who does not know anything about it.
27. Avoid confusing your audience: Use the same word to refer to the same person, idea, event, object, etc. Double check your dates; the names of places, people, and their titles. Make sure who said what to whom. Do not trust your memory. Case and other documents. Research the law to provide citations. Journalists will check them and you must ensure that they can verify them. Be accurate.
28. Right now you are writing for an audience of journalists. They are knowledgeable, critical, and demanding. But they do not know anything about your story. Do not assume that they can fill in the details that you left out that are necessary for your story to make sense to them.
29. Try to the best of your ability to tell them a story that persuades them of the outrageousness of unaccountable judges' riskless abuse of power. But do not be melodramatic; do not exaggerate.
30. Never make up details. Always make a clear distinction between facts, opinion, and impressions. Admit that you do not know what you do not know. You may be able to tell a lie as to a dot here or there. But journalists look at the whole picture and realize how false dots do not fit in. Lie-ridden mouths are not invited to tell their story. Even if you did not intend to provide false details, as when lying, but your details are incorrect for failure to check them against documents and other sources, you become an unreliable storyteller. You lose credibility. Never compromise it.
31. Self-editing means revising and rewriting your draft story; and correcting your grammar and the position of paragraphs, sentences, and clauses. It will take longer than drafting it: Dots were connected into a sketch. Now you are painting the sketch with the colors of accuracy, verifiability, and significance that reveal the outrageousness of the abuse of power of the judges in your story.

a. What to omit

32. Abstain from outbursts intended to elicit pity and appeal for commiseration. Do not appear emotionally fragile, unstable, or hypersensitive. Do not come across as a basket case.
33. Do not dilute your story's significance with trivial details and petty grievances. A barrage of charges betrays incapacity to identify what is legally relevant. Do not diminish the credibility of your story with unfounded accusations, speculation, and extravagant claims. Trying to turn your experience into a nightmare does not make for a serious story; you are not scripting a horror movie.
34. Do not impair your story's verifiability by making unprovable claims. Fantasy allegations make your story a fairy tale. Let independent investigators reveal what coming from a party –and as such biased toward her side of the story– sounds preposterous. Turn 'reality that is stranger than fiction' into a question that becomes a lead for investigative journalists:

- a. Did the judge put his kids on food stamps although he earns a judges' salary?!
 - b. Did he have his niece hired by the winning party to have her pay his gambling debts?
 - c. Does he tell his law clerks that if at the end of their clerkship when they search for a job they want him to write them a glowing letter of recommendation, which can earn them a substantial sign-up bonus from the hiring employer, they have to decide the cases assigned to him and write the decisions, which explains why the style of the decisions signed by him is so oddly different every year after the start of the new clerkship?
35. Also leave out anything on which honest people can reasonably hold different opinions. It falls within the judges' wide margin of discretion. Your opinion is not entitled to more credibility than the judges', especially since you are not a lawyer, but rather a biased party, as all parties are.

b. What to include

36. Focus on the judges' violation of criminal law, which their fellow judges will not want to appear defending, lest they dirty their own image: e.g., denial of due process and equal protection of the law; conflict of interests; abuse of public office and confidential information for **self-enrichment**; bribery; **bankruptcy** fraud, **concealment** of assets, tax evasion, and money laundering; **interception** of people's mail and emails to detect and suppress those critical of judges; disregard of rules of **conduct**; cronyism; cover-up; ethnic, racial, socio-economic, gender, or religious bias; physical or sexual abuse; arbitrariness; and what offends the common sense of decency and propriety.
37. Provide pieces of information, e.g., names and dates, that can be treated as data: They can be scanned into a database to find the most convincing type of evidence: patterns of abuse by judges and their cronies, formed by their recurrence in the stories separately provided by different people.
38. Let your story sit for a day or two. Come back to it for another phase-two session. You are writing your story to tell it first to journalists; and if it passes muster, they will bring it to the national public. Eventually it will be the basis for your claim for **compensation**. What you say now binds you later on. Do what it takes to get your story right. It must be accurate, verifiable, and significant.

G. Title, subtitle, and theme of the story

39. After writing your story, you will recognize a theme running through it. Turn it into the title that expresses the nature of your story and its main takeaway.
40. In general, the theme of your story and that of the other witnesses is "judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse of power". In particular, emphasize, whether in the title and certainly throughout the story, the judges' three most outrageous acts. "If the most cannot do it, the lesser need not try." There follow sample titles that summarize their respective story in a sentence:

How a judge failed to recuse himself from a case where he approved the foreclosure on an apartment building, the eviction of all the tenants, and its conversion into an office building by a development company in which he is a shareholder

How a judge once more declared another wealthy senior citizen incompetent and appointed as her guardian a person to whom he regularly entrusts guardianships, who squeezed every penny from her, and then dumped her onto the state welfare system as an indigent

How a bankruptcy judge allowed the same bankruptcy trustee to hold yet another unannounced auction where only one and the same bidder showed up, bought the debtor's assets for pennies on the dollar, flipped them, and made a killing...
leaving me as the financial corpse

Bonfire of integrity at the penthouse: Judges attending a judicial conference boasted about how they cut corners on the law, use parties' information to enrich themselves and their partners, and have clerks fudge documents; and were overheard by the apparently invisible waiters and waitresses serving them, who reported them to their chief circuit judge; and although the chief deemed their reports complaints, she dismissed them without the waiters and waitresses ever being interviewed as part of any investigation

H. Additional information in links embedded in text and as endnotes

41. It is assumed that you will email your story. Attachments to them are risky because when opened they can release a virus into the recipient's computer. As a result, some email computers (servers) do not accept for delivery emails with attachments. Do not send them.
42. Instead, turn a reference to a person, event, place, document, etc., into a [linking blue keyword](#), which holds embedded in it a 'hidden', not visible, link to a supporting document: Click on the keyword >in the dropdown menu click on the word Hyperlink >in the box type in the hyperlink >click enter. The keyword should turn [blue](#) indicating that it has an embedded link.
43. Be reasonable: do not mar your story with dozens of [blue words](#). Use your good judgment to identify the documents whose links should be embedded. If readers need more supporting documents, they can ask you for them. Store the linked documents either on your website, DropBox, Google Plus, Academia, or any other cloud storage facility.
44. If need be, you may provide at the end of your story a "List of links to supporting documents". Add a brief description of what the corresponding document deals with.
45. Include in the list the documents of the opposing party and the decisions of the judges in your case. Be fair. Let them 'talk' too. Be helpful: spare journalists and other readers the need to search for those documents, which should be at your fingertips because you received them and should have read them. Do not give the impression that you are hiding the other side of the story or that you are so self-centered and small-minded that you think your story only has one side: yours.

I. Sign and date your story

46. If your address, telephone number, and email address were not stated at the top of your story, state that information at the end of it. Show that you take responsibility for your story.
47. Moreover, your contact information will facilitate getting in touch with you to ask for any needed clarification or additional information.
48. Provide the date when you submit your story. That information is useful, in general, to order documents chronologically and, in particular, to establish your story's currency, i.e., its 'as of date'.

J. Advocates' sessions for article-reading and reciprocal revision of their stories; and checklist and chapters making

49. To make it easier for the members of your organization, friends, relatives, and other Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to read this article I suggest that you get together with them via video conference. Regardless of whether they are in your neighborhood or anywhere else in our country, on that occasion one person at a time can read aloud a section. Then anybody can comment briefly on how it helps to write an accurate, significant, and verifiable story. Thereafter, another person can read the next section and so on.

- a. The emails of other Advocates to whom I send my articles can be found in the To: and cc:

boxes of my emails and [OL2:1140¶28](#).

50. Before submitting your story, share it with all of them.
 - a. A week after the article-reading session, you can hold the reciprocal revision session, where each person can read aloud his or her story in up to 500 words. Thereafter anybody can comment critically on how it was written and its most important contents: what the writer identified as the most outrageous abuse by judges and their cronies.
 - b. All of you will realize that if the story is well written, its most outrageous abuse can be stated in up to 500 words, which will grip everybody's attention; and if it is poorly written, nobody will pay attention to the next 500 words.
 - c. This will be an opportunity for everybody to use group feedback to revise their story and rehearse telling it either at a Commission "public meeting" or an [unprecedented citizens hearing](#). You will only have 500 words and five minutes to tell your story and outrage the national public. Revisions and rehearsals make perfect!
51. A competition for the title of "Protagonist of the Worst Abuse by Judges Ever" or the attitude "My story is more important than you cuz it affects all people" does not improve any story. They are egocentric and wasteful of everybody's effort, goodwill, and time.
52. Cooperate to identify and rephrase, eliminate, or correct what is inaccurate, insignificant, or unverifiable; ambiguous; inconsistent; contradictory; digressive; repetitive; pretentious; self-aggrandizing; defamatory; a poor word choice; trite; in bad taste; foul language, which is impermissible; misspelled; unidiomatic; wrong syntax (word order); ungrammatical; etc.
 - a. To describe the conduct of a judge and then characterize it as abusive, illegal, or unethical is a statement of fact.
 - b. By contrast, to call the judge "a rotten, filthy, bag of..." is disrespectful and gratuitously offensive. It does not inform the audience of anything useful to understand the story except of the caller's lack of objectivity, restraint, and education necessary to distinguish between venting personal anger and frustration, and telling a story in a realistic, vivid, and enlightening way that outrages the audience at the judge rather than at the teller. It is the kind of language that must be avoided or edited out without exception. It plays right into the hands of those who denigrate complainants as "disgruntled losers", uneducated pro se's, and verbal bullies. We, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries, do not want to be lumped together with them, blemished, and dismissed by association.
53. All of you can draw up a "Checklist and Evaluation Form for Stories of Abuse of Power by Judges". It can be used when composing the proposed [Annual Report](#) on Judicial Unaccountability and Abuse of Power in America.
54. Reciprocal revisions will afford you the opportunity to know each other. You and others can form a *chapter of Advocates* who promote in turn the formation of a national apolitical single issue civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation of victims, and reform.

K. Blocs of email addresses where to send your story

55. When you are ready to send your story, copy the bloc of email addresses below and paste it in the corresponding box of your email:

To [for the commissioners of the Biden Commission]:

cristina.rodriiguez@yale.edu, robert.bauer@nyu.edu, kandrias@umich.edu,
jack.balkin@yale.edu, RBauer@perkinscoie.com, baude@uchicago.edu,
madams@yu.edu, charles@law.duke.edu, acrespo@law.harvard.edu,
wdellinger@omm.com, ecb95@law.rutgers.edu, justin.driver@yale.edu,
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cc [for journalists]:

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56. Post the article to social media, such as: Facebook, Youtube, LinkedIn, Instagram, Google Plus, Pinterest, Reddit, Snapchat, WhatsApp

Twitter: Request that the Biden Commission on Supreme Court reform hold public meetings & journalists and universities hold citizens hearings where people can tell their story of judges' abuse of power; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_method_for_writing_your_story.pdf

57. Precede your story with this professional letterhead and introduction (which have 483 words and should give you an idea of the length of your story):

Your name and address,
phone number; email address

The Biden Commission on Supreme Court reform;
Investigative journalists; and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries

Dear Commissioners, Journalists, and Advocates,

Kindly find below my story of the abuse of power by judges that I have suffered and/or witnessed.

I am sending it to support my request that you hear me and similarly situated abusees at the “public meetings” that the Commission is [mandated](#) to hold. You should allow your “meetings” and your report to inform the national public of how justices and judges behave in practice, abusing their power for their gain and convenience because they are unaccountable and their abuse is riskless.

By contrast, if you limit yourself to a mere discussion of the theory of constitutional law on the Supreme Court, you will have allowed yourselves to be manipulated as a pretext for implementing the foregone political decision to “pack the Court”.

I also request that you journalists join forces with journalism, Information Technology, and business academics to expose judicial abuse of power at the [unprecedented citizens hearings](#) proposed by Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq. At those hearings, multidisciplinary panels of journalists and academics can take the testimony of abusees. They can do so live at media stations and university auditoriums across the country as well as via video conference to make it inexpensive and convenient for them and the public to attend. This can launch a *MeToo!*-like trend of public accountability here and abroad.

It is overdue: In the 232 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is [only 8!](#) For comparison, the number of federal officers on the bench on September 30, 2020, was [2,341](#). Federal judges need not fear losing their jobs. In practice, they have turned public power entrusted to them into the power of a State above the state.

The “meetings” and the citizens hearings can expose the nature, extent, and gravity of judges’ abuse. On that factual basis, the reform can be undertaken of not only the Supreme Court, where in the October 2019-September 2020 fiscal year only “73 cases were argued and [69 were disposed of](#) in 53 signed opinions”, but also the lower federal courts, which terminated 1,103,337([page 10](#)) in the year to [September 30, 2020](#).

The citizens hearings can be expanded to take the testimony of victims of state judges, who are just as outrageous in their abuse of power. The hearings can thus lead to a reform that takes from judges the unaccountability that they have arrogated to themselves and gives back to *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, what is our birthright: government by the rule of law where *the People* exercise their right to hold also their judicial public servants accountable for entrusted power and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse.

Therefore, I request the opportunity to be heard also at the citizens hearings.

Date:

Name:

L. My offer to present this articles

58. I offer to make a presentation on this article to you and your group of guests followed by a Q&A session. It can take place via video conference and, if in New York City, in person. To form an idea of the quality of presentation that you can expect of me, watch my [video](#) and follow it on its [slides](#). To schedule it and agree on its terms, use my contact information in the letterhead above.

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

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

59. Lip service advances nothing; but it continues to enable the abusers.
60. You can help continue and advance our common cause through **Judicial Discipline Reform**, whose articles, posted to <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>, have attracted so many webvisitors and elicited in them such a positive reaction that **39,086+** have become subscribers as of July 12, 2021([Appendix 3](#)).
61. How many websites of law firms, let alone lawyers, do you know that have so many subscribers?
62. These articles are the product of professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking.
63. They describe the out-of-court strategy for:
- informing the national public about, and outraging it at,
judges' abuse of power and
forming a national apolitical single issue civic movement for
judicial abuse exposure,
compensation of abusees, and
reform through transformative change.

64. You too can subscribe to the articles by going to:

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or

by mailing a check to the address below.

Sincerely,

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

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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

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Volume II:




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Volume III:


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November 1, 2021

**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†**

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- B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles..... 6
- C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing..... 9

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 OL3:1144-1386+

Download the volume files using MS Edge, Firefox, or Chrome; it may happen that Internet Explorer only downloads a blank page.

Open the downloaded files using Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available for free at <https://acrobat.adobe.com/us/en/acrobat/pdf-reader.html>.

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 40,110+ 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
- 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

* 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

4. jur:65; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_B_jur65-80.pdf
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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. Congress's finding of cronyism in the federal courts, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >(jur:32§§2-3)
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
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17. *>Lsch:13; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_dynamic_analysis&strategic_thinking.pdf
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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
26. *>OL:255; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-university_law_research.pdf
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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
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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
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94. OL3:1228; <http://Judicial-Discipline->

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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>
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116. OL3:1383; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_webinar_judges_abuse_compensation.pdf

B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles

117. judges' unaccountability(*>OL:265) and their riskless abuse of power(*>jur:5§3; OL:154§3);
118. statistical analysis for the public(†>OL2:455§§B-E, 608§A) and for researchers(jur:131§b);

119. 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);
120. 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);
121. 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);
122. fair criticism of judges who fail to “avoid even the appearance of impropriety”(jur:68^{123a});
123. abuse-enabling clerks(OL2:687), who fear arbitrary removal without recourse(jur:30§1);
124. 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;
125. 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);
126. 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);
127. 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): their system of harmonious interests against the interests of the parties and the public(OL2:635, 593¶15);
128. turning insiders into Deep Throats(jur:106§C); outsiders into informants(OL2:468); and judges into criers of ‘Me Too! 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;
129. 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 their critics’ communications(OL2:582§C);
 - 1) made all the more credible by Former CBS Reporter Sharryl 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) the exposure of such interception can 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;
130. 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;
131. **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;
132. 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);
133. 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;
134. the development of my website Judicial Discipline Reform at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>, which as of November 1, 2021, had **40,110+** 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);

135. 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;
136. 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;
137. 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

138. **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
139. 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
140. 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

141. 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

142. 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
143. 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)

144. <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>; cf. **Legal Information Institute** (LII) of Cornell Law School; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/>
145. 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
146. 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

147. 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

148. 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
149. 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
150. 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
151. 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>
152. For the rules of the Supreme Court, see subsection 11 infra.

7. Rules of procedure specific to each federal court

153. E.g. Local rules and internal operating procedure of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; https://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/clerk/case_filing/rules/rules_home.html

8. Code of Federal Regulations

154. 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)

155. https://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/b_three_sections_with_tasers/active_leg_page.htm
156. <https://www.house.gov/legislative-activity>

10. Some federal laws of particular interest

157. 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
158. Duty to report abuse, **18 USC §3057**; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3057>
159. Circuit justices, **28 USC 42**
160. 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](#))
161. 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](#))
162. **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
163. **Rules for Processing** Judicial Conduct and Disability Complaints; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-conduct-disability>
164. 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)
165. **Ethics** in Government Act of 1978; 5 U.S.C. Appendix
166. **Racketeer Influenced** and Corrupt Organizations Act(**RICO**); 18 U.S.C. §§1961 to 1968; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>
167. **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

168. <https://www.supremecourt.gov/>
169. https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/rules_guidance.aspx
170. <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
171. 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>
172. 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

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

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

- 204. <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference>, which contains a list of its 20 committees
- 205. Reports of the Judicial Conference's biannual meetings, <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/reports-proceedings-judicial-conference-us>
- 206. Regulations on judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports, <https://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/judiciary-policies/ethics-policies/financial-disclosure-report-regulations>

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

- 207. **Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO)**; <https://www.uscourts.gov/>
- 208. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; (**28 USC §§601-613**); <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf>
- 209. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports>
- 210. 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>
- 211. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020>
- 212. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-facts-and-figures>
- 213. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf

214. 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 id.	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

256. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020-tables>; and
257. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/annual-report-2019>
258. <https://www.uscourts.gov/judicial-business-2019-tables>
259. 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>
260. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2019j>
261. 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>
262. <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/court-appeals-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>

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

263. <https://www.fjc.gov>
264. 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>

16. Other federal entities and people

265. 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/>
266. 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->

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

0003/comment

267. 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>
268. Office of **Professional Responsibility** of the U.S. Department of Justice; <https://www.justice.gov/opr>
269. Judges' annual mandatory **financial disclosure reports**, collected by, and downloadable from, JudicialWatch.org; <https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/financial-disclosure/>
270. <https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt>

17. United States Postal Service

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

18. Sources of state legal authority

a. Treatises

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

b. State constitution and laws

273. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/law-books/jurisdictions?gclid=EAlaIqobChMImbuX1sHh8glVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgl0nfD_BwE&searchid=TRPPCSOL/Google/PrintUS_PP_Law-Books_Main_Search_Brand-Phrase_US/TRLegalBooks-Phrase&chl=ppc&cid=9015549&sfdccampaignid=7014000000vZOgQAM&ef_id=EAlaIqobChMImbuX1sHh8glVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgl0nfD_BwE:G:s&s_kwid=ALI7944!3!440994957489!p!!g!!thomson%20reuters%20legal%20books
274. 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); <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)

275. Uniform Laws Annotated; <https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/p/100028543>
276. 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

277. <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

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

279. 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)

280. Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge (#100 to 154),
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/index.shtml>

281. 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

282. 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>

283. 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

284. 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

285. E.g.,
<https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Index?bhcp=1&transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29>

286. 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

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

h. State cases

288. 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/>

289. 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>

290. E.g., <https://nycourts.gov/courts/cts-NYC-SUPREME.shtml> (the supreme courts in NYS are trial courts)

291. E.g., Supreme Court for the County of New York (Manhattan)
<http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/supctmanh/index.shtml>

19. Entities representing state courts and compiling their statistics

292. Conference of **Chief Justices** of the states; <https://ccj.ncsc.org>
293. National Center for State Courts; www.ncsc.org/services-and-experts/areas-of-expertise/court-statistics
294. Court Statistics Project; <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics> <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics>
295. Conference of State Court **Administrators** (COSCA); <https://cosca.ncsc.org>
296. National Association for Court **Management** (NACM); <https://nacmnet.org>
297. National Conference of Appellate **Court Clerks** (NCACC); www.appellatecourtclerks.org
298. Number of cases filed in state courts **annually**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/num_state_cases_07.pdf

20. Rules and codes of conduct for judges and lawyers

299. Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges>
300. 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/
301. American Bar Association Model **Code** of Judicial Conduct;
https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_code_of_judicial_conduct/
302. New York Rules of Professional Conduct; <https://nysba.org/attorney-resources/professional-standards/>

21. Reports by media outlets that have investigated judges

303. 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, 14july21; <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/>
304. 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/>
305. 131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest; James V. Grimaldi, Coulter Jones, Joe Palazzolo; Wall Street Journal; <https://www.wsj.com/articles/131-federal-judges-broke-the-law-by-hearing-cases-where-they-had-a-financial-interest->

11632834421?fbclid=IwAR17veisSou0tQJdrn4VM9Ssvk_JYFqCY-Foselbnkb1SsNx2ia1Fji1GAQ; 28sep21

- a. **James.Grimaldi@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/james-v-grimaldi>
- b. **Coulter.Jones@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/coulter-jones>; reach Mr. Jones at 212-416-3778
- c. **Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com**; <https://www.wsj.com/news/author/joe-palazzolo>

22. Journalists and media outlets

306. CBS newsanchor Norah O'Donnell interviews Candidate Joe Biden on October 22, 2020, on 'packing the Supreme Court'; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enEzm-QL5RY>
307. *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/>
308. **The Associated Press**; <https://www.ap.org/about/>

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

309. (**journalism** schools) <http://www.acejmc.org/accreditation-reviews/accredited-programs/accreditedreaccredited/>
310. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/
311. (**business** schools) <https://acbsp.org/page/contact-event>
312. 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)

24. Law book publishers

313. <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/law-books>
314. <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/support#contact>
315. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/New-York/c/20075?elq_mid=23169&elq_cid=15386188&elq_ename=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_em1_20201209&cid=9030215&email=drrcordero%40judicial-discipline-reform.org&sfidccampaignid=7014O000000vZOgQAM&campaignCode=&chl=Em&utm_medium=email&utm_source=eloqua&utm_campaign=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_20201209&utm_content=9030215
316. <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/home.page>

25. Other private entities and people

317. American Association of **University Professors**, <https://www.aaup.org/report/statement-professional-ethics>
318. American Association of Retired People; <https://press.aarp.org/?intcmp=FTR-LINKS-PRO-PRESS2-EWHERE>
319. Judicial Watch, <https://www.judicialwatch.org>
320. Judicial Watch's repository of judges' financial disclosure reports,

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

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