

June 20, 2015

## Auditing Judges

### Exposing judges' wrongdoing by finding commonalities in their disregard of the facts and the law that reveal patterns of wrongdoing that denies due process and equal protection of the law

When pro ses start thinking strategically, take their hands into action for justice, and by taking advantage of [the Biden Commission for reforming the Supreme Court] develop into a national single issue apolitical civic movement that holds judges and all other public servants accountable and liable to their victims\*

#### A. Anecdotic allegations v. pattern evidence of judges' wrongdoing

1. A party to a lawsuit cannot merely allege in court that the judge is biased or is engaged in other wrongdoing and thereby cause a judge to recuse herself or have her disqualified. The party must provide evidence of his allegations; otherwise, the allegation will be dismissed as impressionistic and anecdotic, and the party will be disparaged by being labeled 'a disgruntled loser'.
2. The most convincing way of making such allegations is by identifying in one's case an instance of conduct, an event, statement, position, person, name, address, date, number, quantity, etc., that is the same as, or similar to, another in the same case or in several of them, or better yet, in a statistically representative sample of related cases, e.g., those presided over by the same judge or in the same court or jurisdiction: These are commonalities. When connected, they form a pattern of wrongdoing(OL:154¶3). It is like finding in a judge's conduct and written or oral statements dots with a common color or shade that when connected reveal a figure: the face of a wrongdoing judge(jur:10:Nature of...). Pattern evidence is the picture in, "A picture is worth a thousand words" of mere allegations of parties, never mind pro ses. That is what auditing a judge means.
3. So a party can either:
  - a. whine about allegations without evidence, which are unconvincing and self-defeating; or
  - b. think and proceed strategically(Lsch:14§3; OL:52§C; OL:8§E; jur:xliv¶C) to expose the judge's disregard of facts and the law, bias, conflict of interests, etc.; obtain relief now; and for the wrong done to the party by the judge as well as by the judiciary that failed to supervise and discipline her obtain perhaps even compensation from both in future.
4. A party that chooses the latter, strategic course of action can:
  - a. gather raw data, e.g., judges' calendars, rulings, and decisions or even the whole record of cases to glean her statements from transcripts, dockets, party contact information; and
  - b. examine them and compare notes with other parties in search of commonalities that re-veal patterns of wrongdoing that deny parties due process and equal protection of the law in violation of the state and the U.S. constitutions, the laws thereunder, court rules, etc.;
  - c. use such pattern evidence in an appeal to the highest state court and thereafter to the U.S. Supreme Court, where it hardly ever reaches because most pro ses do not know how and cannot afford to appeal, so that a case that does make it there can become a test case; and
  - d. produce other concrete and verifiable evidence of wrongdoing(jur:5§3) reasonably calculated to attract the attention of journalists(OL:197§1) in search of a scoop(OL:199 §H) and so outrage the public(OL:193§D) as to stir it up to force politicians to call for judges to be held accountable and investigated at nationally televised hearings(OL:273¶¶5-7).

5. Exposing judges in court with convincing evidence does not mean obtaining relief from the presiding judges. Relief can come through its publicity effect on outsiders(OL:271): The all-too many presidential candidates that have entered the 2016 Campaign are in dire need to be among the limited number of them who will be invited to the candidates' debates, and survive the early primaries. Whether honestly or opportunistically, they can choose to become the champions of the huge(OL:272¶4) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the legal system, especially those among them most passionately committed to exposing wrongdoing judges: their victims.
6. Patterns can be expressed in percentages of all cases of a given type, e.g., how many times a commonality pointing to bias was detected, such as how many times a judge dismissed a case brought by a pro as compared to similar cases brought by a represented party where she denied a motion to dismiss. Patterns can be represented in charts(jur:9); tables(jur:10,11,15,16); and classic graphs of X,Y coordinates(jur:12-14). There are many forms of visually representing sets of values, e.g., side by side columns to compare percentages; bell curves for normal distributions; pie charts for shares of a whole, time lines that indicate fluctuations over time as well as trends; intersecting circles for shared characteristics, etc. These are statistical concepts that go from the very simple, which parties may be using without knowing it to represent the ups and downs of their income and their home budget, to the more sophisticated.
7. The above describes how the pursuit of an unconventional, strategic course of action in court by go-getters can provide support for, and lead to, an out-of-court strategy(OL:236) for exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform at a politically favorable juncture.

### **1. The use of statistics in court was introduced by Then-Attorney Brandeis**

8. Statistics have been used in courts for a very long time since the first time, one which provides an illustrious precedent: Before Louis Brandeis became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, he was an effective litigator advocating progressive causes. He won his cases, not only by arguing the law, but also by writing briefs where he presented socio-economic data and treated it with as much rigor as if it were legal evidence. The best known of such briefs of his was filed in *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412, 28 S.Ct. 324 (1908). There Then-Attorney Brandeis used social and economic studies to argue successfully to the Supreme Court that it should uphold statutes limiting workdays for women to a maximum of 10 hours. His briefs were so innovative and persuasive that they gave rise to a new type of brief: the Brandeis brief. They contributed to ushering in a more just society and thus, to making history. In time, Brandeis became a justice.
9. Programs such as Excel and PowerPoint turn massive amounts of numeric data into color graphs that Brandeis could not dream of and that substantially enhance their understanding(cf. dcc:11).

### **B. Parties joining forces to audit judges so as to advance their common cause**

10. Each party need not work alone to examine the data concerning the judge in his or her case in search of pattern evidence of wrongdoing. Parties who have appeared before the same judge or have an ongoing case before her can join forces to do so. These similarly situated parties can form a group of strategic thinkers and doers, rather than remain as isolated whiners and losers.
11. Parties will not be joining forces to search for pattern evidence so as to form a class that brings an action in court against judges. That is a futile exercise, doomed to fail at the hands of the de-fendant judges' peers, colleagues, and friends, who will preside over their trials and any appeals, and protect their own and themselves(OL:158). Rather, it is an exercise in gathering evidence in support of the two-pronged approach(supra ¶4c,d; OL:248) to exposing judges' wrongdoing.

12. The parties must join forces to advance a common cause rather than each one work alongside others only to benefit his or her own personal case. They should realize that it is useless for each of them to take on coordinated(jur:88§§a-c) judges in their turf, the courts, where they arbitrarily handle and make rules as they go, and their staff, who must execute their wrongdoing orders lest they be fired without recourse(jur:30§1). It is foolhardy to take all of them on with the arms of a pro se: ignorance of the law, TV notions of court procedure, lots of self-defeating, disruptive, blinding emotions, and wishful thinking that is no substitute at all for strategic thinking.

### **C. How a party can go about locating others wronged by the same judge**

13. A party looks up the list of cases on the calendars of the judge in its case, which are:

- a. posted on the court's website or the judge's webpages on that site; or
- b. affixed on the wall outside the judge's courtroom every motion hearing and trial day and of which a picture can be taken with a smartphone or tablet.

14. The party extracts from the calendars party names and case docket numbers to find:

a. briefs

1) on the court's website to download them;

2) in the court's research room or law library, where they are in paper form;

3) through computer research in the legal databases of:

a) PACER (Public Access to Courts Electronic Records), <https://www.pacer.gov/>, accessible through any computer;

b) Westlaw, [http://web2.westlaw.com/signon/default.wl?vr=2.0&fn=\\_top&\\_\\_lrguid=i1eb21045275b4acf89cde9be245fb745&rs=WLW15.04&bhcp=1](http://web2.westlaw.com/signon/default.wl?vr=2.0&fn=_top&__lrguid=i1eb21045275b4acf89cde9be245fb745&rs=WLW15.04&bhcp=1), and

c) Lexis, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/legal-solutions/default.page>,

which are accessible through computers and WIFI at the court and public and law school libraries or a subscription later on bought by a group of parties.

4) Those briefs have the contact information of similarly situated parties. Most likely they will be persons, not companies. Ordinary cases brought by persons, even if represented, neither hold as much interest for judges nor command as much of their respect for due process as those filed by the likes of Pacific Coast Docks against NY Association of Importers, represented by big law firms and top lawyers ready to appeal and embarrass sloppy and wrongdoing judges(jur:45¶86). Pro ses are tram-pled. Their cases can be identified by the absence next to their names of an attorney's name. Person cases and pro ses are easy prey for wrongdoing judges; and

b. their phone numbers.

1) The phone numbers of parties are not on calendars, but should be on the cover page of their briefs; otherwise, the party names found in the calendars can be used to look up their phone numbers in the phone book or the Internet white pages.

15. The party uses a well-rehearsed brief message to contact those similarly situated parties, e.g.:

a. I have a case before Judge Z and found out that you do too. She has disregarded the facts

and the law in my case. If you feel that way as to your case, you, I, and others like us can join forces to expose her by detecting common points of her wrongdoing that reveal a pattern of wrongdoing. That is convincing evidence to be used in a test case to go before our highest state court and as an incentive for journalists and politicians to expose her.

- b. You and I can find other parties using the method I used to find you. When there are five of us, we can meet at a party's home to search for common points. I can share with you an article explaining this search([OL:274](#)) and templates([OL:280,282](#)) for organizing our work.

#### **D. Meetings of parties are sessions for division of labor and getting work done**

16. Meetings are not social occasions where people who do not want to be alone come together to commiserate. They are not for chatting, so wasteful of time and effort. Sobbing together as they pass the box of Kleenex is not the same as professionally gathering the data, detecting their commonalities, and using them to establish patterns of judges' wrongdoing.
17. Meetings are occasions for working. Everybody should come to the meetings with a laptop, a tablet, or a yellow pad and a smartphone. The best meeting place is where there is a large table where people can sit at in business-like fashion. There should also be power strips to plug in all the electronic devices so that nobody need stop working because their device ran out of battery power. It should be a quiet place. A pool table in the back of a bar on a Saturday night is not conducive to working. The box of Kleenex is for the group members' profuse sweating, but not because the place is hot and stuffy. The invitation to the meeting must set forth the preliminary work that each party should have done in preparation for the meeting; and the agenda of the meeting; at the end of it, the agenda will provide the measure of what the group accomplished.
18. Everybody must bring their documents organized chronologically in a binder or on a pdf, not thrown together in a supermarket plastic bag. Documents yield the most information when they have been scanned into a searchable pdf. Then when a group member proposes key terms to search for a possible point of commonality, such as a name of a lawyer or a clerk or a date, all group members can open the pdf's binocular icon and enter those key terms in the search box to look for that term in all their documents. Rummaging a hundred or hundreds of pages manually and visually every time a term must be searched is time-consuming, exhaustive, and unreliable.
19. Moreover, pdf's can be annotated with electronic sticky notes that do not deface the document and can be searched with the search function. Ideas can be committed to writing, not to memory.
20. The parties should bring their documents preceded by a table listing each one's title, sender, addressee(s), date, and page number, and bearing a note on whatever makes that document relevant; cf. the summarizing title of this article([OL:274](#)). A well-prepared table of documents serves as a summary of a party's case. It can be shared with the group by email in advance so that as the members read it, they can spot a possible point of commonality to search. See below the table of documents template([OL:280](#)); see also this pdf's table of documents([ToC:i](#)) and its bookmarks.
21. Meetings are also opportunities for the parties to realize that they eventually will have to contribute financially to the effort to find commonality points; establish patterns; bring them to the attention of journalists([OL:250](#)) and politicians; appeal to the highest state court and the U.S. Supreme Court; publicize their effort through intense mass-emailing and social media use.
22. The parties who agree to join forces must proceed methodically. They can elect a meeting leader. The latter can organize group work by applying the fundamental principle of any organization, i.e., division of labor in accordance with each person's skills and preferences and the organization's

needs and objectives. Some members may be more adept at searching for parties' contact information; if so, they may pass on that information to those members who are more articulate and can communicating with others on the phone or in person. Every effort should be made to contact and attract the attorneys of represented parties. Their knowledge of the law is priceless.

### **1. Tasks of the group of searchers of judicial wrongdoing pattern evidence**

23. The initial task of the group is to:

a. identify each instance of apparently disregarded or falsely alleged facts, and the law, court rules or any ethical or professional<sup>123a</sup> provision deemed to have been violated by the judge, clerks, and other insiders<sup>169</sup>; and apparently relevant characteristics of people, which may later on prove to be correlated, e.g., dismissals and form denials are signed on Fridays when the judge leaves early to play golf at his country club with some lawyers;

b. tabulate the data in a table:

1) with a top horizontal row of labels for classifying facts and provisions:

- a) facts, e.g., deadline alleged missed, affidavit missing; date manipulated by clerk; ex parte meeting with opposing counsel; unadvertised auction of assets; prevented or cut short examination or cross-examination of witnesses; and
- b) provisions and their citations: v. judge appointing spouse, Rules of the NY Chief Judge, 22 NYCRR Part 36.2(c)(3); and

2) in the vertical column on the left are listed the characteristics of people, e.g.:

#### **a. Parties**

- a) pro se
- b) represented by counsel
  - (1) a solo practitioner
  - (2) law firm with between 2-10, 11-50, 51+ lawyers
- c) parties income range
- d) parties educational level
- e) area of residence
- f) plaintiff or defendant
- g) male or female and age
- h) kind of party: creditor, debtor, driver, pedestrian, banker, professional, etc.

#### **b. Judges**

- a) size of law firm where the judge worked before coming to the bench
- b) work experience the judge had before coming to the bench:
  - (1) prosecutor
  - (2) lawyer at a government agency or legislative branch
  - (3) lawyer for a company or a public interest entity; etc.



- c) gender, age, and years on the bench
  - d) party affiliation of judge or of appointing officer; etc.
- 3) square of intersection between the row of headings and the column of characteristics:
- a) name of case with docket number and date
  - b) case decided or pending; etc.

### **c. Other people**

- a) law/court clerks, lawyers, auctioneers, accountants, real estate developers, etc.

## **E. From groping for sense in a fog of data to becoming Champions of Justice**

24. Auditing a judge's decision is an investigative exercise. At the beginning, the group will not know what is a commonality point or, if so, whether it has any evidentiary value. Patterns are not even suspected until much later, when sense starts to emerge from the points' relatedness.
25. To perceive meaningful commonalities, the group must apply the two key elements of social intelligence to understand the dynamics between parties, judges, clerks, lawyers, etc.: what makes people tic –power, money, love, hate, safety, fear, job insecurity, etc.– and what makes the world turn around –interpersonal relations, clan mentality, tradition, values, ideals, the economy, politics–. This will allow identifying harmonious and conflicting interests between parties so as to recognize who is an ally and who is a foe(Lsch:14§2; OL:52§C; dcc:8¶11). The effort to find commonalities in cases, parties, and judges can reveal a pattern of bias, conflict of interests, dysfunctionality in the court, turf fighting, schemes among connected people, prejudice, etc.
26. The tabulation is a data organizing exercise. In its initial stage, the group will not know what is statistically relevant: what happens so frequently or infrequently for that judge, other judges, or people generally that it can only have happened intentionally. So, it is a commonality point that forms part of a pattern of some form of wrongdoing(Lsch:17§C). This requires that at the outset everything be listed. Later on the data will be sorted out into what is or is not a commonality point showing wrongdoing; see the table of commonalities and patterns template(OL:282).
27. At the end of each meeting, the agenda for what the members should do at home and what they will do at the next meeting should be set. That includes growing the group; getting documents; and networking to present at the right time any incriminating audit results to journalists and presidential candidates(OL:269§2). The meeting will have been a success if the consensus is, not 'that guy is a lot of fun. I wish him well', but rather, 'Our group leader is a slavemaster...but we got a lot done. We're gonna get that judge! I'm coming to the next meeting with my friend'.
28. Working together breeds enthusiasm and optimism. It can coalesce ineffective single parties into a team of achievers with valuable skills that they can teach others in their own and the public interest. The members will be asked to invest effort, time, and resources to grow the group of parties before their and other judges; and to spot insiders who can be persuaded to become confidential informants(jur:106§c). That is how they can become the organizers of their court's questers for justice. As such, they will organize other courts in their city, in other state cities, and in other states. A group that first met in an apartment garage and had to put their computers on a door resting over two trash cans can grow to become a Tea Party-like entity: a national civic movement of people who pursue strategically and relentlessly their conviction that *We the People* are the masters of all public servants, including judicial ones, and are entitled to hold them accountable and liable to their victims. We can become *the People's* Champions of Justice(OL:235§C).

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

June 21, 2015

**Table of the Documents  
 Of Each Party to the Group Joining Forces  
 To Search for Commonality Points in Their Cases  
 That Reveal Patterns of Judges' Wrongdoing**

ordered chronologically with pages numbered sequentially in a pdf file or a binder

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
#of first pg. of doc.	Date	Sender and title or relation to party	Sender's institution and address	Addressee and title or relation to party	Addressee's institution and address	Docket or case #	Subject matter and page(s) where referred to	Comments and page of file referred to; & document referred to but not in file

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
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August 9, 2015

**Introduction to The Template for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing**  
in a verifiable, to the point, and professional way  
capable of persuading journalists and presidential candidates  
to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and  
intended as a foundational element of the future  
Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America

**A. Template with a table to be filled out with relevant wrongdoing information**

1. When alleging that the judge in one's case committed wrongdoing(ol:154¶3), it is of the essence to distinguish between, on the one hand, wishful thinking expectations that when not realized are unjustifiably characterized as wrongdoing by the judge, and, on the other hand, either indisputable violations of the law and disregard of material facts or conduct that is so suspicious, for instance, because it entails highly improbable coincidences, as to raise probable cause to believe that the conduct was intentional in disregard of a legal or ethical duty of the court.
2. The above hints at a format for a party that deems itself a victim of a judge's wrongdoing to present its allegations in a verifiable, to the point, and professional way: a table(ol:306) with cells for substantive as well as identifying and referential information:
  - a. description of the case;
  - b. wrong, suspicious, improper, unethical, and wrongful behaviors;
  - c. quotation of the text and citation to the legal or ethical provisions that were violated. An unethical behavior can involve, for example, the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges<sup>123a</sup>;
  - d. reference to the page of the brief, motion, ruling, decision, or other document introduced in evidence or reliable enough to carry evidentiary weight, that supports the claim of wrong, suspicious, unethical, improper, or wrongful behavior;
  - e. name(s) of the judge(s) involved; the address of the court; and their respective phone numbers (to make it easier for independent and impartial third parties, such as journalists(ol:250) or the staff of presidential candidates(ol:292) investigating the case, to contact them and ask for their side of the story);
  - f. text of questions presented on an appeal that is pending or in preparation, if applicable.

**B. Template objectives: complete, standardized, and comparable information**

3. The template uses a table because it is a device that allows vast amounts of information to be distilled to its essential elements and requires that all necessary information be presented so that the presentation is complete. The result is a standardized presentation. It ensures that relevant information of one case can be compared to that of other cases. Comparison of wrongdoing allows the detection of commonalities between cases that reveal patterns of wrongdoing(ol:274). Such patterns are much more reliable than a single party's allegations of wrongdoing by the judge in its case. See how the following tables make it possible to attain those objectives:
  - a. [jur:10, 11, 15, 16](#); b. [jur:31§a](#); c. [jur:65fn107c](#); d. [ol:280, 282](#), which are also templates.
4. It is not reasonable to expect third parties, particularly non- and unremunerated lawyers, even journalists, to wade through the scores or hundreds of pages of one case to figure out on their own whatever it is that supports the unsubstantiated allegation of a party, let alone to repeat the

process with each of the other cases in a set of cases claim to establish a pattern of wrongdoing of a judge, never mind of all the judges of a court. The template requires that this work be done by one most familiar with the details of its case: a party to it. It also reminds that party that a table invites scrutiny by third parties; thus, the party's credibility rides on presenting only information that can be verified as accurate and as stating a reasonable claim of wrongdoing.

5. No judge or judiciary promises to be able to conduct a perfect trial; they can only strive to provide one that is fair and impartial. Likewise, not every minute error or mistake amounts to wrongdoing. Listing all of them does not make the claim of wrongdoing more credible; it only makes the presentation boring as a result of the meaninglessness of its elements. Such shotgun presentation betrays the indiscriminate handling by a pro se of alleged instances of judicial wrongdoing, neither able nor willing to assess reasonably the merits of each instance.

### **1. Connecting excusable mistakes into a pattern of wrongdoing**

6. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations provisions at 18 U.S.C. §1961(5)<sup>249</sup> defines a "pattern of racketeering activity" as consisting of at least two acts each of which constitutes racketeering activity within ten years. This shows that in order to establish a pattern what matters is not the large number of wrongful behaviors, but rather the wrongful nature of at least two of them.
7. However, individual behaviors of an excusable nature can become inexcusable when 'the totality of circumstances' surrounding them is assessed in a reasonable, common-sensical way, especially when the assessment relies on statistics. For example, a wrong behavior may be a clerical mistake, such as an entry in the case docket bearing the wrong date. But if all or the great majority of such 'clerical mistakes' and other similar mistakes by the same clerk or other clerks and people benefit only one party and injure the opposing one, though statistically they should be evenly distributed(ol:19§D), then it is reasonable to suspect the totality of them of being intentional. The clerks and other people were biased. Their behaviors were not just wrong, but rather wrongful.
8. It falls to the presenter to articulate all those individually excusable mistakes, two or more of which could be deemed coincidences, into a set revealing an intentional pattern of wrongdoing.

### **C. Filled out templates as sources of categories of wrongdoing, a periodic publication, and persuasion for others to dare expose judges' wrongdoing**

9. Lawyers have the opportunity to fill out the template with verifiable, to the point, and convincing information on the wrongdoing by the judge in their case that serves as an exemplary presentation for others, particularly the pro ses. For an example of such information so presented but in outline format rather than the columns of a table, see [ol:19fn2](#) >ws:76§1.
10. The information provided in the template will make it possible to identify categories of wrongdoing and suspicious behaviors that subsequently can guide other parties, especially pro ses, in both assessing the behavior of the judge in their case and searching for patterns of wrongdoing. Such categories can be placed on the Y axis of the table, that is, as headings of rows.
11. The information collected through templates(jur:122§2) can eventually(jur:130§5) be processed professionally(jur:128§4) to build a national database searchable by any of its fields; and publish the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America(jur:126§3).
12. That information can be used now to persuade journalists(ol:250) searching for a scoop and presidential candidates(ol:296) in need of a distinguishing issue in a crowded field to expose judges' wrongdoing and draw support from a huge(ol:272¶4) untapped voting bloc: judicial victims.

*Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.*

August 9, 2015

**Template(jur:122§2) for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing(ol:154§3)**  
consisting of disregard of legal and ethical provisions, and material facts,  
or failure to “even avoid the appearance of impropriety”(jur:68fn123a; jur:92§d)  
presented in a verifiable, concise, and professional way  
capable of persuading journalists(ol:271) and presidential candidates(ol:292)  
to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and  
intended as a foundational element of the future  
Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America(jur:126§3)  
\* [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest\\_Jud\\_Advocates.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf)

1.	<b>Case name, citation, and date</b>
2.	
3.	<b>Link to case docket and court website</b> †(attach all documents referred to here and link every reference to them using cross-referential links)
4.	
5.	<b>Statement of case in 100 words or fewer</b> (write(jur: 124 fn260,261), revise, edit!; quality enhances credibility)
6.	
7.	<b>If on appeal, statement of question(s) presented in 200 words or fewer and attach briefs</b>
8.	
9.	<b>Address(es) of court(s) and phone number(s)</b>
10.	

11.	<b>Name(s) and phone number(s) of judge(s), chamber(s), and law and court clerk(s)</b>
12.	1. Judge(s): 2. Chamber(s): 3. Law and court clerk(s):

13.	A	B	C	D
14.	Category of wrongdoing or unethical or suspicious behavior	Statement of wrongdoing, each instance in a separate cell in 200 words or fewer	Title, page #, and date of evidentiary document in record or elsewhere†	Quotation of text and citation of provisions disregarded or violated
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

See also the templates(ol:280, 282) accompanying the Auditing Judges article(ol:274). The latter sets forth a method for one party to find other parties that have appeared before the same wrongdoing judge as that party has in order to join forces to audit his or her rulings and decisions in all their cases in search of commonalities that reveal concrete, verifiable, and convincing patterns of wrongdoing.

Such pattern evidence is more credible than the allegations of a single party, who by definition is biased toward its own interest in winning its case. Patterns of a judge's wrongdoing can persuade journalists(ol:250) and presidential candidates(ol:292) to further investigate and expose the wrongdoing of that judge and call for nationally televised hearings on judicial wrongdoing aimed at bringing about judicial reform that holds judges accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing.

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

1. If you are interested in bringing Judges Above the Law and their judiciaries down to the level where every other person is held accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse of power because All Are Equal Before the Law, support Judicial Discipline Reform in its:
  - a. professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking(<sup>†</sup>>OL2:445§B, 475§D); and
  - b. implementation of its business plan(OL2:914) by, to begin with, turning its informational website at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org> into a profit center that offers:
    - 1) **a clearinghouse** for complaints(OL2:918) about judges that anybody can upload for free; and
    - 2) **a research center** for fee-paying customers to audit(\*>OL:274-280, 304-307) many complaints in search of(\*>jur:131§b, OL:255) the most persuasive type of evidence, i.e., patterns(<sup>†</sup>>OL2:792§A), trends(OL2:455§B), and schemes(OL2:614, 929, 457§D) of abuse of power, including the coordinated fraudulent filing by judges and approval by other judges of mandatory annual financial disclosure reports(jur:102§a and <sup>213b</sup>) under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978(jur:65<sup>107d</sup>), which are intentionally misleading in order to conceal assets, evade taxes, and launder money, such as the money grabbed by judges through their self-enrichment denounced by Sen. Warren in her “plan” to hold them accountable for it(OL2:998).

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

**DONATE**

through

**PayPal**

[https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=\\_s-xclick&hosted\\_button\\_id=HBFP5252TB5YJ](https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=_s-xclick&hosted_button_id=HBFP5252TB5YJ)

or at the **GoFundMe** campaign, <https://www.gofundme.com/expose-unaccountable-judges-abuse>

**Offer of a presentation**

2. Dr. Cordero offers to present via video conference or in person his business plan and program of activities(OL2:978§E) to you and your guests. To reach him and discuss the presentation's terms and conditions and its scheduling, you may use the contact information in the letterhead above.
3. To decide whether to organize such presentation watch his video as you follow its slides(<sup>†</sup>>OL2:958) using these links:

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

*Dare trigger history!*(<sup>†</sup>>OL2:1003)...and you may enter it.

<sup>†</sup> [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Honest\\_Jud\\_Advocates2.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf)

## Appendixes

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1. \*>jur:1; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Intro\\_jur1-8.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Intro_jur1-8.pdf)
2. \*>jur:10; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_complaint\\_dismissal\\_statistics.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics.pdf)
3. \*>jur:21; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Sec\\_A\\_jur21-63.pdf](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](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](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](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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_E_jur119-130.pdf)
8. \*>jur:130; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Sec\\_E\\_5-8\\_jur130-169.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Sec_E_5-8_jur130-169.pdf)

**A. Articles available for review, downloadable as individual files**

9. [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_collected\\_statistics\\_complaints\\_v\\_judges.pdf](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](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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties.pdf)

\* [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest\\_Jud\\_Advocates3.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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_individual_files_links.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_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland_exoneration_policy.pdf); [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_table\\_exonerations\\_by\\_JJ\\_Kavanaugh-Garland.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_table_exonerations_by_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland.pdf)
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  - 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](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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_template_table_complaints_v_judges.pdf)
10. \*>jur:65; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_abuse\\_by\\_justices.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_abuse_by_justices.pdf)
  11. jur:122; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judicial\\_unaccountability\\_brochures\\_report.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_unaccountability_brochures_report.pdf)
  12. jur:130; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Institute\\_judicial\\_unaccountability\\_reporting.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Institute_judicial_unaccountability_reporting.pdf)
  13. \*>Lsch 5; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Deans\\_professors\\_students.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Deans_professors_students.pdf)
  14. \*>Lsch:13; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_dynamic\\_analysis&strategic\\_thinking.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_dynamic_analysis&strategic_thinking.pdf)
  15. [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/9-2-3DrRCordero-FBI\\_Corruption\\_Unit.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/9-2-3DrRCordero-FBI_Corruption_Unit.pdf)
  16. \*>DeLano Case Course; dcc; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Syllabus.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Syllabus.pdf)
  17. \*>Creative writings, cw; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_creative\\_writings.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_creative_writings.pdf)
  18. \*>OL:42; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_law\\_research\\_proposals.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_law_research_proposals.pdf)
  19. \*>OL:158; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_no\\_judicial\\_immunity.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_no_judicial_immunity.pdf)
  20. \*>OL:180 [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_turning\\_judges\\_clerks\\_into\\_irformants.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_judges_clerks_into_irformants.pdf)
  21. \*>OL:190; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_institutionalized\\_judges\\_abuse\\_power.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_institutionalized_judges_abuse_power.pdf)
  22. \*>OL:255; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-university\\_law\\_research.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-university_law_research.pdf)
  23. \*>OL:274; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_auditing\\_judges.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_auditing_judges.pdf)
  24. \*>OL:311; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-presidential\\_candidates.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-presidential_candidates.pdf)
  25. \*>OL:440; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT\\_investigate\\_interception.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT_investigate_interception.pdf)
  26. OL2:433; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Yahoogroups.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Yahoogroups.pdf)

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28. OL2:453; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judicial\\_accountability\\_presentation.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_accountability_presentation.pdf)
29. OL2:468; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_turning\\_court\\_clerks\\_into\\_informants.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_court_clerks_into_informants.pdf)
30. †>OL2:546; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_complaint\\_dismissal\\_statistics.pdf](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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/statistical_tables_complaints_v_judges.pdf)  
     †>OL2:548; **table of 100% complaint dismissal and a100% dismissal review petitions denial while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil Gorsuch served on the 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit**; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_hearings\\_JGorsuch\\_complainants&parties.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties.pdf)
31. OL2:567; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-The\\_Dissatisfied\\_with\\_Judicial\\_System.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-The_Dissatisfied_with_Judicial_System.pdf)
32. 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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_do_not_read.pdf)
33. OL2:614; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_how\\_fraud\\_scheme\\_works.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_how_fraud_scheme_works.pdf)
34. OL2:760; see OL2:608
35. OL2:768; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Congress.pdf>
36. OL2:773; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Harvard\\_Yale\\_prof\\_students.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Harvard_Yale_prof_students.pdf)
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38. 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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SupCt_CJ_JGRoberts.pdf)
39. OL2:799; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-RepJNadler.pdf>
40. †>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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_programmatic_presentation.pdf)
41. OL2:840; <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD.pdf>;
42. \*>OL2:879; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_Black\\_Robed\\_Predators\\_documentary.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Black_Robed_Predators_documentary.pdf)
43. OL2:901; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD.pdf>
44. 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>
45. OL2:929; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT\\_investigate\\_interception.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-IT_investigate_interception.pdf)
46. OL2:932; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProfRPosner.pdf>
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55. <https://elizabethwarren.com/plans/restore-trust?source=soc-WB-ew-tw-ro>
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58. OL2:1022; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Capital\\_Investors.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Capital_Investors.pdf)
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62. OL2:1040; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-parties\\_invoking\\_impeachment\\_trial.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-parties_invoking_impeachment_trial.pdf)
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[http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors\\_students\\_lawyers.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Professors_students_lawyers.pdf)
64. \*>OL2:1051; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judges\\_abuse\\_citizen\\_hearings.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_citizen_hearings.pdf)
65. OL2:1056; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-reporters\\_clerks.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-reporters_clerks.pdf) = [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_sham\\_hearings.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_sham_hearings.pdf)
66. OL2:1066; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_adapting\\_to\\_new\\_legal\\_market.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_adapting_to_new_legal_market.pdf)  
[sent to LexisNexis]
67. OL2:1073; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_inform\\_outrage\\_be\\_compensated.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_inform_outrage_be_compensated.pdf)
68. \*>OL2:1081; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judges\\_intercepting\\_emails\\_mail.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_intercepting_emails_mail.pdf)  
= <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LexisNexis.pdf>
69. OL2:1084; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Thomson\\_Reuters.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Thomson_Reuters.pdf)
70. OL2:1090; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SZarestky\\_Above\\_the\\_Law.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SZarestky_Above_the_Law.pdf)
71. \*>OL2:1093; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Washington\\_Post.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Washington_Post.pdf)
72. OL2:1101; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-judicial\\_abusees&publishers.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-judicial_abusees&publishers.pdf)
73. OL2:1104; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Hiring\\_manager.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Hiring_manager.pdf)
74. OL2:1108; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-International\\_Team.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-International_Team.pdf)
75. OL2:1116; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_research\\_documents&sources.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_research_documents&sources.pdf)

76. OL2:1119; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judicial\\_abuse\\_forms.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_abuse_forms.pdf)
77. OL2:1125; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters\\_judges\\_investigation.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_judges_investigation.pdf)
78. \*>OL2:1134; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Talkshow\\_hosts\\_coalition.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Talkshow_hosts_coalition.pdf)
79. OL2:1144; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_your\\_story\\_for\\_Reuters.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_your_story_for_Reuters.pdf)
80. OL2:1154; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-American\\_Thinker.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-American_Thinker.pdf)
81. \*>OL2:1164; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Center\\_Public\\_Integrity.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Center_Public_Integrity.pdf); [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judges\\_abuse\\_of\\_power.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_of_power.pdf)
82. \*>OL2:1168; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_joining\\_forces\\_making\\_allies.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_joining_forces_making_allies.pdf)
83. \*>OL2:1172; [http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_judges\\_exposure\\_election\\_justice.pdf](http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_exposure_election_justice.pdf)
84. \*>OL2:1176; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_JgACBarrett\\_condonation\\_judges\\_power\\_abuse.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse.pdf)
85. OL3:1187; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD\\_repairing\\_democracy.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD_repairing_democracy.pdf)
86. OL3:1197; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_citizens\\_hearings.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings.pdf)
87. \*>OL2:1205; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters\\_Law\\_Firm\\_Council.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_Law_Firm_Council.pdf)
88. \*>OL2:1212; agenda for video conference; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_preparing\\_video\\_conference.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_preparing_video_conference.pdf)
89. OL2:1221; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-News\\_Directors\\_on\\_judges\\_abuse.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-News_Directors_on_judges_abuse.pdf)
90. OL3:1228; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_emails\\_mail\\_intercepted\\_by\\_judges.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_emails_mail_intercepted_by_judges.pdf)
91. OL3:1229; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-JudgeRPratt.pdf> and <https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt>
92. OL3:1237; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_media\\_exposing\\_judges.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_media_exposing_judges.pdf)
93. OL3:1243; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_talkshow\\_hosts\\_coalition.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_talkshow_hosts_coalition.pdf)
94. OL3:1246; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CLEs\\_lawyers\\_media.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CLEs_lawyers_media.pdf)
95. <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-NYCBar.pdf>
96. OL3:1253; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_exposing\\_Judge\\_Garland&judges.pdf](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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_actions_to_expose_judges_abuse.pdf)
97. OL3:1257; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship\\_Abuse\\_Symposium.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium.pdf); [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_exposing\\_judges\\_power\\_abuse.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_exposing_judges_power_abuse.pdf)
98. OL3:1273; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship\\_Abuse\\_Symposium\\_slides.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium_slides.pdf)
99. OL3:1283; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_facts\\_&\\_strategic\\_thinking.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_facts_&_strategic_thinking.pdf)
100. OL3:1291. [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProPublica\\_&\\_media.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProPublica_&_media.pdf)
101. OL3:1301; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Biden\\_ScT\\_reform\\_Commission.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Biden_ScT_reform_Commission.pdf)
102. OL3:1318; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero\\_citizens\\_hearings\\_outrage\\_compensation.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings_outrage_compensation.pdf)

103. OL3:1323; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest-politicians\\_v\\_Biden\\_SCT\\_Commission.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest-politicians_v_Biden_SCT_Commission.pdf)
104. OL3:1329; [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest\\_method\\_for\\_writing\\_your\\_story.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_method_for_writing_your_story.pdf)

## **B. Subjects of a series of articles based on the study\* † \* of judges and their judiciaries**

105. judges' unaccountability(\*>OL:265) and their riskless abuse of power(\*>jur:5§3; OL:154§3);
106. statistical analysis for the public(† >OL2:455§§B-E, 608§A) and for researchers(jur:131§b);
107. 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);
108. 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);
109. Justiceship Nominee N. 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);
110. fair criticism of judges who fail to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68<sup>123a</sup>);
111. abuse-enabling clerks(OL2:687), who fear arbitrary removal without recourse(jur:30§1);
112. 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;
113. 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);
114. 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);
115. 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);
116. 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;
117. two unique national stories, not to replace a rogue judge, but to topple an abusive judiciary:
  - Follow the money!* as judges grab(OL2:614), conceal(jur:65<sup>107a,c</sup>), and launder(105<sup>213</sup>) it;
  - 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;
118. 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;
119. **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;
120. 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);
121. 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;

122. the development of my website Judicial Discipline Reform at <http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org>, which as of June 26, 2021, had 38,948+ 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](#));
123. 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;
124. 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;
125. 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. Useful external links and quotations

### 1. U.S. Constitution, Code, and rules (federal, as opposed to state, laws)

126. 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](http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf)
127. 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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf)
128. <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml> (with procedural rules in the appendix "a" files)
129. Cf. **Legal Information Institute** (LII) of Cornell Law School; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/>
130. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Appendix to 5 USC; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>

131. <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc.pdf>
132. Cf. 18 U.S.C.; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18>
133. **18 USC 3057** on duty to report abuse; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3057>
134. The Judicial Code; <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf>
135. Federal Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure and Evidence, USC 28a; <https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml>
136. Circuit justices, **28 USC §42**
137. Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; (**28 USC §§351-364**); <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf> (see also [jur:24<sup>18a</sup>](#))
138. 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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Jud_Councils_Reform_bill_30sep80.pdf) (see also [jur:159<sup>280</sup>](#))
139. The Reform part of the bill included a provision for opening the 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](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331-335_Conf_Councils.pdf) (see also [jur:75<sup>148</sup>](#))
140. **Rules for Processing** Judicial Conduct and Disability Complaints; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-conduct-disability>
141. [https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule\\_11](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_11) (duties of those who sign papers and make representations to the court; sanctions for non-compliance)
142. Ethics in Government Act of 1978; [http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/5usc\\_Ethics\\_Gov\\_14apr9.pdf](http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_Gov_14apr9.pdf)

## 2. U.S. Supreme Court

143. <https://www.supremecourt.gov/>
144. [https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/rules\\_guidance.aspx](https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/rules_guidance.aspx)
145. <https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2020year-endreport.pdf> of the Chief Justice

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

146. **Administrative Office** of the U.S. Courts(AO); <https://www.uscourts.gov/>
147. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; (**28 USC §§601-613**); <http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf>
148. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports>
149. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/directors-annual-report>
150. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020>
151. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-facts-and-figures>
152. [http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num\\_jud\\_officers.pdf](http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf)

Table 1

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

153. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020-tables>; and
154. 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>

Table 2

<b>Federal cases disposed of or terminated in the fiscal year to September 30, 2020</b>		
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

155. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/annual-report-2019>
156. <https://www.uscourts.gov/judicial-business-2019-tables>
157. AO's 1997-2019 judicial business reports, containing the statistics on complaints against federal judges in Table S-22; <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-business-united-states-courts>
158. <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2019j>

159. 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>
160. <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/court-appeals-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>
161. Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges; <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges#d>

#### **4. Case Management/Electronic Case Filing and Public Access to Case Electronic Records**

162. <https://www.uscourts.gov/court-records/electronic-filing-cmecf>
163. <https://pacer.uscourts.gov/>

#### **5. Federal Judicial Center (for research; and education of judges)**

164. Federal Judicial Center on impeachments; <https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/impeachments-federal-judges>

#### **6. United States Postal Service**

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

#### **7. State laws and court statistics**

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