



2014 Decisions

Opinions of the United
States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

1-10-2014

In Re: Dimitrios Fatouros

Precedential or Non-Precedential: Non-Precedential

Docket 13-4792

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2014

Recommended Citation

"In Re: Dimitrios Fatouros " (2014). *2014 Decisions*. 44.
http://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2014/44

This decision is brought to you for free and open access by the Opinions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2014 Decisions by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. For more information, please contact Benjamin.Carlson@law.villanova.edu.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 13-4792

IN RE: DIMITRIOS MITCH FATOUROS,
Petitioner

On a Petition for Writ of Mandamus from the
United States District Court for the District of New Jersey
(Related to D.C. Civil No. 2:13-cv-04639)
District Judge: Honorable Claire C. Cecchi

Submitted Pursuant to Rule 21, Fed. R. App. P.
December 27, 2013
Before: RENDELL, FISHER and GREENAWAY, JR., Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed: January 10, 2014)

O P I N I O N

PER CURIAM

Dimitrios Fatouros petitions this Court for a writ of mandamus directing the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to terminate a motion to dismiss that is pending in the District Court. For the reasons that follow, we will deny Fatouros's mandamus petition and accompanying counsel motion.

I.

In July 2013, Fatouros filed a complaint pro se against Emmanuel Lambrakis, Artemios Sorras, and ten John Doe defendants, raising claims of libel, slander, and defamation. Sorras filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which is pending in the District Court. Thereafter, the District Court ordered Fatouros to file any response to the motion by January 14, 2014.

Fatouros argues that because Sorras is not a United States citizen or resident, has not yet been served with a summons, and failed to provide contact information pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(a), we should issue a writ of mandamus requiring the District Court to terminate Sorras's motion to dismiss the complaint. Fatouros has also filed a motion for appointment of counsel.

II.

Mandamus is a drastic remedy available only in the most extraordinary of circumstances. Kerr v. U.S. Dist. Ct., 426 U.S. 394, 402 (1976). Fatouros must demonstrate that “(1) no other adequate means [exist] to attain the relief he desires, (2) [his] right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.” Hollingsworth v. Perry, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010) (per curiam) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Fatouros cannot make such a showing because he has other adequate means to challenge Sorras's motion to dismiss the complaint. The District Court has not even ruled on the motion; Fatouros can thus raise in response to the motion the same arguments he raises in his mandamus petition. Moreover, Fatouros may seek appellate

review if the pending motion to dismiss is ultimately granted. See In re Chambers Dev. Co., 148 F.3d 214, 223 (3d Cir. 1998) (“[A] writ of mandamus should not be issued where relief may be obtained through an ordinary appeal.”). Thus, mandamus is not appropriate.

Accordingly, because Fatouros cannot demonstrate extraordinary circumstances justifying a writ of mandamus, we will deny his petition. We will deny the motion for appointment of counsel as moot.