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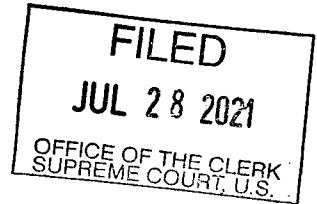
21-5295

No. _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



Anthony D. Jones — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.
WARDEN - Michelle Floyd — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court Of Appeals For The Sixth Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

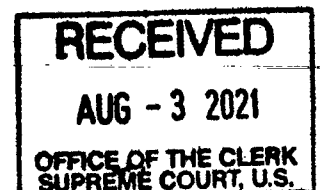
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Anthony D. Jones
(Your Name)

3100 COOPER STREET
(Address)

JACKSON, MICHIGAN 49201
(City, State, Zip Code)

NONE
(Phone Number)



LIST OF PARTIES

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Caldwell -vs- Miller, 790 F.2d 595	1
Moses -vs- Dep't of Corrections, 274 Mich. App. 481, 484	7, 11
In re Henry, 1970 Mich. App. Lexis 1510	9
People -vs- Sloan, 1995 Mich. Lexis 1815	9
People -vs- Richards, 205 Mich. App. 444	10
In re Hatcher, 1993 Mich. Lexis 2222	11
Kenney -vs- Booker, 2012 Mich. App. Lexis 627 - 13	
STATUTES AND RULES	
14 TH United States Constitutional Amendment Right	- 1, 2
Due Process Clause	- 1, 2
6 TH United States Constitutional Amendment Right	- 4, 14
Ineffective Assistance Of Trial Counsel	- 14
Ineffective Assistance Of Appellant Counsel	- 14
28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)	- 2
OTHER	
MCL 780.653	- 9, 12
MCL 750.217c(7)(b)	- 13

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW.....	1
JURISDICTION.....	1
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	11
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	1
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	14
CONCLUSION.....	16

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix C to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the Michigan Court Of Appeal court appears at Appendix D to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was July 20, 2021.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: July 20, 2021, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix E.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 9-8-20.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix F.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1.) Did The PETITIONER ALLEGE A STATE & FEDERAL DUE PROCESS CLAUSE VIOLATIONS?
PETITIONER SAYS - YES / RESPONDENT SAYS - NO
- 2.) Did The PETITIONER Show A Substantial Showing Of A 14TH UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT Right VIOLATIONS?
PETITIONER SAYS - YES / RESPONDENT SAYS - NO
- 3.) Did The UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION?
PETITIONER SAYS - YES / RESPONDENT SAYS - NO
- 4.) Did The State Of Michigan Commit FRAUD ON THE PETITIONER FELONY COMPLAINT BY ILLEGALLY SIGNING A NON-EXISTENCE NAME AS THE COMPLAINANT AND ILLEGALLY SWEARING TO PETITIONER FELONY COMPLAINT?
PETITIONER - SAYS - YES / RESPONDENT SAYS - Nothing

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States 14TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT Right UNDER THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE WAS VIOLATED BY THE STATE OF Michigan.

THE PETITIONER CLEARLY ALLEGE, CITED, AND SHOWED A FEDERAL UNITED STATES 14TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT Right violation UNDER THE FEDERAL DUE PROCESS CLAUSE.

UNITED STATES 6TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT Right WAS ALSO VIOLATED UNDER THE INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COURT COUNSEL - AND - INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL CLAUSES.

THE PETITIONER TRIAL COURT COUNSEL - Ms. Patricia S. Shomski BAR No. 29001 THREATEN TO HAVE THE PETITIONER KILLED AND MURDERED IF THE PETITIONER BRING UP HER INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COURT COUNSEL ACT'S, HER THREATS TO HAVE THE PETITIONER KILLED AND MURDER 'FORCE' THE PETITIONER TO NOT FILE HIS NOW INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COURT COUNSEL CLAIM UNTIL LATER WITH THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.

ALSO, THE PETITIONER INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL IS FILED THROUGH OUT.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

First and foremost, the petitioner now moves the United States Supreme Court to 'LIBERALLY CONSTRUCT' his Petition for Writ of Certiorari in accordance to Caldwell -VS- Miller, 790 F. 2d 589, 595.

Second, the United States District Court Eastern District Of Michigan clearly 'abuse its discretion and fail to recognize' that the petitioner did clearly allege and establish a 4TH, 5TH, 6TH & 14TH FEDERAL United States Constitutional Amendment Right's Violation.

Third, the petitioner clearly showed a substantial showing of a FEDERAL DUE PROCESS CLAUSE VIOLATION, as the state of Michigan prosecution illegally committed 'fraud' & 'perjury' by illegally signing a NON-EXISTENCE NAME AS THE COMPLAINANT AND illegally swore to the petitioner 'felony complaint' (charging documents). Attached as 'EXHIBIT - A' is the petitioner felony complaints, each felony complaint is UNCONSTITUTIONALLY SWORN TO AND SIGNED BY A 'NON-EXISTENCE' PERSON who is NOT the complainant AND NOT the victim AND HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE AT ALL of the ALLEGED CRIMES.

FURTHER, ACCORDING TO 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) A STATE PRISONER IS ENTITLED TO A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ONLY IF HE CAN SHOW THAT THE STATE COURT'S ADJUDICATION OF HIS CLAIMS -

1) RESULTED IN A DECISION THAT WAS CONTRARY TO OR INVOLVED AN UNREASONABLE APPLICATION OF CLEARLY ESTABLISHED FEDERAL LAW, AS DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES; OR

2) RESULTED IN A DECISION THAT WAS BASED ON AN UNREASONABLE DETERMINATION OF THE FACTS IN LIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN THE STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

HERE, THE APPELLANT STATE COURT ADJUDICATION RESULTED IN A DECISION THAT WAS CONTRARY TO CLEARLY ESTABLISHED FEDERAL 'DUE PROCESS' OF LAW AS DETERMINE BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEDERAL 'DUE PROCESS CLAUSE LAWS' OF THE UNITED STATES 14TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RIGHTS REQUIRE MICHIGAN STATE PROSECUTION TO GIVE APPELLANT 'FAIR NOTICE' OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM BY FIRST HAVING THE VICTIM OR SOMEONE WITH PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ALLEGED CRIMES TO SWEAR UNDER OATH TO THE FELONY COMPLAINT - AND - SIGN THE FELONY COMPLAINT OR THE APPELLANT INITIAL

ARRAIGNMENT COURT, his PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, AND his CONVICTING TRIAL COURT ALL ARE DEPRIVED AND DIVEST OF ITS JURISDICTION TO TRY THE APPELLANT FOR THE CRIMES AT ISSUE, AND THAT THE JURISDICTIONAL DEFECT IS SO 'RADICAL' AS TO RENDER THE CONVICTION ABSOLUTELY VOID.

FURTHER, THE STATE COURT FAIL TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE VICTIM / COMPLAINANT IN BOTH CONSOLIDATED CASES NEVER SWORN TO THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S UNDER OATH NOR SIGNED THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S.

INSTEAD, THE STATE PROSECUTION ALLOWED A 'IMPERSONATOR' TO FAKE AS THE VICTIM AND ILLEGALLY SWEAR UNDER OATH TO THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S AND ILLEGALLY SIGN THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S.

IN THIS CASE, THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S (CHARGING DOCUMENT'S) WAS 'FRAUDULENT' AND 'PERJURED'.

THEREFORE, THE STATE COURT ADJUDICATION RESULTED IN A DECISION THAT WAS BASED ON AN UNREASONABLE DETERMINATION OF THE FACTS IN LIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN THE STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

ALSO, BECAUSE THE APPELLANT TRIAL COURT APPOINTED ATTORNEY - MS. PATRICIA S. SLOMSKI

BAR NO. 29001 REFUSE TO BRING THESE ISSUES UP TO THE JUDGE ATTENTION AFTER I REQUESTED HER TO SEVERAL MANY TIMES BEFORE THE ARRAIGNMENT, BEFORE THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, AND BEFORE THE TRIAL, BUT SHE REFUSE AND NEGLECTED TO BRING MY ISSUES UP TO THE JUDGE'S, THEREFORE, SHE IS A

"INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL"

A VIOLATION OF APPELLANT FEDERAL 6TH UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDED RIGHTS. ~~APPELLANT~~ FIRE HER OFF HIS CASE BEFORE THE TRIAL STARTED FOR NOT BRINGING HIS REQUESTED ISSUES BEFORE THE JUDGE. ~~APPELLANT~~ ~~APPELLANT~~ ~~APPELLANT~~ ~~APPELLANT~~.

FURTHER, STATE APPOINTED ATTORNEY - Ms. PATRICIA S. SLOMSKI BAR NO. 29001 - STATED TO APPELLANT -

YOU ARE A BLACK NIGGER AND YOU ARE GOING TO PRISON WHERE YOU BLACK PEOPLE BELONG AND I AM GOING TO SEE TO THAT."

SHE WAS VERY VERBALLY RACIST TOWARD ~~APPELLANT~~ AND HER ACTION'S THREATEN TO HAVE ~~APPELLANT~~ KILLED IF ~~APPELLANT~~ SAYS SOMETHING. APPELLANT NOW CLAIMS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. APPELLANT IS REQUESTING FOR A "GUTHRIE HEARING" OR EVIDENTIARY HEARING.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

ON JUNE 3, 2015, the Detroit police 'illegally' FORCED ENTRY of the APPELLANT home at: 10942 Haverhill Street, Detroit, Michigan 'without'

- a) Without A WARRANT
- b) Without A Complaint
- c) Without PROBABLE CAUSE
- d) Without EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES
- e) Without AUTHORITY, AND,
- f) Without CONSENT TO ENTER.

HOWEVER, after the Detroit police 'illegally' ARRESTED the APPELLANT inside his home, the WAYNE County PROSECUTOR'S Office ISSUE A 'Late' felony complaint that 'was not' properly sworn to under oath nor signed by someone with knowledge -OR- personal knowledge of the ALLEGED CRIME'S.

Also, the PERSON who 'illegally' sworn to under oath and 'illegally' sign on the 'complaining witness signature line' of the APPELLANT felony complaints is NOT the VICTIMS, NOT the COMPLAINANTS, NOT the COMPLAINING WITNESSES, NOT A EYE WITNESS, NOT on the PROSECUTOR'S witness list, NOT A POLICE OFFICER, NOT A DETECTIVE, AND IS NOT THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.

This UNKNOWN PERSON who illegally SWORN UNDER OATH to the Appellant felony complaints and illegally signed as the complaining witness committed perjury, FORGERY, AND FRAUD as her actions deceive and trick the the initial arraignment court, the preliminary examination court, and the trial court to think that the victim's SWORN UNDER OATH AND signed the Appellant felony complaints.

CAUSED : This UNKNOWN PERSON illegal actions

1.) The Appellant to be violated of his FEDERAL Due Process Clause.

2.) The initial arraignment court, the preliminary examination court, and the trial court to be DEPRIVED AND DIVEST of its jurisdiction to try the Appellant for the crimes at issue.

3.) The trial convicting court to be DEPRIVED AND DIVEST of its subject-matter jurisdiction - AND - PERSONAL jurisdiction, so "RADICAL" AS TO RENDER THE CONVICTION ABSOLUTELY VOID,

AS THE VICTIMS NEVER SWORN UNDER OATH NOR signed Appellant felony complaints, therefore, the courts have NO CASE, AND THE Appellant FEDERAL Due Process Rights WERE VIOLATED

(2.)

ISSUE - 1

EVIDENCE

The RECORD shows that the Appellant filed a Adequate Petition For A Writ Of Habeas Corpus, AND that according to Moses -vs- Dept Of Corrections, 274 Mich. App. 481 At - 484 states:

A PRISONER has a GUARANTEED CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATE statutory right to petition for habeas corpus relief.

at - 486 states: A CONVICTED PRISONER ONLY QUALIFIES for habeas corpus relief when the CONVICTING COURT had NO JURISDICTION to try the DEFENDANT for the CRIMES AT ISSUE, AND A JURISDICTIONAL defect is so RADICAL AS TO RENDER the CONVICTION absolutely VOID.

The LOWER FOURTH judicial circuit court for the county of JACKSON - AND - the Michigan Court Of Appeals REFUSE to acknowledge that:

the Appellant LOWER, TRIAL CONVICTING COURT WAS DEPRIVED AND DIVEST OF its JURISDICTION to try the Appellant for the CRIMES / CHARGES AT ISSUE,

AND that the JURISDICTIONAL defect WAS SO RADICAL AS TO RENDER the Appellant CONVICTION absolutely VOID.

HERE, IN THIS APPELLANT CASE'S, THE APPELLANT HAS TWO-(2) CASE'S 'CONSOLIDATED', AND EACH CASE HAS A FELONY COMPLAINT THAT 'WAS NOT' SWORN TO UNDER OATH NOR SIGNED BY THE VICTIM'S/COMPLAINANT'S, 'NOR' WAS THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S SWORN TO UNDER OATH NOR SIGNED BY SOME ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE / PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ALLEGE CRIMES.

Attached AS 'EXHIBIT-A' ARE THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S & WARRANTS, AT THE TOP SHOWS THAT THE VICTIM'S/COMPLAINANT'S ARE:

(1) MERCEDES DESHIELDS, AND,

(2) ALJANIQUE FORMAN.

NOTE: THE PERSON WHO SWORN TO THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S UNDER OATH, AND ILLEGALLY SIGNED THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S -

IS NOT THE VICTIM'S, IS NOT THE COMPLAINANT'S, IS NOT THE COMPLAINING WITNESSES, IS NOT A EYE WITNESS, IS NOT A WITNESS AT ALL, IS NOT ON THE PROSECUTOR'S WITNESS LIST, IS NOT A POLICE OFFICER, IS NOT A DETECTIVE, AND IS NOT A PROSECUTOR.

ALSO, THIS UNKNOWN PERSON HAS NO KNOWLEDGE NOR ANY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ALLEGE CRIMES.

(B.)

MOREOVER, APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S WAS FILED ON 'INFORMATION AND BELIEF' AND NO AFFIDAVIT'S ATTACHED.

ACCORDING TO : IN RE HENRY, 1970 Mich. App. Lexis 1510 states :

HN 6 CHARGES must be supported by positive statements in 'affidavit's' made by a person having knowledge of the facts, and statements (complaints) on information and belief are not sufficient.

ACCORDING TO : PEOPLE -VS- SLOAN, 450 Mich. 160, 1995 Mich. Lexis 1815 states :

HN 3 ... MR 780.653 requires that probable cause be shown in the form of an 'affidavit's' before the court's can proceed.

IN this APPELLANT CASE'S, there was NEVER ANY affidavit for PROBABLE CAUSE PRESENTED, THEREFORE, the INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT COURT, the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, ALL PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDING'S, AND the TRIAL COURT NEVER GAINED SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION TO PROCEED.

MOREOVER, THE ALLEGE VICTIM'S NEVER PERSONALLY ATTESTED TO THE TRUTH OF THE ALLEGE CRIME'S IN THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S (CHARGING DOCUMENT'S), BECAUSE THE ALLEGE VICTIM'S NEVER SWORN TO THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S UNDER OATH, AND NEVER SIGNED THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S.

THEREFORE, THE PROSECUTION NEVER PRESENTED THE JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE WITH A PROPER FELONY COMPLAINT OR WARRANT, NOR A AFFIDAVIT OR PROBABLE CAUSE UPON OATH OR AFFIRMATION.

IN THIS CASE, THE APPELLANT FELONY COMPLAINT'S AND WARRANT'S WERE CLEARLY NOT SUPPORTED BY ANY PROBABLE CAUSE.

THEREFORE, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN THE FORM OF OATH, AFFIRMATION NOR SWORN AFFIDAVIT, AND THE APPELLANT INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, ALL PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS, AND HIS TRIAL COURT ALL LACK PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND LACK SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.

ALSO, JURISDICTIONAL ISSUE'S ARE DE NOVO AND MAY BE RAISED AT ANY TIME INCLUDING FOR THE FIRST TIME ON APPEAL. SEE: PEOPLE -VS- RICHARDS, 205 Mich. App. at 444, PEOPLE -VS- SCOTT, 2019 Mich. App. Lexis 150 at Opinion.

According To : In RE Hatcher, 1993 Mich. Lexis 2222

HN 6 A party may attack subject matter jurisdiction at any time, and a proven lack of subject matter jurisdiction renders a judgment VOID.

According To : MOSES -VS- Dep't Of Corr., 2007 Mich. App. Lexis 571 states :

A 'radical defect' in jurisdiction contemplates... an act or omission by state authorities that clearly CONTRAVENES AN EXPRESS LEGAL REQUIREMENT IN EXISTENCE at the time of the act or omission.

Here, in the appellant case's at hand, a 'radical defect in jurisdiction' occurred when the prosecution neglected to have the appellant felony complaint's properly sworn to under Oath and signed by the victim's or someone with knowledge / personal knowledge of the alleged crime's -AND- support appellant felony complaint's with a sworn affidavit.

In stead, the prosecution clearly CONTRAVENE - (DISREGARDED) AN EXPRESS LEGAL REQUIREMENT to have the felony complaint's properly sworn to under Oath and signed by the victim or someone with personal knowledge AND NEGLECTED to issue a sworn affidavit.

Without a SWORN AFFIDAVIT IN ACCORDING TO
MEL 780.653 THE INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT COURT, THE
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION COURT, ALL PRE-TRIAL PROCEED-
INGS, AND THE TRIAL COURT ALL LACK PROBABLE CAUSE
AND THE TRIAL COURT CANNOT CONFER JURISDICTION TO
PROCEED, AS THE APPELLANT ATTACKED THIS MATTER
AT HIS INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT AND DURING HIS ILLEGAL
ARREST, BUT THE APPELLANT WAS TOLD TO STAN
MUTE.

THE FAILURE TO PRESENT A PROPERLY
SWORN AFFIDAVIT IS A DEFECT THAT DEPRIVES
AND DIVEST THE COURTS OF SUBJECT MATTER
JURISDICTION, AND VIOLATES FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL
DUE PROCESS STATUTES.

ABUSE OF DISCRETION

- 1) DID THE LOWER HABEAS CORPUS
COURT COMMIT A PALPABLE ERROR
AND ABUSE ITS DISCRETION?

THE APPELLANT SAYS 'YES,' THE LOWER HABEAS CORPUS
COURT COMMITTED A PALPABLE ERROR - AND - ABUSE ITS
DISCRETION WHEN THE LOWER COURT JUDGE REFUSE AND
NEGLECTED TO FOLLOW THE 'LEGAL PROCESS' FOUND
UNDER - MEL 750.217c(7)(b) IN WHICH STATES:

"LEGAL PROCESS" is define as a SUMMONS, COMPLAINT, PLEADING, WRIT, WARRANT, ... that is USED AS A MEANS OF EXERCISING OR ACQUIRING JURISDICTION OVER A PERSON OR PROPERTY, to ASSERT OR GIVE NOTICE OF A LEGAL CLAIM AGAINST A PERSON OR PROPERTY.

The LOWER habeas court 'abuse its discretion' for not adhere to the PROCEDURES MANDATED IN MCL 750.217c (7)(b) AND DID NOT REQUIRE THE APPELLANT TRIAL COURT TO ACQUIRE JURISDICTION OF APPELLANT (PERSON) BY A PROPERLY SWORN TO AND PROPERLY SIGN CRIMINAL COMPLAINT & WARRANT.

THEREFORE, THE LOWER TRIAL COURT NEVER ADEQUATLY GAIN 'PERSONAL JURISDICTION' AND VIOLATED THE APPELLANT'S 'DUE PROCESS CLAUSE'.

FEDERAL
NOTE: A 'radical jurisdictional defect' CAN ARISE FROM A 'DUE PROCESS CLAUSE VIOLATION'. SEE: JONES -VS- DEPT OF CORRECTIONS, 2013 Mich. App. Lexis 104 at [*3], KENNEY -VS- BOOKER, 2012 Mich. App. Lexis 627 at [*3]...

~~THE LOWER HABEAS COURT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION AND COMMITTED A FUNDAMENTAL ERROR BY NOT REQUIRING THE TRIAL COURT TO ACQUIRE JURISDICTION OF APPELLANT (PERSON) BY A PROPERLY SWORN TO AND PROPERLY SIGN CRIMINAL COMPLAINT & WARRANT.~~

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

1.) Did The PETITIONER ALLEGE A STATE & FEDERAL DUE PROCESS CHAUSE VIOLATION? PETITIONER SAY'S - YES
The petitioner clearly and throughly ALLEGE AND SHOWED A SUBSTANTIAL SHOWING OF A STATE & FEDERAL 14TH UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RIGHT VIOLATION UNDER THE FEDERAL DUE PROCESS CHAUSES.

2.) Did The United States Court Of Appeals For The Sixth Circuit ABUSE ITS DISCRETION?
PETITIONER SAY'S - YES

THE FEDERAL UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE ANY OF THE PETITIONER FEDERAL CHAIM'S INCLUDING A 6TH UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RIGHT VIOLATION UNDER - INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF TRIAL COURT COUNSEL, AS PETITIONER TRIAL COURT COUNSEL - MS. PATRICIA S. SHOMSKI -
BAR NO. 29001 THREATEN THE PETITIONER LIFE

in which force the petitioner to not bring up her ineffective assistance of trial court counsel act's.

PETITIONER TRIAL COURT COUNSEL - Ms. Patricia S. Gonski BAR No. 29001 threaten to have the petitioner killed and murdered if he brings up her ineffective assistance of trial court counsel act's.

the petitioner acknowledge this to the Sixth Circuit Court Of Appeals and therefore the petitioner requested for a JANTHERIE HEARING / EXCENDENTARY HEARING, but, the Sixth Circuit - Court Of Appeals GAVE NO RESPONSE AT ALL.

therefore, the petitioner must be either given a JANTHERIE / EXCENDENTARY HEARING - OR - GRANTED A VIOLATION of his:

6TH UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT Right.

Also, petitioner request to be granted a Certificate Of Appealability.

- Relief -

- 1.) REMAND FOR DISMISSAL OF ALL CHARGES
AND A RELEASE FROM RESPONDENT INCARCERATION.
- 2.) ANY OTHER RELIEF THIS COURT FEELS IS

Appropriate.

Dated: 7-27-21

Anthony D. Jones

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony D. Jones

Date: 7-27-21