

21-7397

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ORIGINAL

MARIO DERRELL JONES

Petitioner,

v.

GREAT SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK; RAYMOND JAIL; JACKSON POLICE
DEPARTMENT; CASSANDRA KAUEZ; STEPHEN HATCHETT, DISTRICT
ATTORNEY; LIEUTENANT BOBBY QUEEN; OFFICER FRED SULLIVAN;
KENNETH WILSON; BRETT TROTTER; FRANKLIN CHANCEY; EILEEN
PARRISH; BRYAN HOSS; JUDGE CARROLL ROSS; JUDGE AMY REEDY;
DOCTOR JAMES SEGO; ALVIN PASCHAL; DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL
STEVE BEBB; 10TH JUDICIAL DRUG TASK FORCE; BRADLEY COUNTY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE; BRADLEY COUNTY SHERIFF'S
OFFICE; PAMELA HANCOCK; WILLIAM HAMMACK,

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Mario D. Jones
705 Drexel St.
Nashville, TN 37203
mariojones13@yahoo.com
(678)231-0692
Petitioner, *In Propria Persona*

FILED
MAR 09 2022
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

RECEIVED
MAR 15 2022
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

I. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has decided an important federal question in a way that conflicts with relevant decisions of the Supreme Court and also misapplied jurisprudence when it concluded that no resolution to Petitioner's case was needed and dismissed all motions to the case without a hearing, and where equal rights are not secured, there is a deprivation of rights and it is a violation of the law (*United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)). Though Petitioner filed a Civil Rights complaint in the United States District Court empowered by honorable Judge Kristi H. Johnson, can the Court pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983 vindicate his rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution to unseal an Agency's Order that contains prevailing evidence?

2. Whether the lower tribunal misapplied jurisprudence by concluding that acquiring or unsealing administrative decisions was not a decision of her Court to further the case as a matter of right, a question to be posed here is whether or not the State is entitled to the strongest legitimate view of the evidence and to all reasonable and legitimate inferences that may be drawn therefrom most favorable to the Petitioner's claim? *Trent v. Wade*, 776 F.3d 368, 376 (5th Cir. 2015).

3. The Petitioner suffered illegal incarceration and loss of financial prosperity for no valid reason under the law. If the Agency's Order is opened as a matter of record for this case, will it reveal civil rights violations against Petitioner under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

II. PARTIES TO THIS PROCEEDING

The parties to this proceeding are Petitioner, Mario Derrell Jones, an individual, and Respondents, Great Southern National Bank; Raymond Jail; Jackson Police Department; Cassandra Kauertz; Stephen Hatchett, District Attorney; Lieutenant Bobby Queen; Officer Fred Sullivan; Kenneth Wilson; Brett Trotter; Franklin Chancey; Eileen Parrish; Bryan Hoss; Judge Carroll Ross; Judge Amy Reedy; Doctor James Sego; Alvin Paschal; Steve Bebb, District Attorney General; 10th Judicial Drug Task Force; Bradley County District Attorney General's Office; Bradley County Sheriff's Office; Pamela Hancock; and William Hammack.

III. RULE 29.6

Pursuant to Rule 29.6 of this Court's Rule, Petitioner, Mario D. Jones, inherited 900 shares of the Class "C" common stocks of Norvin M. Wilson Incorporation.

IV. TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)
I. Questions Presented.....	i
II. Parties to this Proceeding.....	ii
III. Rule 29.6.....	ii
IV. Table of Contents.....	iii
V. Table of Authorities.....	iv
VI. Opinions Below.....	1
VII. Jurisdiction.....	1
VIII. Constitutional Provisions Involved.....	2
IX. Introduction.....	2
X. Statement of the Case.....	6
XI. Reasons for Granting the Writ.....	7
A. <u>THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE A WRIT OF CERTIORARI: U.S. COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT FEDERAL QUESTION IN A WAY THAT CONFLICTS WITH RELEVANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT</u>	8
B. <u>THE PRODUCTION OF FAVORABLE EVIDENCE WILL TELL THE TRUE STORY OF THE PETITIONER'S SITUATION</u>	10
C. <u>THE MATTER IS AN ACTIVE FEDERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION</u>	11
XII. Conclusion.....	15

INDEX OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Court of Appeals Decision
APPENDIX B	District Court Decision

V. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Relevant Cases	Page(s)
<i>Anderson v. Herbert</i> , No. 2:15-cv-00083-RJS-DBP.....	8
<i>Behrens v. Pelletier</i> , 516 U.S. 299 (1996)	9
<i>Byrd v. Hall</i> 847 S.W.2d 208, 214 (Tenn. 1993).....	6
<i>Carmona v. Leo Ship Mgmt., Inc.</i> , 924 F.3d 190, 193 (5th Cir. 2019).....	10
<i>Douglass v. Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha</i> , No. 20-30382(5th Cir. 2021).....	9
<i>Foman v. Davis, Executrix</i> 371 U.S. 178 (1962)	7
<i>Grannis v. Ordean</i> , 243 U.S. 385, 394, (1914).....	8
<i>S.C. Dep't of Soc. Servs. v. Holden</i> , 319 S.C. 72, 78, 459 S.E.2d 846, 849 (1995).....	8
<i>Trent v. Wade</i> , 776 F.3d 368, 376 (5th Cir. 2015).....	i, 9
<i>Tyron Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Phelps</i> , 307, S.C. 361, 362, 415, S.E.2d 397, 398 (1992).....	8
<i>United States v. Price</i> , 383 U.S. 787 (1966)	i, 7

<i>Walden v. Fiore</i> , 571 U.S. 277, 283 (2014)	10
--	----

Relevant Statutes

18 U.S. Code § 242.....	6, 7, 9
18 U.S.C. 3231.....	1
18 U.S.C. 3742.....	1
28 U.S.C. § 1291.....	1, 7
Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(b).....	9
Federal Rule 15(a).....	7
FED. R. CIV. P. 4(k)(1)(A)	10
Fed. Rule Civ. P. 60(b)(4).....	8
Rule 14(g)(i).....	9
Mississippi Code Annotated 91-1-25.....	12
Rule 29.6.....	i, 11
Sup. Ct. R. 13.1 & 29.2.....	1
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.....	i
U.S.C. § 1983.....	i, 6, 9

Constitutional Provisions

First Amendment.....	i, 1, 2, 6, 9
Fourteenth Amendment.....	i, 1, 2, 6, 7, 9

Petitioner respectfully requests that a writ of certiorari be issued for review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in this case.

VI. OPINIONS BELOW

Mario D. Jones v. Great Southern National Bank, et al., Case No. 21-60434 (5th Circuit Dec. 9th, 2021). (App. A)

Mario D. Jones v. Great Southern National Bank, et al., No. 3:20-cv-77, United States District Court, Southern District of Mississippi, Northern Division (April 1st, 2021). (App. B)

VII. JURISDICTION

The honorable Judge Kristi H. Johnson who adjudged an order in this matter in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, Northern Division had jurisdiction. The decision was made on April 1st, 2021. The district court had jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3231.

The Fifth Circuit of Appeals rendered its decision on December 9th, 2021 and had jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1291 and 18 U.S.C. 3742. The Court of Appeals misapplied jurisprudence, reason, and the First and Fourteenth Amendment Constitutional Rights of the Petitioner and there was grievance of misunderstanding for the free speech of the Petitioner under the Color of Law that he hereby files this writ of certiorari for standard discretionary review. Petitioner is timely filing this writ of certiorari with the Clerk of the Court pursuant to Sup. Ct. R. 13.1 & 29.2.

This Court has exercised its discretion to review decisions that misapplied the Court's jurisprudence. Petitioner's rights should not depend upon the federal circuit in which he finds himself. Consequently, a writ of certiorari is warranted in this case.

VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

First Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

IX. INTRODUCTION

The Petitioner, Mario D. Jones, was named beneficiary in a Last Will & Testament left to him by his late dear friend Thomas Franklin Wilson, leaving the Petitioner to a substantial sum of money, land, real property, and 900 shares of stocks in Norvin M. Wilson Incorporation. The 900 shares of stocks are majority ownership

interest in National banks and oil refineries. Petitioner was also Trustee and successor beneficiary of the Thomas Franklin Wilson Trust. The Trust Agreement along with the Dual Power of Attorney were properly filed and recorded into the Lauderdale County Chancery Court's book of records in Meridian, Mississippi by Thomas F. Wilson and the Petitioner, together. After the death of Thomas F. Wilson, the Last Will & Testament was probated with the Petitioner being named administrator of the Estate/Trust by Chancery Judge Sarah Springer on October 17th, 2006. Petitioner did not get his inheritance even though he had been appointed administrator of the Thomas F. Wilson Estate/Trust by Judge Sarah Springer. Then, on or by October 25, 2006 Great Southern National Bank failed to comply with his Letter of Administration and continued to allow Thomas F. Wilson's sister Cassandra Kauertz to embezzle money from the Trust. On July 24, 2007, the Petitioner was illegally removed from the Last Will & Testament case #06-900-P by a different judge. On September 21, 2007, Petitioner was illegally removed from the Trust case #06-995-M also by a different judge. In violation of Petitioner's due process, Petitioner was not notified of the Estate/Trust court hearings, nor in attendance where fraud was perpetrated by the opposing parties. During this same time frame a fabricated bench warrant was issued for the Petitioner's arrest from Bradley County, Tennessee on July 3, 2007, from a criminal case that's supposed to been dismissed. Around 2002, Petitioner was illegally charged in Tennessee for charges in dispute because of his race. One Officer was found to have lied under oath, and for tampering with other cases was sentenced to federal jail time. Bradley County, Tennessee's

prosecuting staff found out about the Petitioner's Estate/Trust cases in Mississippi. Bradley County, Tennessee's prosecuting staff deliberately and intentionally fabricated official court documents to have an illegal warrant issued for Petitioner's arrest. There are evidence of these court officials fabricating court documents to issue the illegal warrant. The illegal warrant was designed to keep Petitioner from attending the estate/trust cases hearings in Mississippi. If the Petitioner found out about the estate/trust court hearings and attended, he would have been arrested on the illegal warrant issued from the State of Tennessee before those court hearings took place. On June 2, 2009, Petitioner was arrested in Mississippi by the Jackson Police Department on the illegal warrant issued from the State of Tennessee. On June 26, 2009, Petitioner would be illegally taken (kidnapped) by Tennessee's Bradley County Sheriff Dept. from Raymond jail in Mississippi, transported, crossing state lines to a jail in Bradley County, Tennessee where Petitioner would be falsely imprisoned and wrongfully convicted. Once Petitioner arrived to the Bradley County jail, an inmate was hired to kill the Petitioner. The FBI intervened and prevented the murder attempt. After release from the false imprisonment in 2013, Petitioner filed a Civil Rights complaint under the Color of Law statute along with all evidence to the Department of Justice. All of these events were investigated and determined by the Federal Government the Petitioner suffered Civil Rights violations under the Color of Law statute. The Federal Government sealed those case records due to Civil Rights violation under the Color of Law statute, and because of the murders, attempted murders, kidnappings, and a bank heist committed through fi-

nancial fraud and bank fraud in violation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act that had all took place in this matter.

The conspiracy continued. On August 28, 2017 another illegal arrest warrant was issued for the Petitioner's arrest from the State of Tennessee. On November 22, 2017 Petitioner was taken into custody by the Dekalb County Sheriff due to the illegal warrant issued from the State of Tennessee. On December 5, 2017 Petitioner was transported from Dekalb County jail in Decatur, Georgia by Tennessee Fugitive Task Force crossing state lines taken to a prison in Pikeville, Tennessee. While being kidnapped for the second time and falsely imprisoned, State officials received information in 2018 from the Federal Government stating, "They were holding the Petitioner illegally. Instead of complying, these officials continued to hold Petitioner illegally." These officials also knew Petitioner's criminal case was overturned and expunged. Petitioner would be released on April 23, 2019. There is evidence a parole officer falsified official documents to have the illegal arrest warrant issued. The officer admitted to falsifying the official documents in another court proceeding. On October 17, 2019, Petitioner filed another Civil Rights complaint under the Color of Law statute along with the evidence to the Department of Justice. The Tennessee criminal case and the Petitioner's Estate/Trust cases in Mississippi are entwined and related. The Federal Government sealed Petitioner's case records and retrieved an Agency's Order. Therefore, Petitioner argues that sealed records having the stipulation that they can only be opened on appeal.

X. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Petitioner, Mario D. Jones ("Petitioner"), submits this statement to the Supreme Court to attempt to address the issues most pertinent to cure his deprivation of rights that are not being given to him because of the issue with not having an Agency's Order unsealed that will prove his case. It was sealed by the Federal Government due to Civil Rights violations under the Color of Law statute. The Petitioner seeks a resolution to his case with the evidence that was sought but also to be heard if possible through this pleading. Petitioner argues that he has not been given equal rights under 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under Color of Law. Petitioner's appeal was timely filed and his claims were not time barred. Petitioner has a constitutionally protected liberty and property interest. Respondents actions deprived Petitioner of his Estate, Trust, and liberty, and violated the Due Process Clause of the law guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. For the purposes of this Writ, the previous procedural arguments addressed by the Respondents are moot because the appeal was already deemed sufficient and was timely filed. In addition, there was a response brief. The Petitioner did not get equal rights and was not allowed to get the honor he deserved as Administrator of the Thomas F. Franklin Estate/Trust. As a result, the evidence offered by the nonmoving party should not be taken as true (*Byrd v. Hall*, 847 S.W.2d 208, 214 (Tenn. 1993)).

The Petitioner filed a Civil Rights complaint in the United States District Court pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate the Plaintiffs' rights under the First

and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. According to honorable Judge Kristi H. Johnson, the sealed records from the Thomas F. Wilson's Estate/Trust can only be verified on appeal (28 U.S.C. § 1291). It can also be verified in the Supreme Court. The illegal incarceration of the Petitioner was exacerbated to the incident, and was very real, and the damages that the incident caused when he did nothing wrong are also very real. There is a lack of empathy in this regard to the Petitioner and his rights of which he has civil rights under 18 U.S. Code § 242 and it should also be addressed within the scope of the Color of Law statute.

XI. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

A Writ of Certiorari is warranted in this case because the United States District Court fails on the issue of the dismissal of the complaint where equal rights are not secured, there is a deprivation of rights and it is a violation of the law (*United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)). There was no hearing in this case and there were no transcripts as a result. The Petitioner did get a good legal defense in court due to being a man of color and therefore moves for a resolution to his case for lack of being heard and loss of equal rights—for the deprivation of rights under 18 U.S. Code § 242. The honorable Judge Kristi H. Johnson ordered that she did not have the jurisdiction to unseal court records that have been sealed by another court, but these records which prove the Estate/Trust elements can be on appeal. The appeal was dismissed for misapplied jurisprudences. Federal Rule 15(a) declares that the right to adjudicate "shall be freely given when justice so requires" *Foman v. Davis*, *Executrix* 371 U.S. 178 (1962).

A. THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE A WRIT OF CERTIORARI: U.S. COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDED AN IMPORTANT FEDERAL QUESTION IN A WAY THAT CONFLICTS WITH RELEVANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Writ of Certiorari is warranted because a Federal question is being raised for review. The federal question is that the claims of this case are not time-barred. Petitioner was not given proper notice, nor in attendance to both the estate case and trust case court hearings where Petitioner was illegally removed due to fraud presented in court by the opposing parties. Petitioner did not receive a summons. "It is fundamental that no judgment or order affecting the rights of a party shall be made or rendered without notice to the party whose rights are to be affected." *Tyron Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Phelps*, 307, S.C. 361, 362, 415, S.E.2d 397, 398 (1992). The requirements of due process not only include an opportunity to be heard in a meaningful way, and judicial review. *Grannis v. Ordean*, 243 U.S. 385, 394, (1914) ("The fundamental requisite of due process is the opportunity to be heard.") *S.C. Dep't of Soc. Servs. v. Holden*, 319 S.C. 72, 78, 459 S.E.2d 846, 849 (1995). Notice was not given, there was a violation of due process, and the judgments for time-bar are void. Judgment is a void judgment if court that rendered judgment lacked jurisdiction of subject matter, or of the parties, or an order procured by fraud, or acted in a manner inconsistent with due process, Fed. Rules Civ. Proc., Rule 60(b)(4), 28 U.S.C.A Const. It can be considered a Void Judgment, and there is no statute of limitations on Void Judgments. No statute of limitation applies to what is void. See *Anderson v. Herbert*, No. 2:15-cv-00083-RJS-DBP.

The Federal question is timely and properly used. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to raise review against the judgments on a Writ of Certiorari (Rule 14(g)(i)). Petitioner filed a Civil Rights complaint in the United States District Court pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate the Plaintiffs' rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and the Color of Law (18 U.S.C. § 242). On appeal, the State is entitled to the strongest legitimate view of the evidence and to all reasonable and legitimate inferences that may be drawn therefrom. *Behrens v. Pelletier*, 516 U.S. 299 (1996). The sufficiency of the facts can hereby be reviewed for the evidence that gives rise to factual dispute that are most favorable to the Petitioner's claim. *Trent v. Wade*, 776 F.3d 368, 376 (5th Cir. 2015).

The Fifth Circuit misapplied subject matter jurisdiction and dismissed Petitioner's case stating Petitioner didn't timely file Notice of Appeal within thirty days of the district court's final judgment. There was subject matter jurisdiction because Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(b) states the Petitioner had 60 days to file where a United States officer or employee is concerned. *See Douglass v. Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha*, No. 20-30382 (5th Cir. 2021). Federal Judge Kristi Johnson dismissed Petitioner's case on March 1, 2021. On March 29, 2021, Petitioner filed a Rule 59 Motion to Alter and Amend Judgment. Judge Johnson dismissed the Rule 59 Motion on April 1, 2021. According to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(b) Petitioner had 60 days from April 1, 2021 to timely file Notice of Appeal. Peti-

tioner timely filed Notice of Appeal/Petition for Review on May 17, 2021 well within the 60 days bracket.

Personal jurisdiction exists because the incident happened where the Respondents were working or conducting business. “[A] federal district court’s authority to assert personal jurisdiction in most cases is linked to service of process on a defendant who is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of general jurisdiction in the state where the district court is located.” *Walden v. Fiore*, 571 U.S. 277, 283 (2014)(quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 4(k)(1)(A)). Thus, in a diversity case, a federal court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant if “the forum state’s long-arm statute extends to [such] defendant and the exercise of jurisdiction comports with due process.” *Carmona v. Leo Ship Mgmt., Inc.*, 924 F.3d 190, 193 (5th Cir. 2019).

B. THE PRODUCTION OF FAVORABLE EVIDENCE WILL TELL THE TRUE STORY OF THE PETITIONER’S SITUATION.

This is a Civil Rights issue where evidence to an Estate/Trust were stolen by public and court officials. A Federal Agent informed Petitioner they got his inheritance back. The unsealing of Petitioner’s case records and the Agency’s Order will reveal the Petitioner was not given proper notice to the estate/trust court hearings. It will also reveal a conspiracy connection amongst Tennessee’s court officials from Petitioner’s criminal case and court officials in his Mississippi estate/trust cases in collusion deceiving the court system through an unconscionable elaborate scheme to steal Petitioner’s estate/trust. An elaborate scheme to also keep Petitioner illegally incarcerated to try and run out the statute of limitations on his estate/trust cases.

However, there is no statute of limitations on judgments or orders that are void. Due to the slew of evidence presented to the Department of Justice showing and proving this conspiracy, the Federal Government had Petitioner's case records sealed and issued an Agency's Order. It is the responsibility, job, and duty of the FBI to make sure that there was no Civil Rights violations under the Color of Law statute. The FBI did so by taking the evidence to an Administrative Law Judge of what transpired, and then retrieving an Agency's Order; the matter corrupted.

C. THE MATTER IS AN ACTIVE FEDERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The Writ should be granted for a very good reason. This matter is an active Federal criminal investigation. This is a National security threat, a threat to the security of our National banking system, a threat to the individuals who are involved, along with other criminal activities that exist. The evidence was sealed under an Administrative Law Judge because of an active federal criminal investigation into bank fraud and financial fraud where a bank heist took place in violation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act. Under Rule 29.6, the Trust the Petitioner inherited has majority ownership interest in Norvin M. Wilson Incorporation which includes majority ownership interest in National banks and oil refineries. Petitioner received two correspondence letters from the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division stating, "Petitioner have an existing case with them." Both documents were filed into this case record as Exhibits. Petitioner also received a correspondence letter from the Department of Justice stating after carefully review (investigation) he was named to administer the Trust. The letter confirmed Chan-

cery Judge Sarah Springer's order. The letter was also filed into this case record as an Exhibit.

Petitioner was briefed about this matter from numerous Federal Agents and one Federal Case Agent. Petitioner was informed by a white female Federal Agent they helped get his inheritance back. Petitioner was informed by a black female Federal Agent about the murders of the Wilson's family who previously owned majority ownership interest in National banks and oil refineries. The Federal Agent informed Petitioner some of the Respondents admitted to participating in those murders, cooperated with the Federal Government, and received immunity. Some of the Respondents' Motion for Immunity Defense was also filed as an Exhibit in this case record. Respondent, Cassandra Kauerz was one of the participants in those murders of the Wilson's family. Under Mississippi Annotated Code 91-1-25 applies- "If any person willfully cause or procure the death of another in any way, he shall not inherit the property, real or personal, of such other; but the same shall descend as if the person so causing or procuring the death had predeceased the person whose death he perpetrated." Currently Respondent Cassandra Kauerz is illegally in control of Norvin M. Wilson Incorporation. The original Trust Agreement created by their parents, Norvin M. Wilson and Sarah Neil Wilson, left the entire corporation to Thomas. If Thomas died and left behind a child or any children, as stated in the original Trust Agreement, his child or children would have become sole heir. The only way Thomas's sisters would receive the estate/trust, if Thomas became deceased and did not leave behind a child. Basically their parents left everything to

Thomas and didn't leave his sisters anything. Thomas's sisters also fabricated and forged their mother Sarah Neil Wilson's Last Will & Testament. The shares of stocks stated in Sarah Neil Wilson's Last Will & Testament are supposedly stocks of interest to those National Banks. By fabricating and forging Sarah Neil Wilson's Will these individuals committed a crime of bank fraud in violation of the FDIC.

The Federal Agent informed Petitioner there were several attempted murders on his life in this matter. Petitioner was also informed by another Federal Agent there was an attempted assassination on a Federal Agent's life who is a witness to this matter. The Federal authorities intervene and prevented the assassination. These attempted murders were funded by the money stolen from the bank heist.

Before the insurrection that took place on January 6, 2021 where extremist hate groups planned and attacked the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. trying to overthrow the Federal Government where two live bombs were found outside of buildings that would have wiped out majority people in Congress, along with several officers brutally injured, over a decade ago while kidnapped and held hostage illegally incarcerated in Tennessee prison, Petitioner wrote letters that were mailed to several important people explaining how extremist hate group were going to try to overthrow the Federal Government. One of the individuals turned out to be a Federal Agent. This information was given to Petitioner by Thomas F. Wilson before he was murdered. It has also come to the attention of the Federal authorities the money stolen from the bank heist is also being used to fund an American Civil

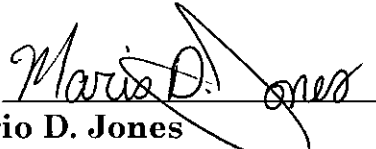
Race War, putting the American people's lives in danger. A white male Federal Agent informed Petitioner, "They wanted to stop something before it happened."

Russian hackers hacked into an oil company in the United States in 2021. Before Russian hackers hacked into the oil company in the United States disrupting the services of fuel, going by information given to the Petitioner by Thomas F. Wilson before he was murdered, Petitioner gave this warning way before the Russian hackers hacked into the oil company. Russian hackers have also hacked into the Pentagon, intelligence agencies, and Fortune 500 corporations. There are connections in this matter and poses real threats to hacking into our National banking system. The Federal Government needs this Court to unseal those records and enforce the Agency's Order. This would allow the Federal Authorities to do their job by providing Cybersecurity components to our National banking system and oil refineries to prevent any cyberattack from hackers trying to rob National banks and disrupt the services of oil companies. A male Special Agent stated to Petitioner, "They want to find out where all the money went." The Federal authorities also will recoup tax payers' money that's been stolen in this bank heist, and prevent a potential domestic terrorist attack from an American Civil Race War which is being funded from the money stolen from the bank heist. This matter is also tied to other ongoing federal criminal investigation. This is a National security threat.

XII. CONCLUSION

This Court case is ripe for resolution and should grant the writ of certiorari based on the merits, and the answer the questions presented. Consequently, the writ of certiorari should be granted.

Dated: March 9, 2022
Respectfully submitted by,

/s/ 
Mario D. Jones
Petitioner, *In Propia Persona*
705 Drexel St.
Nashville, TN 37203
mariojones13@yahoo.com
(678)231-0692