

No. 21-7397

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MARIO DERRELL JONES

Petitioner,

v.

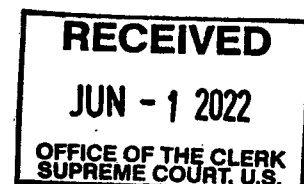
GREAT SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK; RAYMOND JAIL; JACKSON POLICE
DEPARTMENT; CASSANDRA KAUERZ; STEPHEN HATCHETT, DISTRICT
ATTORNEY; LIEUTENANT BOBBY QUEEN; OFFICER FRED SULLIVAN;
KENNETH WILSON; BRETT TROTTER; FRANKLIN CHANCEY; EILEEN
PARRISH; BRYAN HOSS; JUDGE CARROLL ROSS; JUDGE AMY REEDY;
DOCTOR JAMES SEGO; 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

REPLY BRIEF TO OPPOSITION

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III. ARGUMENTS

A. Valid reasons in support of Certiorari

In reply to Brief in Opposition filed by the Respondent regarding the petition for a Writ of Certiorari; under Supreme Court Rule 15 (5)(6)...any petitioner may file a reply brief addressed to new points raised in the brief in opposition. The Petitioner hereby argues points and authorities that will be raised in opposition, but in argument for the Writ to be granted as a matter of fairness and jurisprudence. Respondent asks open-ended questions that do not argument specific conclusions; not enough to form a valid or reasonable defense. For example, the Respondent claims that there may be no important Federal question because there is a conflict and there are relevant decisions of this Court. But no conflicts in question are provided and no relevant decisions. Pursuant to 42 US Code § 1983, there should be a venue to vindicate rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. For one, there is no doubt about the merits of the case. The Petitioner has been under review for over six years. What the Petitioner has argued here are issues that have remedies; the opposition argues to bar the Petitioner without a good resolution for that which has been reviewed in a very legal way. To unseal an Agency's Order might resolve the matter, and it will contain prevailing evidence. However, there are legal remedies and that is what the Petitioner has been trying to recover.

B. Rule 10, the decision to grant or deny certiorari is discretionary

Rule 10 of the Supreme Court explains that the decision to grant or deny Certiorari is discretionary. This means that the decision is an individual choice; it is left to the discretion of powers which is the purpose for taking the review to the Supreme Court. It's a choice of matter that needs review as a matter of personal rights. In *Maryland v. Baltimore Radio Show, Inc.*, 338 U.S. 912 (1950), the Court explained that because of practical considerations (such as allowing the Court to carry out its duties), Congress has allowed the control of the Court's business to remain within the Court's discretion. However, there are certain instances where the Supreme Court is required to hear a case. Petitioner's case falls under that specific category. The Respondent argues that the lower District Court did not have the power to unseal the documents under her Court. But that doesn't mean the Petitioner cannot pursue it with the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court where the power to unseal the documents can be available. Where there is a deprivation of rights there is a violation of the law (*United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)). 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, as was argued, and the First and Fourteenth Amendment Constitutional Rights of the Petitioner was grieved and misunderstood. Applying the Color of Law the Petitioner hereby files the Writ of Certiorari for standard discretionary review. The Federal Questions presented in the Writ are valid and need further clarification by the Supreme Court.

C. The Appeal was a matter of Agency

FRAP 4 (a) (1) *Time for Filing a Notice of Appeal*. (B) The notice of appeal may be filed by any party within 60 days after entry of the judgment or order appealed from if one of the parties is: (ii) a United States agency. Here, the Federal Rule applies. There was a timely Notice of Appeal. Under 28 U.S. Code § 451, the term “agency” includes any department, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest, unless the context shows that such term was intended to be used in a more limited sense.

ARTICLE VI OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary notwithstanding..

Some of the Respondents are agencies of the United States. The Petitioner filed within the time allowed which was 60 days.

D. Fraud Upon the Court and Statute of Limitations

When it can be proved that a judgment of a Court was obtained by fraud, the question arises whether or not it can be set aside. As a matter of fairness, this is a good question for the Supreme Court to decide. The Fourteenth Amendment to the

United States Constitution provides that 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.

Petitioner submits to the Supreme Court to attempt to address the issues most pertinent to cure the deprivation of rights that are not being given to him. Petitioner argues that he has not been given equal rights under 18 U.S. Code § 242 if there is no Supreme Court review. It should be addressed within the scope of the Color of Law and under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

E. The Judgment is void

For further arguments regarding statute of limitations and timely notice of appeal, a Void Judgment has no statute of limitations. VOID JUDGMENTS OR ORDERS CAN BE ATTACKED AT ANYTIME IN ANY COURT PROVIDED THAT PARTY ARE PROPERLY BEFORE COURT. No statute of limitation applies to what is void. See *Anderson v. Herbert*, No. 2:15-cv-00083-RJS-DBP. A judgment is a void judgment if the Court rendered judgment inconsistent with due process, Federal Rule 60(b)(4).

The Department of Justice and the FBI are well aware after a conducted investigation and a continuous ongoing federal investigation there have been judges who've been corrupted in this matter. They also know there seem to exist a conflict of interest in this matter with one of the appointed judges who previously ruled on

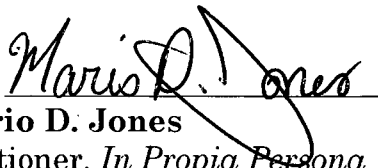
this case. This conflict of interest is mentioned in the record. Mr. Thomas F. Wilson just didn't die, he was murdered. The same were done to his family who were bankers. This was one of the main reason why the Federal Government sealed those entire cases.

With Petitioner's case being sealed along with the fact there is an existing case with the Department of Justice, this means the Supreme Court should not dismiss the case because of due process of law. This matter is an ongoing federal criminal investigation that includes very serious offenses-murder cases, a National security threat due to a potential American Civil Race War in which would trigger a nuclear war from Russia, and a National interest at stake due to the threat to the security of our banking system. There would be no Supreme Court or any other court, or any banking system if an invasion by Russia happens. It's the duty of this Court to not obstruct justice or obstruct an official proceeding, but to follow the rule of law by unsealing the Records and executing the Agency's Order to allow all Federal agencies who are involved in this ongoing federal investigation to do their job. An execution of the Agency's Order would bring the matter to justice.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Petitioner, Mario D. Jones, hereby submits this reply to the Opposition, and to the Supreme Court to answer the questions presented. The Petitioner respectfully requests that a writ of certiorari be issued for review.

Dated: May 27th, 2022
Respectfully submitted by,

/s/ 
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