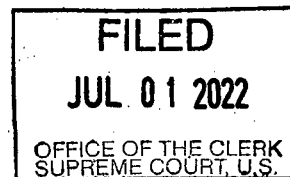


No. 22-5402

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
TERM,



Ronnie Jones — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

People of State of Illinois — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

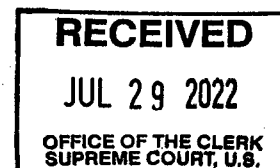
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RONNIE JONES
(Your Name)

SHAWNEE COR. CENT. 6665 E. Rt. 146
(Address)

Vienna, ILLINOIS 62295
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1) If the court imposing sentence, judgment lacks constitution jurisdiction over person, and subject matter, could such a decision be affirmed by the court of review, or appeals?
- 2) If the defendant/accused had not been formally charged by, or under the State and, or proper procedural process, is the court in violation of due process, and a right to a fair trial of defendant?
- 3) Is the State Court allowed to obtain an issuance of a eavesdropping warrant after the Police had already initiated, and/or began to collect, or intercept unprivileged communication of the suspect being investigated?
- 4) Can a States attorney present inadmissible, tainted, or otherwise, illegally obtained information before a Grand Jury to serve a True Bill of Indictment?
- 5) If there be a conflict between the Courts decision, and both the Law, and or, the facts, or evidence of the case, could such an adjudication, or imposition of judgment be bona fide, and by Law?
- 6) Can the State knowingly mislead an empaneled trial jury, by introducing before it, unverified, or circumstantial evidence in which is merely used to get an indictment but not able to stand on it's own as actual, physical evidence sufficient to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?
- 7) Can a conviction be set aside, if the Court never had properly obtained jurisdiction, according to 4th Amendment standards, over jurisdiction, over the subject or person?
- 8) Can the Circuit court impose a sentence of judgment upon a defendant, after the same, or constructively, statutory claim or charging offense was dismissed, or set aside by acquittal?
- 9) Should the United States Court of Appeals summarily dismiss Petitioner's Habeas Corpus for Relief based upon time bar, and such issues have not been addressed, although properly raised, when discovered?

LIST OF PARTIES

[] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

[X] 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:

- 1) The UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT
Chicago, ILLINOIS 60604; Chief Judge, DIANE S. SYKES;
Circuit Judge, THOMAS L. KIRSCH II.
- 2) The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN
DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS;
Hon. Matthew F. Kennelly
Petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2254.
- 3) THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT
DENIED PLA
- 4) APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS, FIRST DISTRICT, FIRST DIVISION
Hon. Judge Mary Colleen Roberts; Judge Presiding
- 5) THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY 1122-1 POST CONVICTION
Hon. Dennis J. Porter, Judge Presiding
- 6) THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
The Honorable, Matthew F. Kennelly, Judge Presiding

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APPENDIX F	Circuit Court of Cook County

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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 People v. Jones, 2012 IL App. (1st) 101248-U
 People v. Johnson, 191 Ill. 2d 257, 268 (2000)
 Gerstein, 420 U.S. at 125, 48 L. Ed. 2d 47, 71-73, 95 S. Ct. at 868-69
 People v. Sutton, 260 Ill. App. 3d 949, 956 (1994)
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720-5/8-1.2(a) (West 2005)
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 725 ILCS 5/109-1(A) (West 2010)
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 18 U.S.C. § 3161. Speedy Trial Act of 1979
 18 U.S.C. § 3173. Sixth Amendment Rights § 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161 et seq.
 Jencks Act U.S.C. § 3500. Demands for production of statements & reports of witnesses
 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Power to Grant Writ: Habeas Corpus Act of 1867 (as amended)
 by Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of (1990)
 OTHER
 People v. Rivera, 72 Ill. App. 3d 1027, 28 Ill. Dec. 669, 390 N.E. 2d
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 People v. O'Dell, 84 Ill. App. 3d 359, 364-65 (1980)
 People v. Eyster, 133 Ill. 2d 173, 201 (Ill. 1989)
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 People v. DiVincenzo, 183 Ill. 2d 239, 259, (Ill. 1998)
 Oliver at 694-95, citing People v. Hart, 338 Ill. App. 3d 983, 991, (Ill. 2003)
 People v. Torres, 245 Ill. App. 3d 297, 300, (1993)
 Id at 764

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

TERM,

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 366 Ill. Dec. 82; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court court appears at Appendix D to the petition and is

☒ reported at 366 Ill. Dec. 82; 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 April 19, 2022.

☐ 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: May 16, 2022, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix A-C.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including N/A (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: CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, FLORIDA

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was September 26, 2012. A copy of that decision appears at Appendix D.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: N/A, 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 N/A (date) on N/A (date) in Application No. A-_____.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Rule 41 Search and Seizure / Under U.S.C.A. 4th; obtaining Warrant

Jurisdiction / Statutory 725 ILCS 108-A-7(b)

18 U.S.C. § 2510, Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Comm. Act
U.S.C.A. 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th.

ISSUANCE OF WARRANT FOR EAVESDROPPING / ORDER: SEC. 108A-3;
18 U.S.C. § 2511, Interception / Disclosure of Wire, Oral, Electronic Comm. Prohibited;
Ill. Const. Art. I § 6; Ill. Const. Art. I § 8

Grand Jury / Probable Cause to Indict: 18 U.S.C.A. § 332; Fed. R. Crim. P. 7.
U.S.C.A. 4th, 5th Amendment; U.S.C.A. 6th, 14th. Rule 6

Rule 3: 5.1.
Charging Statutes: 720 ILCS 5/8-1.2; 720 ILCS 5/8-4; 720 ILCS 5/8-1
Rule 4 & 4.1 under 18 U.S.C. § 1073

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253, Rule 22 FRAP

Rule 6
Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(c)(2)

Rule 12(b)(6); Rule 12A Notice of an Alibi Defense

Rule 10 Arraignment

Jury Instructions / Not Properly Admonished Jury: Fed. R. Civil P. 51; Fed. R.
Crim. P. 30 - Attorneys for both sides - furnish judge with suggested instructions.

Rule 51. Preserving Claimed Error

Rule 52. Harmless and Plain Error

Jury Trial / Matter or Cause before jury as opposed to trial before judge.
Art. III, Sec. 2, cl. 3 of U.S. Const., Seventh Amendment; Fed. R. Civil P. 38
U.S.C. 6th Amend. 14th.

Rule 13.1 & Rule 13. Joint Trial or Separate Cases

Rule 14.1 & 14.1(i)

Rule 29. & 29.2

Rule 32.3(b)

Rule 26.2 Producing a Witness's Statement

Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. 18 U.S.C.A. § 2150 et. seq.

Rule 16 Discovery and Inspection

Under Sup. Ct. R. 70-703

Rule 33. New Trial

Under Sup. Ct. R. 802(4)(2)(5)(b)(A)-(E); 803(7); 804(a)(1)(5)

Rule 29 motion for Judgment of Acquittal

18 U.S.C. § 2511

Rule 8. Joinder of Offenses or Defendants

Rule 9. Arrest Warrant or Summons on an Indictment or Information

Rule 14. Relief from Prejudicial Joinder

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The Court of Petitioner's conviction, and as well as the Appellate Courts on Review, both abused its judicial discretions in deciding, and reviewing and affirming an conviction, being in Plain Error. Both the trial counsel, and Petitioner's Appellate counsel, failed to effectively argue both, the points of authorities supporting a clear-cut meritorious claim of Judicial abuse of discretion. Defendant/Petitioner sought relief of his judgment of trial court, only to be Denied his most Basic Human/Civil Rights to a Fair Trial, Under Due Process of the Law. The Constitutional Errors were Not Harmless Error, but Plain Error, Under Abuse of Discretion.

The following attached pages to this page, will fully express why the Petition should move the Court, to grant the Petitioner the Relief Sought, Grant the Petition for Certiorari herein. See page (A-A-4-H) Front; back of additional pages).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Defendant Ronnie Jones, was indicted on two counts of solicitation of murder two counts of solicitation of murder for hire, based on allegations that from January 11, 2005 through January 15, 2005, defendant solicited Tamara Malone (hereinafter "Ms. Malone") and undercover police detective Cornelius Longstreet (hereinafter "Detective Longstreet") to commit the first degree murder of Marina Taylor (hereinafter "Ms. Taylor"). (C.L. 30-33) Following a jury trial that commenced on February 18, 2010, and was completed on February 19, 2010, defendant was found guilty of one count of solicitation of murder and one count of solicitation of murder for hire, and was acquitted of the two remaining charges. (Supp. R.A. 1; R. ~~FFFF~~ 1, 189-90) Defendant's post-trial motion for new trial was denied on April 6, 2010. (R. III 1, 5) Following a sentencing hearing held on that day, in which arguments in mitigation and aggravation were considered, defendant was sentenced to 33 years in the Illinois Department of Corrections (hereinafter "IDOC"). (C.L. 148; R. III 22) The pertinent information related to the issue raised by defendant on appeal is set for below.

Jurisdiction Lacked due to/
U.S.C. A. 4th, 14th Amend./Absent Due Process

4- (A)

4th Amend. Violation by the Chicago Prosecutors Office.
(Jan. 15, 2003) On the date of petitioner's arrest, the Chicago Police investigating the case herein, took jurisdiction absent the standard, legal procedural way. Therefore defendant, under 4th, 14th Amend. to United States Constitution was prejudiced by this process, further causing Deprivation permanently the U.S. 4th, 14th Amend. Constitutional right to be formally processed under the appropriate Due Process of the Law, to which he is a naturalized Resident of Illinois, and its Laws and provisions guaranteed to him, as expressed under 14th Amend. to United States Constitution herein.

Mr. Jones, after being sentenced, and while serving his sentence imposed, thereby had not fully nor articulately, nor reasonably, so discovered, that as a United States Citizen, he could not be held, nor imprisoned without the proper due process, which is conducted through formal, procedural operations of administrative, judicial operations according to constitutional safeguards, being Codified Law processed under equal provisions under 4th, and 14th Amend. without the prosecutions

4-⑤

removal of portions of the process being due to Petitioner herein, while undergoing adverse prosecutorial proceedings absent his right to both, the right to a Fair Trial, and to the Effective Assistance of Trial, and Appellant Counsel. Under 14th Amend to U.S.C.

In the People's case herein. Jurisdiction was taken, not given, nor provided to the ~~state~~ state by formal witness, victim, absent government intrusion, or invite to take further initiating of prosecution of its claim. Such jurisdiction embraces every kind of judicial action. *Biddinger v. Fletcher*, 224 Ga. 501, 162 S.E. 2d 414, 416.

It is the 4th Amend. to U.S. Constitution, which, when followed by the Law, allows Law enforcement, and the State prosecution to thereby introduce, or to bring before either a grand jury, or a magistrate, to obtain a warrant to indict before the state gains both, authority, and right under law; to then remove defendant herein from those rights, liberties, etc, to which he has a naturalized Right to at the time of his arrest, arraignment, prosecution, and conviction.

4-C (1)

The Court herein, must take jurisdiction of the Petitioner's claim, as it is thereby discovered, and verified by the Court record that, the Circuit Court of Illinois, under an abuse of judicial discretion, presided over a case at suit, where, the state failed to authenticate, and express forthwith its claim at suite, an actual jurisdiction within the foundation of its claim, thereby voiding its indictment, and authority under the 4th, 14th Amend. to United States Constitution to have the Court to formally hear, and adjudicate this claim before it. Ill. Const. 6, 7, 8. And U.S.C.A. 4, 14th covers the 5th, 6th Amend to the proper, formal process. Where, the state herein, knowingly, under Bad Faith, thereby sought the Circuit Courts authority to enforce an illegal procedural process without either, jurisdiction, or authority to remove those liberties, protected rights to the accused herein.

Petitioner herein, raises for a first time the following: A) Jurisdictional dispute. Where petitioner contends that he has been deprived of 14th Amend. right to a proper process to which he would have received under Due Process of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th Amend to United States Constitution, B) Jurisdictional facts, Where, petitioner, upon discovering these matters of facts which must have existed before the court could

properly take jurisdiction of this particular case, as, that the petitioner herein had not been properly served with process, that the amount in controversy exceeds a certain sum, that the parties herein, are citizens of the same state, and; c) Jurisdictional Limits. As the Petitioner herein, upon discovering after his initial appeals, etc. That the constitutional or statutory parameters within which his trial judge's exercised his judicial power was thereby exercised under such limits based on the monetary value of the action, that being the incarceration of the Petitioner herein, to a term imposed by the court, as restitution for a Codified offense defendant herein, were said by the State, to have violated therein.

The Appellate Court, was not given proper jurisdiction by the deciding court over the claims herein. Due to impart that, the Circuit court decided upon a claim while not sustaining the constitutional, and lawful jurisdiction to hear, a judicate, and impose a sentence upon Petitioner herein. Where, an Appellate Court could not take jurisdiction within its court, over, or to decide a case in which the courts (deciding) and judicial officers take cognizance of and decide cases. Where, the legal right by which judges exercise their authority.

4- (E)

Max Ams, Inc. v. Barker, 293 Ky. 698, 170 S. W. 2d 45, 48. Such jurisdiction in the natural sense, and in the standard operations of justice would take place. Unlike the case herein before the Court. Where, there did not exist that the court had the cognizance of class of the case herein involved, nor had proper parties been present, because, the court had not produced a 1st hand witness, nor a victim to initiate the claim, giving probable cause to indict, or to formally charge, or arrest Petitioner herein.

PROPER PROCESS UNDER 4th, 14th Amend U.S.C.A.

The Process herein, being absent of jurisdiction of the Illinois Constitution, and the Illinois Supreme Court, and the United States Supreme Court, and these authorities cited herein, Can not entertain a claim in the Superior Courts, where, the Circuit Court lack jurisdiction forthwith to properly adjudicate the claim herein, and present it under the rules established by law and recognized by the Courts having authority to review, and to grant the Petitioner relief herein.

4- (F)

The Constitution of Illinois Art, 6, 7, 8. And the U.S.C.A. 4, 14th being the first and foremost safeguards layed out by the United States Government, as to safeguards preventing a State government from, illegally, knowingly, seeking to remove any liberties gaurunteed to a United States Citizen, being the subject, or subjected to, the removal of the defendant's liberty, and liberty interests of local government is seeking that foreclosure therein.

Where, Preliminary Hearing, and the Evidence and proof distinguished herein, were in controversy. In the People's case herein, the construct under the due process of the Law was not suitable, giving the Petitioner fair warning, and proper notice, so as to properly prepare a viable defense, to defend oneself against the formal charges therein, U.S.C.A. 4, 5, 6, 14th.

Nor had the state appropriately constructed its case under the Law, which Due process, and constitutional safeguards are utilized suitable, appropriate, adapted, correct. And the formal proceeding reasonably sufficient. And an accused recieves a right to a fair trial. The jury rendered its verdict, absent the proper legal process in which the jury had been empaneled to decide. Thereby further removing defendant's Petitioner's 5th Amend. right of a Fair Trial. Because the empaneled jury was empowered by the court, which lacked jurisdiction reasonably sufficient to satisfy both the Law, and properly adjudicate the

4. (6)

proceeding in accordance to the Illinois Supreme Court herein.

The criminal action herein, being a criminal prosecution, was a proceeding instituted and carried on without the proper due course of Law, which was brought before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the Petitioner charged herein with the criminal actionable offenses in the indictment of ~~arrest~~ *U.S. v. Reisinger*, 128 U.S. 398, 9 S.Ct. 99, 32 L.Ed. 480. Where, every step in the action herein, from its commencement to its final determination was absent various legal procedures under the Law. *The Brazil*, C.C.C.A. Ill, 134 F.2d 929, 930.

Under Fifth Amendment, U.S. Const., requires that all prosecutions for infamous crimes, and felony offenses therein (carrying a term of imprisonment in excess of one year) be commenced by grand jury indictment. Being before the commencement of the prosecution sought, and not after the arrest had already been made. However, state prosecutions for such crimes, which may be prosecuted on the basis of an information, *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 4 S.Ct. 111, 28 L.Ed. 2d 232.

4-④

Under De Novo. The judicial process for enforcing rights and duties recognized by substantive law and for justly administering redress for infraction of them, *Sims v. United States Pacific Ins. Co., D.C. Idaho, 51 F. Supp. 433, 435*. Where, Procedure is machinery for carrying on suit including pleading, process, evidence and practice, whether in trial court or appellate court, *Brooks v. Texas Emp. Ins. Ass'n, Tex. Civ. App. 358 S.W. 2d 412, 414*.

During the court, and appellate court proceeding herein. There was no general sense, or form and manner of the way in which the Court of the Cook County conducted the proceeding herein, admonishing Petitioner's due process right of a Fair Trial, and Equal Protections of Laws protecting his Constitutional Rights herein. And the proper manner of conducting judicial business before the court or judicial officer, and the jury empaneled to decide therein. The process herein was not Regular and orderly progress in forms of law. And did not include all possible steps in the action from its commencement to the execution of judgment. Violating Petitioner's due process right to a Fair Trial, and Appeal.

4- (I)

Petitioner's conviction herein, absent of that legal process which is codified under Law, and executed by the authority or direction of the court, agency, or tribunal, expressed or implied, which was necessary to be done in order to obtain a given end. The court, under its discretion thereby abused its authority when deciding to hear, adjudicate a case absent of the legal jurisdiction necessary in order to obtain a verdict of guilt as prescribed mode of action ~~no~~ for carrying into effect a legal right. U.S.C.A. 4, 14th. Process absent, *Statter v. United States*, C.C.A. Alaska, 66 F. 2d 819, 822.

The Petitioner's claim herein, Should be heard and addressed as De Novo. As the Petitioner presents both the Law, but also seeks this Courts inherent jurisdiction to resolve a longstanding dispute, as to the custody of the habeas of the Petitioner in his action herein. Where, both the proceeding, and more importantly, the process in which the convictions stands, are patently with defect, and constitutional enforcement being necessary to enforce the conviction, if it be constructed, and founded, and processed under correct Legal order to sustain the given end, being a verdict of guilt by jury.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: 7.14.22