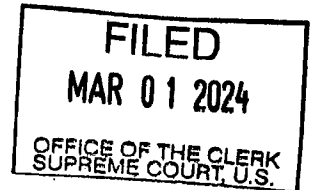


23-6921

No. _____

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



HANNIBAL EASON

(Your Name)

— PETITIONER

vs.

KWAME RAOU

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

7TH CIRCUIT EASON v RAOU, ET AL. USAP7-22-3126

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

HANNIBAL EASON #MD3226

(Your Name)

2600 NORTH BRINTON AVE P.O. BOX 1200

(Address)

DIXON, IL 61021

(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A

(Phone Number)

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

MR EASON A DEAF PROSE PETITIONER THROUGH A 1983 CAUSE OF ACTION WHO CONSECUTIVELY WAS DENIED APPROPRIATELY NEEDED COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL, BROUGHT FORTH A FIRST IMPRESSION CASE, OF 9108TH IMPORTANCE, CREATING A POLITICAL QUESTION WITH MANIPULATIVE PERSPECTIVES TO BRING ABOUT CHANGES TO MASS INCARCERATION IN ILLINOIS BY ATTACKING THE JIM CROW METHODS USED FROM WHICH MASSIVE INCARCERATION RESULTED.

ONE PERSPECTIVE WAS WHEN YOU GET ARRESTED UNTIL THE TIME YOU'RE RELEASED IS IT IN FACT ONE STATE PROCESS? HE STATED YES.

FOLLOWED WITH DOES HE HAVE RIGHTS SECURED TO HIM FROM THE U.S. CONSTITUTION DURING THIS PROCESS?

GIVEN THAT STATE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAS SOLE DUTIES OF ENSURING THAT HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE AFFORDED TO HIM, WHEN SUBSTANTIVELY FAILING TO PROTECT HIS RIGHTS CAN HE USE BY WAY A 1983 ACTION TO ENFORCE HIS RIGHTS AND NOT ONLY THAT BUT ALSO CLAIM A CONSPIRACY BASED UPON METHODS USED TO DELIBERATELY ENCRACH THE 13TH AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AGAINST SLAVERY. MASS INCARCERATION AND ITS TENTS IS A FORM OF SLAVERY

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

A FIRST IMPRESSION CASE INVOLVING CIVIL RIGHTS, INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS BOTH STATE, FEDERAL, ADA, RA, RACIAL DISCRIMINATIVE PATTERNS AND TORT. MR EASON INTENDED TO BRING ABOUT AN ACTION BASED UPON CONTINUOUS, AND PAST WRONG VIOLATIVE OF RIGHTS ARE RIGHTS AND LAWS BOTH FEDERAL ENFORCEABLE UNDER USSC PRECEDENTS? EVEN IF MR EASON CLAIMED A CONSPIRACY WASNT HE AT LEAST TO BE PROVIDED COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL TO HELP ADMINISTER AND SUPPORT HIS CLAIMS, ESPECIALLY WHEN MR EASON IS DEAF AND SUFFERS FROM SOME FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS.

MAINE V THIBOUTOT 448 U.S. 1 (1980)
DUNN V CITY OF ELGIN 347 F.3d. 641, 646 (7TH CIR 2003)
CITY OF CANTON V HARRIS 489 U.S. 378 (1989)
MARBURY V MADISON 5 U.S. (1 CRANCH) 137 (1803) 137, 138 2 LE d 6
DOES MR EASON HAS VESTED RIGHTS (DUE PROCESS) ONCE HE BECOMES A WARD OF THE STATE (ILLINOIS)
HOW MUCH POWER DOES 17 STAT 13 CARRIES AND ISNT EVEN THE ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL BOUND TO ADHERE TO IT.

MR EASON'S 1983 SUFFICIENTLY BY A PRO'SE CLAIMED ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS THROUGH CONSPIRATORIAL PRACTICES, FAILED, FAILS TO SAFEGUARD HIS RIGHTS. EASON'S ACTION SUIT NOT HAD BEEN DISMISSED HE SHAIT HAVE BEEN GIVEN COUNSEL.

FOR ONE THAT ACTUALLY BELIEVES IN EITHER THE AMERICAN OR U.S. SYSTEM AND DIS APPROVES OF HOW IT ACTUALLY WORKS - CAN EASON SUE THOSE THAT FAILED TO PROTECT HIS RIGHTS? WHEN THEY WERE INVOLVED, WERE AWARE, TURNED A BLIND EYE, AND UNDER FEDERAL LAW IT WAS THEIR STATE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND OBLIGATION TO PROTECT HIM, AND HIS RIGHTS AND FAILED TO DO SO. DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE, PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS ADA, RA CAN BE COMBINE PRACTICES EASON USES AS OCCURRENCES TO "BLOW THE WHISTLE" AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND CALL IT A CONSPIRACY IF IT IS NOT THEN IT PRACTICE IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABRIDGING THE 13TH AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION THEREBY CONSTITUTING SUCH U.S. SYSTEM NOT MEANT TO PROTECT HIM OR BENEFIT FROM BEING THAT ILLINOIS IS QUOTED EITHER A SOUTHERN OR SOVEREIGN STATE

LIST OF PARTIES

ALL PARTIES APPEAR IN THE CAPTION OF THE CASE
ON THE COVER PAGE.

RELATED CASES

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730 ZLCS 5-5-8-1 ILLINOIS

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JAMES V KENTUCKY 446 U.S. 341 (1984)

HENRY V MISSISSIPPI 379 U.S. 443, 448, 449 (1965)

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RASHO V BALDWIN 07-CV-01298 (MMM) (ILLINOIS)

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LIPPERT V GHOSH 10-CV-04603 (ILLINOIS)

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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 _____ 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 _____ court appears at Appendix _____ 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 SEPT 22, 2023.

☒ 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: _____, 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. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ 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).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

42 USC 1983
28 USC 1331, 1343(a)(3)
28 USC 1915
42 USC 12101-12213

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

A POLITICAL QUESTION CASE FIRST IMPRESSION

MR EASON SUFFERS FROM MENTAL ILLNESS, IS DEAF FROM CONTRACTING MENINGITIS AT 13 MONTHS OF AGE. MR EASON HAS A HISTORY OF FILING 1983 SUITS NONE WERE DISMISSED. IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE POST-GEORGE FLOYD MR EASON SOUGHT TO SUE FOR CONSPIRATORIAL PRACTICES IN ILLINOIS WHERE RELIEF MAY BE ATTAINED FOR TORT, NOT ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS (STATE AND FEDERAL) YET ALSO UNDER RA ADA, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND MORE.

YET IN DOING SUCH ACTION MR EASON'S ATTEMPT TO CONTRIVE CHANGES IN ILLINOIS WHICH IS ALLOWABLE IN A 1983 WAS BY CLAIMING A CIVIL RICO. MR EASON ONLY FOCUS WAS TO BE APPOINTED COUNSEL BY THE COURT SO HIS ACTION MAY PROCEED. RECEIVING COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL NEVER BECAME FRUITFUL. IN FACT MR EASON FILED THIS 1983 LAWSUIT UNDER IMMINENT DANGER CLAUSE. IT ONLY BECAME CLEAR TO MR EASON THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ANDREA R. WOOD WAS AS NOW CLAIMED, WAS PLAYING "HANDS OFF DOCTRINE" BECAUSE NOT ONLY DID IT INVOLVE RETH POLITICS, IT WAS WHISTLE BLOWING CONCERNING THOSE KNOWN PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND CUSTOMS WITHIN SUCH POLITICS. THIS WAS A FIRST IMPRESSION LAWSUIT OR FIRST IMPRESSION CASE MR EASON COMPLAINTS PRESENTED MIXED QUESTIONS OF LAWS AND FACT. WHAT'S BEING LEFT OFF THE RECORD, IS THE DISCRETIONS AND THE CLEAR ABUSE OF SUCH DISCRETIONS.

MR EASON COMPLAINTS 1, 2, AND 3 PUT TOGETHER A HISTORICAL PATTERN WHERE ENACTED UNITED STATES CODES WERE MANIPULATIVELY USED

TO LEGALIZE SLAVERY. NOT ONLY IN AMERICA, JUST ALSO IN ILLINOIS A SOUTHERN STATE. 13TH AMENDMENT

MAUBURY V MADISON. 1803 WAS OR IS A U.S. PRECEDENT THAT ALLOWED CHALLENGES AGAINST 14TH AMENDMENT, PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND DUE PROCESS. ALL IN OF ITSELF "VESTED RIGHTS": SO IN OF ITSELF MR EASON'S FIRST ACTION WAS ABOUT VESTED RIGHTS. THE 1983 SUIT WAS SO FLAWED BECAUSE IT WAS BASED SOLELY UPON NOT ONLY PART CONDUCT VIOLATIVE OF EQUALLY PROTECTED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS BUT ALSO CONTINUING WRONGS.

MR EASON'S FIRST COMPLAINT WAS 432 PAGES; THE EVIDENCE WAS INCLUDED IN THE 432 PAGES. MR EASON DOESN'T HAVE A COPY OF HIS ORIGINAL COMPLAINT. THIS WAS A GAME. JUDGE WOOD WAS CONTINUING TO PLAY WITH MR EASON. NOT LETTING HIM GET A COPY OF HIS COMPLAINT, AND MAKING IT ALL ABOUT MONEY HE RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TO DENY HIS INDIGENT STATUS. MR EASON PRIOR TO THE SUIT RECEIVED STIMULUS, AND SETTLEMENTS FROM THE STATE. MR EASON'S 1ST AMENDMENT WAS STOLEN FROM HIM.

THE DISTRICT COURT WASN'T FOCUSED ON WHAT MR EASON WAS TRYING TO DO: THE COURT KNEW WHAT MR EASON WAS TRYING TO DO. INSTEAD THE COURT WAS CLEARLY MANIPULATING MR EASON EXACTLY FOR WHAT HE WAS TRYING TO DO WHICH WAS SIFT SIFT CHANGES IN ILLINOIS LAWS, WHICH WOULD SIFT CHANGES IN DISTRICT COURTS POSITIONS WHEREAS ALSO CHANGES WOULD BENEFIT OTHERS SIMILAR TO MR EASON WHO WERE ADA, AND SUBJECTED TO SOME STATUTES AND PROCEDURES.

MR EASON MADE FACIAL AND AS APPLIED CHALLENGES TO THE LAWS. HE CLAIMED THAT FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARREST UNTIL HIS RELEASE WAS ONE STATE PROCESS.

ONCE MR EASON PRESENTED HIS THEORY OF ILLINOIS'S ONE STATE PROCESS HE THEN CLAIMED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED THROUGHOUT SUCH PROCESS. HE THEN CLAIMED A CONSPIRACY BECAUSE NOT ONLY WERE THE VIOLATIONS CONSPIRATORIAL, THEY WERE CONTINUING WRONGS, THAT FACTUALLY ORIGINATED FROM RACIAL DISCRIMINATIVE SYSTEMIC PRACTICES THAT DATE FAR BACK TO THE WAR ON DRUGS ACT.

MR EASON'S POSITION WAS FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END IT WAS ONE PROCESS. IN ILLINOIS. HE SHOWED WHAT HAPPENED IN THE BEGINNING, THE END, THE IN BETWEEN AND HOW ITS CONTINUING.

FROM THE BEGINNING IT WAS WITHOUT QUESTION SUCH WAS A COMPLEX CASE, BEFORE ANY COURT IN AMERICA. THE QUESTION WAS AND STILL IS WHAT STATE OR WHAT COURT IN AMERICA WANTED TO DEAL WITH THE PUBLIC SCANDAL WHERE PRACTICES HAD INTELLIGENTLY AND PROFESSIONALLY BEHIND THE 13TH AMENDMENT.

THE TRACING AND TRACKINGS OF THESE EVENTS AND VIOLATIVE CONDUCTS LEADS TO HEAD OFFICIALS OF ILLINOIS BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE. MR EASON MADE AND ESTABLISHED A CONNECTION TO KWAME RAOUL. HE ONLY NEEDED APPOINTED COUNSEL BY THE COURT TO FURTHER INVESTIGATE AND AMEND HIS CLAIMS

THE DISTRICT COURT ON MULTIPLE OCCASIONS DEPRIVED MR EASON, UPON DISCRETION OF THE COURT BASIS, OF COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL, SO HE MAY SUFFICIENTLY STATE A CLAIM UNDER 1983 CLAUSE WHERE RELIEF MAY BE SOUGHT. MR EASON IS HANDICAPPED UNDER ADA STATUE. THE DISTRICT COURT ABUSED THEIR DISCRETION BY USING THE FACT THAT MR EASON CAN READ AND WRITE WITHOUT EVEN JUDICIALLY CONDUCTING NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTINGS TO EVALUATE BRAIN DISORDERS, OR CAPACITY TO FULLY LITIGATE AND ADEQUATELY ACCESS THE COURTS BEFORE ARBITRARILY CITING, IN JUNE 24, 2022 RULING RUSSELL V BUKOWSKI 608 F. APP'X 426, 428 (7TH CIR 2015) JONES V BOCK 549 U.S. 199, 214 (2007) KADAMOVAS V STEVENS 706 F3d. 843, 844 (7TH CIR 2013) LINDELL V HOUSER 442 F3d. 1033, 1034 N. 1 (7TH CIR 2006) OWENS V GODINEZ 860 F3d 434, 436 (7TH CIR 2017) FED. R. CIV. P. 18, 20 GEORGE V SMITH 507 F3d. 605, 607 (7TH CIR 2007) FED R. CIV P. 21 WHEELER V TALBOT 695 FED APP'X 151, 152 (7TH CIR 2017) VERMILION V LEVENHAGEN NO. 14- 2327, 2015 9 27 356 114 (7TH CIR 3-5-15) ASHCROFT V JOBN 556 U.S. 662, 678, (2009) KUHN V GOODLOW 678 F3d 552, 556 (7TH CIR 2012) PEPPER V VILL. OF OAK PARK 430 F3d. 809, 810 (7TH CIR 2006) SANVILLE V MCCAUGHEY 266 F3d 724, 740 (7TH CIR 2006) MONCH V DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVS. OF THE CITY OF N.Y. 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978) "TO JUSTIFY NOT READING EASON'S FIRST SUBMITTED COMPLAINT"

THE DISTRICT COURT ABUSED THEIR POWER NOT READING MR EASON'S FIRST COMPLAINT #1 DOC #23 THE DISTRICT COURT VIOLATED 28 USCS SECTION 1915

1915(a) / 1915(b)(B)3 / 1915(c)
1915(d)/1915(e)(1)

THE DISTRICT COURT AND 7TH CIRCUIT
RULINGS DID NOT PROCEDURALLY AND
ADEQUATELY MEET SUBSTANTIVELY
1915(e)(2)(B)(i)-(iii)

THE DISTRICT COURT AND 7TH CIRCUIT
VIOLATED 1915(f)(2)(C) AND 1915(g)
NEITHER COURTS NEVER STATED THEY FOUND MR EASON'S
COMPLAINTS 1, 2, 3, TO BE FRIVOLOUS OR MALICIOUS

MR EASON A PRO SE PETITIONER NEVER LEARNED HE
COULD VE APPEALED DISTRICT COURTS ORDER IN
DOC #23 DISMISSING HIS 1983 WITHOUT
PREJUDICE COULD BE APPEALED IMMEDIATELY
AROUND JUNE 24, 2022. HOWEVER IN ACCORDANCE
USCS APP 7TH CIR R. 28(a)3 MR EASON ATTEMPTED
TO APPEAL ALSO JUNE 24, 2022 ORDER IN APPEAL
NO. 22-3126. IT WENT ON DEF EARS.

MR EASON CONTENDS COLLATERAL ORDER DOCTRINE
EXIST. CIR R. 28(a)(3)(ii)

MR EASON WAS SUBSTANTIVELY DENIED AND DEPRIVED
GRAVELY OF HIS RIGHTS (1ST AMENDMENT) AND
(14TH AMENDMENT) TO SUE, WHERE COURT APPOINTED
COUNSEL WAS REASONABLY NEEDED AND REQUIRED
WHERE HE WAS HANDICAPPED UNDER ADA, TO HAVE
OR TO BE ABLE TO ADEQUATELY ACCESS THE COURTS
WHICH (DUE PROCESS) HE WAS NOT AFFORDED BY THE COURTS

MR EASON CHALLENGES FACILITY AND AS APPLIED
HIS APPEAL TO 7TH CIRCUIT WASNT EVEN
CONSIDERED.

FURTHERMORE AFTER DISTRICT COURT OCT 14, 2022
ORDER MR EASON FILED SEVERAL NOTICE OF
APPEALS "UNTIL THE CLERK RESPONDED" MR EASON
MET 4 SC S CT APP 7TH CIR R 3 (a) WHERE
HE CONTENDED HE WANTED ALL JUDGMENTS UNDER
REVIEW OR HE WAS THEREFOR APPEALING ALL
JUDGMENTS DATED, JUNE 24, 2022, Aug 28, 2022
AND OCT 14, 2022 THE 7TH CIRCUIT EITHER IGNORED
EASONS BASIS FOR APPEAL OR KEPT MATTERS
DELIBERATELY FROM ENTERING RECORD CONCERNING
EASON'S BASIS FOR APPEAL IN FIRST PLACE.

ON SEPT 22, 2023 7TH CIRCUIT JUDGES
DIANE P. WOOD, MICHAEL B. BRENNAN, AND
DORIS L. PRYOR APPEAL # 22-3126 AFFIRMED
THE DISTRICT COURTS RULING IN DISMISSING
MR EASONS LAWSUIT WITH PREJUDICE OR
FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM, WITHOUT PREJUDICE ON OTHERS

(A) PAGE 2 OF THE ORDER STATES
(THE ENTIRE ORDER FAHS TO BE BASED UPON)
(CONCLUSIVE AND INDEPENDENT FINDINGS-A-Policy)
"THE DISTRICT COURT CONCLUDED THAT EASON'S
ALLEGATIONS DID NOT SUPPORT A CONSPIRACY, WE
AFFIRM"

(B) SUCH 15 WORDED STATEMENT IS EVEN A JUDICIALIZED
APPROACH, FOR ONE (EASON) SEEKING MEANINGFUL
ACCESS TO THE COURTS AS OF RIGHT.

(C) THE 7TH CIRCUIT STATES

EASON DOES NOT MEANINGFULLY CHALLENGE THE BASIS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS ORDER

MR EASON APPEARS TO SCOTUS SOLELY SEEKING A REVERSE ~~BAI~~ OF DISMISSAL DUE TO COURTS EXERCISED ABUSE OF DISCRETION,

"A ILLINOIS POLICY" THE 7TH CIRCUIT CAN NOT COULD NOT AND FAILED TO REASONABLY ADJUDICATE IF MR EASON A PRO'SE IN FACT KNEW HOW TO MEANINGFULLY CHALLENGE THE DISTRICT COURTS ORDER. IT IS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED HAD COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL HAVE BEEN GIVEN, APPOINTED COUNSEL MAY HAVE MEANINGFULLY CHALLENGED THE BASIS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS ORDER.

UPON REVIEWING APPENDIX J IT IS EXCLUSIVELY A FEDERAL QUESTION BEARS SCOTUS, CONCERNING FEDERAL DUE PROCESS, PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL PROTECTION WHEN QUOTED EXERCISING SUCH. MR EASON FILED HIS 1983 ACTION SO HE MAY SHOW IN FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS "THE STEPS HE TOOK BEFORE REACHING DOOR STEPS OF FEDERAL HABEAS COURT" SUCH EXHIBIT SUBSTANTIVELY SHOWS DEPRIVATION OF ACCESS TO THE COURT BY STATE OFFICIALS. WE CAN NOT SIT AROUND AND POINT FINGERS AT WHO IS WHO. THE MATTERS BEFORE THIS COURT IS DEFICIENT PERFORMANCES OF STATE AND FEDERAL DUTIES AS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THEIR SUBORDINATES WHO ACTS UNDER COLOUR OF STATE LAW DEPRIVING ONES RIGHTS.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I

IF ITS WHISTLE BLOWING SO BE IT"

- 1 MR EASON WHO IS DEAF, PRO'SE, DENIED COUNSEL HAS DEMANDED AND EXERCISED HIS FEDERAL RIGHT TO SEEK A CAUSE OF ACTION, RAISING A QUESTION OF LAW, TO BE VIEWED IN THAT LENS ON RATHER ITS A QUESTION OR NOT.
- 2 DEAF, PRO'SE PLAINTIFF MR EASON'S IDEAL IS BEYOND HIS OWN UNDERSTANDINGS AND IF UNDERSTOOD THEN THE FRAUDULENT SCHEMES IN ILLINOIS "OPERATIONS OF LAW" WERE DESIGNED IN A WAY TO NOT BE UNCOVERED TO NOT BE ABLE TO APPREHEND, PUT ON NOTICE THE TRUE CULPRIT OF THE ACTIVITIES, DESIGNS, CONDUCTS, POLICIES, CUSTOMS, ORDINANCES, OR FORMS OF DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS.
I. D. O. C. IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR EASON BEING PUT IN JAIL.
IDOC IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR EASON BEING IN JAIL.
IDOC IS ONLY RESPONSIBLE FOR EASON WHILE HE IS IN IDOC'S CUSTODY "SO ARE ILLINOIS' STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS"
FROM THIS POINT WE DRAW THE LINES AND CONNECTIONS
- 3 STATE PRISON CONDITIONS ONLY RESULTED FROM INFRINGEMENTS OF DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTIONS, ADA, 1ST, 4TH 5TH, 6TH, ~~7TH~~, 14TH AMENDMENT RIGHTS
- 4 THE QUESTIONS TOWARDS ILLINOIS PENAL ADMINISTRATION SHOULD IT BE BASED ON PRINCIPLE OF REFORMATION AND UPON THE NEED FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC (CITING).
ALASKA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I SECTION 12
FERGUSON V DEPT OF CORR 816 P2d 139, 139-140 (ALASKA 1991)

5) WHAT IS COMMON TO THOSE WHO AREN'T GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IS THE RISK OF SERIOUS HARM ONCE ONE COMES INTO STATE CUSTODY OR ABODE. THIS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

6) UTAH CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 FORBIDS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS. UTAH SUPREME COURT (STATED) DEXTER V BOSKO 184 P3d 592, 597, 598 (UTAH 2008) "INCLUDING BEING UNNECESSARILY "EXPOSED" TO AN INCREASED RISK OF SERIOUS HARM... A VIOLATION OF THE PROHIBITION ON UNNECESSARY RIGOR MUST ARISE FROM TREATMENTS THAT IS CLEARLY EXCESSIVE OR DEFICIENT AND UNJUSTIFIED. NOT MERELY THE FRUSTRATION, INCONVENIENCES AND IRRITATIONS THAT ARE COMMON TO PRISON LIFE"

7) ACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH SHOCKS THE CONSCIENCE (CITING) COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO V LEWIS. 523 U.S. 833, 840, 848-849, 118 S. CT. 1708 (1998)

8) MR EASON SHOWS PATTERN OF FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS WHICH MEANS VIOLATIONS OF CLEARLY ESTABLISHED LAW. WHERE SUCH VIOLATIONS REQUIRES THAT FIRST THE NATURE OF THE ACTS PRESENTS AN OBVIOUS AND KNOWN SERIOUS RISK OF HARM TO THE ARRESTED OR IMPRISONED PERSON 2ND. KNOWING THAT THE RISK OR OF THE RISK, THE OFFICIALS ACTS WITHOUT OTHER REASONABLE JUSTIFICATIONS. THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION HAS CLAUSES TO MIMIC THE SAME AS FEDERAL PROVISIONS (CITING) (AS ABOVE) BILLINGS V GATES 323 OR. 167, 180-181, 916 P2d 291 (1996) FEDERAL AND PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS

9) THE LINES ARE BLURRED WHERE STATE COURTS
INTERPRET STATE CONSTITUTION AS PROVIDING MORE
RIGHTS FOR PRISONERS (CITING)
COOPER V MORIN 49 N.Y. 2d. 69. 399 N.E.2d. 1188, 1194,
424 N.Y. 2d. 168 (N.Y. 1979)

10) INSTEAD THIS IS CLEARLY AN ACTION REQUESTED TO BE
ASSESSED CLEARLY ON ITS BASIS, BEFORE COMING INTO
STATE CUSTODY, AFTER GETTING IN STATE CUSTODY,
AFTER CONVICTION THEN RELEASE -
(ONE ILLINOIS STATE PROCESS) THEREIN STATE
PROTECTED INTEREST TURNS TO BE LIBERTY, PROPERTY,
LIFE INTEREST PROTECTED BY FEDERAL DUE PROCESS
CLAUSE, U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 4TH, 5TH, 14TH
(CITING)

BEN V WOLFISH 441 U.S. 520 99 S. CT. 1861 (1979)
ZINERMAN V BURCH 494 U.S. 113, 125, 110. S. CT. 975 (1990)
KENTUCKY DEPT OF CORR 490 U.S. 454, 460, 109 S. CT. 1904 (1989)
PEOPLE V RAMIREZ 25 CAL 3d. 260. 158 CAL. RPT. 316,
599 P2d. 622, 627 (CAL 1979)
TOUSSAINT V MCCARTHY 801 F2d 1080, 1096 (9TH CIR 1986).

11) STANDARD OF REVIEW REQUESTED (CITING)
ARBON STEEL & SERV CO. V. U.S. 315 F3d 1332,
1334 (FED CIR 2003)
BOYLE V U.S. 200 F3d 1369, 1371 (FED CIR 2000)
CLEARLY ERRONEOUS
U.S. V U.S. GYPSUM 333 U.S. 364, 395
68 S. CT. 525 (1948)
ANDERSON V CITY OF BESSEMER CITY, NORTH CAROLINA
470 U.S. 564, 573 105 S. CT. 1504 (1985)

12) ABUSE OF DISCRETION (CITING)

U.S. v. TAYLOR 487 U.S. 326, 335, 337

108 S.Ct. 2413 (1988)

A) REFUSED EASON WHO IS DEAF, AND INTELLECTUALLY

DISABLED UNDER A.D.A, COUNSEL

TERRELL V BREWER 935 F2d

B) TREATED IN A CARELESS OR PERFUNCTORY WAY DENIED
RIGHT TO BE HEARD AND DEFENDANTS NEED TO DEFEND
STATUE OBVIATE NEED FOR ATTORNEY

CHARLES V VERHAGEN 220 F.Supp. 2d. 937, 955

(W.D. WISC 2002) 348 F3d. 601 (7TH CIR 2003)

28 USC 1915(e)(1)

C) EASON PROCEEDED HIS COMPLAINTS, ALL 3, UNDER
IMMINENT DANGER OR SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY.

BLACK V LANE 824 F2d 561, 563 (7TH CIR 1987)

BEMIS V KELLY 857 F2d 14, 16 (1ST CIR 1988)

D) EASON CHALLENGED CONSTITUTIONALITIES OF STATUTES

LEWIS V SULLIVAN 135 F.Supp 2d. 954, 957 (W.D. WIS.)

GI V REED 381 F3d 649, 658 (7TH CIR 2004)

PEOPLE V HARRIS (ILLINOIS) # 2018 IL121932

MCDONALD V HEAD OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISOR OFFICER

850 F2d 121, 124, (2ND CIR 1988)

E) RIGHTS UNDER 54CS 140/1 ESO, DUE PROCESS,
EQUAL PROTECTION, ADA WERE VIOLATED

F) THE COURTS FAILED TO MEET OR APPLY 18 USC 1961(c)
WHEN DISMISSING CONSPIRACY CLAIM AS REQUIRED.

13) ILLINOIS REVISED STATUTE 1991 (CHAPTER 38) IS BEING BROUGHT INTO QUESTION, ITS PREVIOUS ENACTMENTS AND THOSE GOING FORWARD, SUCH ENTERPRISE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAW HAS CREATED SO MANY CONTROVERSIES, ILLINOIS REFUSES (DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCES) TO ADDRESS IT WHICH CAUSED MASS INCARCERATION IN ILLINOIS.

14) WITH THIS IN CONSIDERATION THE STATE AND ITS OFFICIALS HAS THIS MINDSET, THAT ONCE THEY THROW ANY HUMAN BEING IN JAIL, THEY NO LONGER HAVE OR SUCH STATE PRACTICES (THROUGH ACTS OF CONGRESS) OF DUSTING THEIR HANDS OFF THEY NO LONGER HAVE OR THEIR OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE REMOVED, ESPECIALLY THROUGH ILLEGAL PRACTICES OR AN INDIVIDUAL IS EVEN JAILED ILLEGALLY THEY REFUSE TO CORRECT THEIR MISTAKES AFTER KNOWING OR IT, OR EVEN COMING ACROSS KNOWLEDGE INCLUDING SUBSTANTIVE LAW THAT CONCLUDES A MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE.

15) DEFENDANTS HAVE THIS THEORY ONCE THEY HAND YOU OFF TO IDOC THEY ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE TO KNOWING CONTINUOUS ONGOING WRONGS OR DEPRIVATION AND DENIAL OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHT THIS HUMAN BEING, DEAR PLAINTIFF STUNAS HIS FEELS SAY NO. HE BROUGHT A CAUSE OF ACTION BASED UPON CONSPIRATORIAL PRACTICES CARRIED OUT IN ILLINOIS THIS IS AN ONGOING ENTERPRISE RAN THAT INDIVIDUALS OFFICIALLY AND INDIVIDUALLY WERE AWARE OF OR PARTICIPATED.

16) UNDER FEDERAL MAGISTRATION ACT

ALL PARTIES DID NOT GIVE AUTHORIZED CONSENT

28 USC 636(c)(1) DISMISSING COMPLAINT

COURTS ABUSED ITS DISCRETION IN ACCORDANCE TO

ARTICLE III JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

17) EASON WAS, HEREON APPEAL ONLY PUNISHED FOR BEING A
PRO'SE PETITIONER, WHO COULD NOT LEGALLY EXPRESS CLAIMS.

18) PLAINTIFF DOES HAVE CONSTITUTIONAL AND TORT CLAIMS

ARISING FROM THE SAME SET OF FACTORS

PENDENT/SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION

HAGANS V LAVINE 94 S.Ct. 1372 (1974)

28 USC 1367

CITY OF CHICAGO V INTER. COLL. OF SUR 118 S.Ct. 523 (1997)

II

"A FIRST IMPRESSION CASE"

PLAINTIFF ASKS SCOTUS TO OVER-RULE AND OVERTURN

A) 7TH CIRCUIT DECISION HANDLED DOWN SEPT 22, 2023.

APPEAL # 22-3126,

B) RUSELL V. BUKOWSKI 608 F. App'x 420, 428 (7TH CIR 2015)

C) RULINGS MADE BY JUDGE ANDREA R. WOOD

ON DATES APRIL 11, 2022, JUNE 24, 2022, AUG 22, 2022

AND OCT 14, 2022 ON THE CONTENTIONS SHE ABUSED

HER DISCRETION AND HER AUTHORITIES

(JUDICIAL POWERS) ON THE GROUNDS THAT FAILURE

TO EXERCISE DISCRETION IS AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION

IN ACCORDANCE TO U.S. V. MCSWAIN 25 F.4TH 535 (7TH CIR 2022)

ARGEER SINGER V. HAMLIN 407 U.S. 25 (1972).

ALL THE PRIOR COURTS DID WAS MANIPULATE

LANGUAGES THROUGH MACHINATION TO JUSTIFY

DENYING COUNSEL EX PARTE. YOUNG 209 U.S. 123 (1908)

BONNER V. ARIZONA DIST OF CORR. 714 F. Supp. 420,

425 (D. ARIZONA. 1989) OLSON V. MORGAN 750 F.3d

708, 711 (7TH CIR 2014) JAMES V. ELI 846 F.3d 951

953 (7TH CIR 2017) PEREZ V. FENO 9110 792 F.3d

768, 784, 785 (7TH CIR 2015). DISTRICT COURT'S.

LOCAL RULES 83.11(h) AND 83.37 DUPREE V. HARDY

839 F.3d 458, 462 (7TH CIR 2017).

D) DUE TO PLAINTIFF'S PROSE STATUS THE COURTS SHUNT

INTENTIONALLY AND DELIBERATELY SILENCED HIS

CONTENTIONS TO NOT ALLOW 1931 JURISDICTION

FEDERAL QUESTIONS AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS TO

PROCEED DEPRIVING HIM OF HIS 1ST AMENDMENT, 14TH Amend

AND DUE PROCESS RIGHTS TO BE HEARD UNDER FEDERAL

COMMON LAW "AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT." WHEN HE

CLAIMED IN HIS 1983 "OFFICIAL POLICIES"

Argument

Plaintiff asks this Court to accept his request for certiorari reverse his dismissal. He can prove if counsel was given he would've survived the summary dismissal stage.

The factual complexity of the case, the ability of the (imprisoned) indigent to investigate the facts, the existence of conflicting testimony, the ability of the indigent to present his claim and the complexity of the legal issues.

Abdullah v Bunter 949 F2d 1032, 1035 (8th Cir 1991)

Courts have suggested that the most important factor is whether the case appears to have merit. Each of these factors weighs in favor of appointment of counsel "in this case."

Carmona v U.S. Bureau of Prisons
243 F3d 629, 632 (2d Cir 2001)

- 1) **Factual Complexity:** This Plaintiff is deaf and defined disabled under the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act, who is also mentally impaired and intellectually handicapped due to sign language being his first language as an American citizen. He asserted certain defendants violated his rights. He asserted others violated his rights through contractual agreements with Illinois. He asserted defendants were on notice of the violative propensities of these conducts while clothed "under color of state and federal laws."

HE CHALLENGED DUE TO THE FACT (FEDERALISM)
AMERICA'S FEDERAL APPLICATION OF OPERATIONS
OF LAW EXTENDED OVER TO THE STATE OF
ILLINOIS THROUGH ACTS OF CONGRESS / LEAD TO ACTS
PRACTICES, CUSTOMS, CONDUCTS, POLICIES CARRIED
OUT BY THE STATE, INCLUDING THEIR
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND SO FORTH
DEPRIVED HIM OF FEDERAL DUE PROCESS, A.D.A.
AND A HOST OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SECURED TO
HIM BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
(COMPLAINTS #1, 2, 3) THE MULTIPLE NUMBER OF
CLAIMS PRESENTED AND DEFENDANTS "INCLUDED"
WITH THE FACT "THIS DEAF PLAINTIFF" TRIED TO
EVEN PRESENT THE CLAIM OF CONSPIRACY
RATHER STATE CONSPIRACY OR CIVILICO CLAIM
WAS EVIDENT AND SUFFICIENT ENOUGH TO
SHOW THIS IS A FACTUALLY COMPLEX CASE, WHICH
QUESTIONS EQUAL PROTECTIONS OF THE LAW
"PRESENTING POLITICAL QUESTION OF ILLINOIS ONE STATE PROCESS"

- 2) THE ISSUES REQUIRING EXPERT TESTIMONIES
SUPPORTS THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL
MONTGOMERY V PINCHAK 294 F.3d 492, 503-504 (3rd CIR 2002)
MOORE V MABUS 976 F.2d 268, 272 (5TH CIR 1992)
JACKSON V COUNTY OF MCLEAN 953 F.2d 1070, 1073 (7TH CIR 1992)

- 3) THE PLAINTIFF INABILITY TO INVESTIGATE WHO IS
LOCKED IN PRISON
TUCKER V RANDALL 948 F.2d, 288, 391-392 (7TH CIR 1991)
GATSON V COUGHIN 679 F.Supp. 270, 273 (W.D.N.Y. 1988)

4) EVERY CASE REQUIRES A CONSIDERABLE DISCOVERY, WHICH PLAINTIFF DEPRIVED OF NEEDED APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL, WAS NOT AFFORDED.

PARHAM v. JOHNSON 126 F3d 454, 459 (3rd Cir 1997)

5) CREDIBILITY ISSUES

GATSON AT 273.

STEELE v. SHAH 87 F3d 1266, 1271 (11th Cir 1994)

6) PLAINTIFF IS INDIGENT. LACKED THE ABILITY TO

CLEARLY PRESENT ANY CLAIMS AT ALL. HE HAS NO

LEGAL TRAINING. GIVEN HIS ADA HANDICAPS

FORBES v. EDGAR 112 F3d 262, 264 (7th Cir 1997)

RAYES v. JOHNSON 969 F2d 700, 703-704 (8th Cir 1992)

7) LEGAL COMPLEXITY, THE COMBINED CLAIMS MADE,

THE CLAIMED RESPONSIBLE DEFENDANTS, WHICH

INCLUDED SUPERVISORY ILLINOIS OFFICIALS

PRESENTED COMPLEX LEGAL ISSUES OF DETERMINING

WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE SUFFICIENTLY PERSONALLY

INVOLVED IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS TO BE

HELD LIABLE.

HENDRICKS v. COUGHLIN 114 F3d 390, 394 (2d Cir 1997)

SOLIS v. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 514 F3d 946, 958

(9th Cir 2008)

8) MERITS OF THE CASE. IT IS APPRAISED TO
 THIS UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
 IF THE DISTRICT COURT OR THE 7TH CIRCUIT
 AT ANY STAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS FROM
 FEB 2022 TO SEPT 2023 IF THOSE COURTS WOULD
 HAVE PROVIDED HIM WITH REQUESTED
 APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL A DIFFERENT RESULT
 WOULD HAVE ISSUED, AND APPOINTED COUNSEL
 WOULD HAVE SUFFICIENTLY AMENDED A COMPLAINT
 ESTABLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS,
 THAT INCLUDED 8TH AMENDMENT VIOLATIONS
 HUDSON V McMILLIAN 503 U.S. 112 S.Ct 995 (1992)
 ESTELLE V GAMBLE 429 U.S. 97, 105, 97 S.Ct 285 (1976)
 PONTE V RENT 471 U.S. 491, 497 105 S.Ct 2192 (1985)
 SUPERINTENDENT V HILL 472 U.S. 445, 457
 105 S.Ct 2768 (1985)
 WOLFF V McDONNELL 418 U.S. 539, 559
 94 S.Ct 2963 (1974)
 MARBURY V MADISON 5 U.S. (1 CRANCH) 137 (1803)
 MONROE V PAPE 365 U.S. 167 (1961)
 CONG. GLOBE 42d Cong 1st Sess AT APP 231
 18 USC 242
 U.S. V CLASSIC
 SCREWS V U.S. 325 U.S. 91 (1945)
 ADICKES V S. H. KRESS & CO. 398 U.S. 144 167-168 (1970)
 17 STAT 13
 MONELL V DEPT OF SOC SERV. 436 U.S. 658 (1978)
 PORTER V NUSSIE 534 U.S. 516 (2002)
 LUGAR V EDMONDSON Oil Co. 457 U.S. 922 N.18 (1982)
 E.g. STRICKLAND V SHALATA 123 F3d 863 (6TH CIR 1997)
 JETT V PENNER 439 F3d 1091, 1098 (9TH CIR 2006)

A DUALITY SYSTEM EXIST. (CLEARFIELD DOCTRINE) VIOLATIVE
BY EXCESSIVE CONTENTS, AND CONTEXT 1ST 4TH 5TH 8TH 14TH
AMENDMENTS, GRAHAM v CONNOR 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
TENNESSEE v GARDNER 471 U.S. 11 (1985)
PREISER v RODRIGUEZ 411 U.S. 475 (1973)
WILKINSON v DOTSON 544 U.S. 74 (2005) AT 81
THOMAS v EBY 481 F.3d 434, 439, 440 (6TH CIR 2007)

MR EASON IS ABLE TO PROVE VIOLATIONS AND HOW

PLAINTIFF IS COMPLAINTS #1, 2, AND 3
DID NOT SUBSTANTIALLY FAIL TO STATE A CLAIM
OR ALLEGE FACTS (PLAINTIFF IS DISABLED)
"THAT WOULD INDICATE A VIOLATION OF A FEDERAL RIGHT"
THE GIST OF CLAIM CLAUSE "AS-APPLIED"
TO PRO'SE PETITIONERS IN PRISON AND FACIALLY
AS CHALLENGED HERE WHERE COURTS
SYSTEMATICALLY MANIPULATE AND INJECT
LANGUAGES (1ST IMPRESSION ISSUE)
IMPLYING BECAUSE A PRO'SE 1983 ACTION
PETITION FAILED TO MEET THE STANDARDS
REQUIRED OF A LEGAL ATTORNEY
"OUR CASES ARE OUTRIGHTLY DISMISSED"
MOST TIMES SOLELY BECAUSE JUDGES DON'T
WANT TO BE BOOTHERED WITH THE CASE AT HAND.
PLAINTIFF OBJECTS TO A PRACTICE THAT IS
UNETHICAL AND ASKS THE COURT TO ISSUE
A 2024 STANDARD AS-APPLIED, AND
FACIALLY TO APPLY TO PRO'SE PRISON
PLAINTIFFS TO MEET. THERES NO
WAY AROUND THIS OBJECTIVE, WHEN IT
CONCERNS SOUTHERN STATE CUSTOMS
"UNDER THE LAW"

THE COURTS OF ILLINOIS, THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
AND ITS OFFICIALS, DEFENDANTS INCLUDED
HAD PUT MR EASON IN THIS POSITION IMMINENT
DANGER IS PRESENT, AND NEVER ADJUDICATED
CONSISTENT WITH DUE PROCESS, APPARENT FROM
(STATE PROCEDURES) CONSEQUENT DETTERENCE OF ONE
EXERCISING CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RIGHTS.

DOWNES V BIDWELL

CLEARFIELD TRUST CO. V U.S.

318 U.S. 363, 371 (1942)

DAWSON V COLUMBIA AVE. SAVING FUND

SAFE DEPOSIT, TITLE & TRUST CO.

197 U.S. 178, 180 (1905)

WOODWARD V CORR-MED SERV

368 F.3d 917 (7th Cir 2004)

DUKE POWER CO. V. CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL
STUDY GROUP 438 U.S. 59 (1978)

TEAGUE V LANE 489 U.S. 288, 310 (1989)

E. J. SIGERT V. Gilley 500 U.S. 226 (1991)

BAKER V. CARR 369 U.S. 186 (1962)

85 YALE L.J. 597 (1976)

BRIEFS V. ELLIOT

BEITON V. G.

DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD 1857

PIESSY V. FERGUSON (1896)

BROWN V. Bd. OF EDUCATION (1954)

BROWN II (1955)

BOLLING V SHARPE 1954

PIERSON V RAY 386 U.S. 547 (1967)

MONEIL V DEPT OF SOC SERV OF CITY OF NEW YORK

436 U.S. 658 (1978)

SCREWS V U.S. 325 U.S. 91 (1945)

DENNIS V SPARKS 449 U.S. 24 (1980)

ADICKES V KRESS & CO. 398 U.S. 144 (1970)

STUMP V SPARKMAN 435 U.S. 349 (1978)

MCLAUGHLIN V TILANDIS 398 F.2d 287

(7TH CIR 1968)

BOUNDS V ILLINOIS PRISONER REVIEW BOARD

556 F.Supp. 675 (N.D. ILL 1983)

CROWDER V LASH 687 F.2d 966 (7TH CIR 1982)

28 USC 1915(e)(1)

MERRITT V FAULKNER 697 F.2d 761 (7TH CIR 1983)

42 USC 1988

ROMER V EVANS (1996)

1) WHEN WORKERS UNDER THE COLOR OF STATE LAW, CARRY OUT SYSTEMIC PRACTICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO AND FROM, A PERSON IN STATES CUSTODY AND THOSE SIMILARLY RELATED, DISABILITY THAT NEGATES HIS MENTAL HEALTH AND FAILS TO PREPARE HIM (WHILE ALSO OFFERING AND AFFORDING ALL RIGHTS) FOR RETURN OR RESTORATION TO US FULL CITIZENSHIP, CIVILIAN LIFE IT THEREBY VIOLATES THE A.D.A. REHAB ACT, 1ST 4TH 5TH, 8TH 14TH AMENDS EQUAL PROTECTIONS, DUE PROCESS AND ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION.

2) WHEN LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL GOVERNMENT, COOC AND THOSE THEY GOVERN (CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS) CREATE LAWS, RULES, AND POLICIES IN ONLY A FORMULA TO RELAX AND EVASIVE THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES THAT ONLY BURDENS A DISABLED PERSON WHO IS A WARD OF THE STATE, OR IN CUSTODY OF THE STATE, MENTALLY FINANCIALLY, PHYSICALLY, AND SO FORTH IS A VIOLATION.

3) WHEN ILLINOIS OFFICIALS STATE AND FEDERAL HAS FULL ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT A INDIVIDUAL IN STATE CUSTODY IS SUBJECTED TO ABUSE OF HIS FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN ANYWAY AND AS THE HIGH OFFICIAL, HE OR SHE THEN TURNS A BLIND EYE THEY ARE JUST BETTER OFF SAYING "TO KEEP IT QUIET" IT DOES NOT NEGATE INDIVIDUAL AND OR OFFICIAL CAPACITY

4) A JURISDICTIONAL MANDATE IS PUNITIVE

5) "IS FROM ARREST UNTIL RELEASE ONE STATE PROCESS?"

MR EASON PROPERLY PRESENTED THIS IN
A 432 PAGE COMPLAINT FILED IN CHICAGO
UNITED STATES DISTRICTS COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT EASTERN DIVISION
THERE WERE A HOST OF ACTS VIOLATIVE OF
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS THAT WERE CAUSED
BY ONE CONDUCT RATHER IT WAS OFFICIALLY OR
INDIVIDUALLY, BUT QUESTIONING OPERATIONS OF
ILLINOIS LAW CAME INTO THE PICTURE DERIVING
A FEDERAL QUESTION (14TH AMEND SEC. U.S. CONST)
"FROM THE TIME ONE COMES INTO STATE CUSTODY UP
UNTIL THEY'RE RELEASED FROM THAT CUSTODY, IS IT
IN FACT ONE STATE PROCESS OR PROCEDURE"

SECONDLY THE SIGNIFICANCE ENTAILED FROM THAT
OBJECTIVE COURAGEOUSLY FELT WITHIN THE
THE PERIMETERS AND SCOPE OF FEDERAL LAW
AND FEDERAL COMMON LAW AS WELL, THE COMPLAINT
SPECIFICALLY POSITIONED, IF ABOVE ANSWER TO
QUESTION IS YES, IT IS ONE STATE PROCEDURE,
THEN WE WOULD HAVE A DOMINO EFFECT FROM IT,
BECAUSE THEN IT IS NECESSARY TO ASK DOES
ONE HAVE RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL
PROTECTIONS DURING THAT PROCEDURE, IS THERE
A DELEGATED OFFICIAL BOTH STATE AND
FEDERAL OBLIGATED TO ENSURE RIGHTS ARE
AFFORDED AND LASTLY WHEN ITS CONCLUSIVE
THAT ONE HAS RIGHTS DURING THIS STATE
PROCEDURE WHAT OCCURS WHEN THEY ARE VIOLATED.

A 1983 IS A VEHICLE THAT MAY BE USED TO ENFORCE
RIGHTS THE DISTRICT COURT AND 7TH CIRCUIT DEPRIVED EASON OF IT.

ALONG DEPRIVING MR EASON OF HIS OPPORTUNITY
TO BRING ABOUT CHALLENGES PROCEDURALLY
FACILITY AND AS APPLIED.

SECTION 1331 FEDERAL JURISDICTION REQUIRES
SENSITIVE JUDGMENTS ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL INTENT,
JUDICIAL POWER AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.
" CAREFUL JUDGMENTS ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE
FEDERAL INTEREST AT STAKE."

MONETIL CUSTOM, FACTS ARE WORTHY OF SOME
CONSIDERATION IN THE ASSESSMENT OF
SUBSTANTIALLY (MERRELL DOW) (LEGISLATIVE INTENT)

THE CASE WASNT MISSING A CAUSE OF ACTION; A FEDERAL
DOOR KEY OR WELCOMING MAT UNDER 1331

ONE ONLY NEEDED TO CONSIDER THE TREATMENT OF
FEDERAL VIOLATION GENERALLY IN GARDEN VARIETY
STATE TORT LAW.

FEDERAL RIGHT OF ACTION; SHOSHONE MINING CO VS
RUTTER 177 U.S. 505, 507 (1900)

JUDGE THOMAS CONCURRED IN; ORABIE & SONS METAL
PRODUCTS, INC V DORUE ENGINEERING & MFG
545 U.S. 308 (2005) FAITHFULLY APPLYING 28 USC 1331
WHERE STATES CREATES THE CAUSE OF ACTION REQUIRING
DETERMINATION OF ISSUE OF FEDERAL LAW

MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC V THOMPSON
478 U.S. 804, 814, N.12; 1986 MONTICELLI SEC 2 CLAUSE

AMERICAN WELL WORKS CO. V LAYNE & BOWLER CO. 241 U.S. 257 (1916)

OSBORN V BANK OF THE U.S. 22 U.S. 738 (1824)

SMITH V KANSAS CITY TIME & TRUST CO. 255 U.S. 180 (1921)

HOPKIN 244 U.S. 490-491

E.g. CHICAGO V INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
522 U.S. 156, 164 (1997).

FRANCHISE TAX Bd OF CAL V. CONSTRUCTION LABORERS
VACATION TRUST FOR SOUTHERN CAL. 403 U.S. 1, 28 (1983)

EXERCISE, PRECEDENTIAL VALUE, UNIFORMITY

STATE-LAW CLAIMS NECESSARILY RAISED A FEDERAL ISSUE
ACTUALLY DISPUTED, AND SUBSTANTIAL WHERE WITHIN A
FEDERAL FORUM MUST BE ENTERTAINED WITHOUT DISTURBING
ANY CONGRESSIONALLY APPROVED BALANCE OF FEDERAL
AND STATE JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

EASON PRESENTED A QUESTION OF LAW IN HIS CLAIMS OF
RATHER CONDUCTS, CUSTOMS, AND PRACTICES OF THE STATE
ABRIDGES THE 13TH AMENDMENT OF U.S. CONSTITUTION.

EASON WHO DOES NOT HAVE A COPY OF COMPLAINT #1 OR
BRIEF FILED TO 7TH CIRCUIT, CONTENDS THAT IT APPEARED FROM
HIS COMPLAINT HIS RIGHT TO RELIEF DEPENDED UPON THE
CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL LAW AS APPLIED. MEETING ARTICLE III
REQUIREMENTS

ILLINOIS V MILWAUKEE 406 U.S. 91 (1972)

OSBORN, SMITH, MERRELL DOW,

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS V S.G. 505 U.S. 247 (1992)

36 USC 2

NEILSON V CAMPBELL 541 U.S. 637, 643 (2004)

GLAUS V ANDERSON 408 F.3d 382, 387 (7TH CIR 2005)

EASON CONTENDS UNLESS COURT IS HELD IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE HIS RIGHTS ARE RECOGNIZED OR HEARD. OTHERWISE WHEN COURT IS HELD IN A COURT OF LAW IT IS NOT. IS HE A HUMAN BEING DOES HE HAVE HUMAN RIGHTS? OR IS THIS HOW HIS LIFE WAS WRITTEN TO DIE IN PRISON FROM CLEARLY AMBIGUOUS AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS AND PRACTICES. HOW CAN HE ATTACK IF NOT BY 1983

QUOTING EINSTEIN "THE SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WE FACE CANNOT BE SOLVED AT THE SAME LEVEL OF THINKING AT WHICH WE CREATED THEM"

THE COURTS HAS SAID THAT CONDUCT SATISFYING THE STATE ACTION REQUIREMENT OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT SATISFIES THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENT OF ACTION UNDER COLOR OF STATE LAW THE UNDER COLOR OF LANGUAGE DOES NOT REQUIRE EXHAUSTION (TORT LAW INCLUDED)

LYRAR V EDMONSON 011 CO. 457 U.S. 922 (N.18) (1982)

STRICKLAND V SHALINA 123 F3d 863 (6TH CIR 1997)

MONROE, MONEH

HOMER TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO V CITY OF LOS ANGELES

227 U.S. 278. (1913)

28 USC 2674

CONSTITUTION AND STATUTORY VERSIONS ARE AT ISSUE,

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES TO ACTS OF STATE OFFICIALS.

NO ADEQUATE STATE REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS

ZINERMAN V BURCH 494 U.S. 113 (1990)

NEWTON V RUMERY 480 U.S. 386 (1987)

CADREY V PIPITUS 435 U.S. 247 (1978)

SMITH V WADE 461 U.S. 30 (1983)

EX PARTE YOUNG 209 U.S. 123 (1908)

THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR 7TH CIRCUIT
DID NOT FOLLOW 28 USC 1915(e)(1)

THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION 28 USC 1254(1)

THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION 28 USC 1257

MR EASON HAS MET THE THRESHOLD OF 28 USC 2101(c)
S. CT. RULE 13.1

ARTICLE III AUTHORIZES FEDERAL JURISDICTION
OVER CASES ARISING UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION
THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TREATIES MADE
UNDER THEIR AUTHORITY 28 USC 1331.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS CO. V LAYNE & BOWLER CO.
241 U.S. 257 (1913)

DEFENDANTS CONDUCTS WERE TO CAUSE HARM, THE
SAME WRONGFUL CONDUCTS IS THE SAME WHATEVER
THE MEANS BY WHICH IT IS ACCOMPLISHED. THE LAWS OF
THE STATE (ILLINOIS) WHERE ACTS WERE DONE
CREATED THE CAUSE OF ACTION ARISING SUIT UNDER
LAWS OF THE STATE AS PARTS OF FEDERAL COMMON LAW.

MERREL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS V. THOMPSON
478 U.S. 804, 808 (1986)

ILLINOIS V. MILWAUKEE 406 U.S. 91 (1972)

MR EASON CLAIMS ARE WHOLLY MATERIAL
AND SUBSTANTIAL

BELL v HOOD 327 U.S. 678 (1946)

HAGANS v LAVINE 415 U.S. 528 (1974)

MR EASON'S ISSUES AREN'T BEING TRIED SEPARATELY
BECAUSE COMPLICATIONS EXIST PRESENTING
FIRST IMPRESSIONS, STATUTORY ISSUES,
CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES, AND FEDERAL ISSUES.

- AMERICAN WELL WORKS

- OSBORN v BANK OF U.S. 22 U.S. 738 (1824)

FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS GRANTED OVER ANY CASE
THAT CONTAINS A FEDERAL INGREDIENT WHETHER OR
NOT ANY FEDERAL ISSUE IS ACTUALLY LITIGATED.

AMERICAN NATIONAL Red CROSS v S.G. 505 U.S. 287 (1992)

36 USC 2

ALI, STUDY OF THE DIVISION OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN
STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS 164-166 (1968)

SMITH v KANSAS CITY TITLE AND TRUST CO. 225 U.S. 180 (1921)

PLAINTIFF ISSUES PRESENTED FEDERAL QUESTION

BECAUSE PRINCIPAL ISSUE ARE THE FEDERAL

CONSTITUTIONALITY ANALYSIS BEHIND

DEFENDANT'S FAILURE TO PROTECT MR EASON'S RIGHTS

THAT INCLUDED ~~WAS~~ STATELAW CLAIMS, AND HIS RIGHT
TO RELIEF RESTS UPON THE APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

EASON'S CLAIMS REALLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVE A DISPUTE
OR CONTROVERSY RESPECTING THE VALIDITY OF FEDERAL LAW.

SHUTTIS v McDougall 225 U.S. 561, 569 (1912)

Gully v FIRST NAT. BANK ON MERIDIAN

299 U.S. 109, 117-118 (1936)

THIS ACTION BEFORE THE CIRCUIT IS SO COMPLEX, IT MAY EVEN
BE THAT THIS CIRCUIT WITNESSES ANY PLAINTIFF FILING A 1983
THE PARTICULAR WAY FILED BY MR EASON, A3 FIRST IMPRESSION
BASED UPON COLOR OF TERRITORIAL LAW, AND THE FRAMERS
OF NGIRAINQAS V SANCHEZ 110 S. CT 1737 (1990)
BURTON V WILMINGTON PARKING AUTHORITY 365 US 715 (1961)

THE ACTION IN GOOD FAITH BEFORE THE 7TH CIRCUIT CONCERNS
THE CONCEPT OF CONTINUING WRONGS WHERE THERE ARE
DEPRIVATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
HEARD V S HEATHAM 253 F3d 316, 320 (7TH CIR 2007)
SHOMO V CITY OF NEW YORK 579 F3d 176, 181 (2ND CIR 2009)
HENSLEY V CITY OF COLUMBUS 557 F3d 693, 697 (6TH CIR 2009)
TIBERI V CIGNA CORP 89 F3d 1423, 1430-1431 (10TH CIR 1996)
TAYLOR V MERRICK 712 F2d 1112, 1118-1119 (7TH CIR 1983)
LITTLE V LYCOMING COUNTY 912 FSUPP 809, 815 (M.D. PA. 1996)
AFF'D 101 F3d 691 (3D CIR 1996)

THE DERIVATION DERIVES FROM COMMON SENSE
ASIDE FROM THE CLEAR LANGUAGE AS BEING DERISIVE
THE CONTENTION AT BAR IS CONTINUING VIOLATIONS
SUBSTANTIATES A CONSPIRATORIAL ACT. STATE ACTION
AND COLOR OF LAW ISSUES TYPICALLY ARISE IN CONNECTION
WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, INCLUDING
CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS.
LAKE COUNTRY ESTATES INC V TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING
AGENCY 440 US 391 (1979)

THROUGH ACTS OF CONGRESS, OFFICIALS ACT BY WAY OF
ACTS APPROVED BY CONGRESS, WHERE DEPRIVATIONS OCCUR
THEY USE IMMUNITIES WHICH EASON STRIKES IN THIS ACTION
BRAY V ALEXANDRIA WOMEN HEALTH CLINIC 506 US 263, 269-270 (1993)

MR EASON HAS ESTABLISHED THROUGH OR IN ALL THREE COMPLAINTS FILED THAT POLICIES, CONDUCTS, ACTS, STATUES, CUSTOMS, PRACTICES AND ORDINANCES SHOWED RACIAL AND DISABILITY, DISCRIMINATIONS. ALONG WITH DISCRIMINATIONS TOWARDS POLITICAL BELIEFS AND EXECUTIONS OF CLEARLY PROTECTED RIGHTS AND PERHAPS OTHERWISE CLASS-BASED, INVIDIOUSLY DISCRIMINATORY ANIMUS BEHIND THE DEFENDANTS, AND CONSPIRATORS ACTIONS

BRAY V ALEXANDRIA

GRIFFIN V BRECKENRIDGE 403 US. 88, 102 (1971)

MR EASON EXPRESSED TO THE 7TH CIRCUIT THE RATIONALE TO WHY HIS FIRST INITIATED COMPLAINT WAS OVER 400 PAGES. FIRST WHEN HE FILED IT HE CLAIMED HE WAS IN IMMINENT DANGER. NEXT HE DIDNT HAVE ANY LAWYER. HE SOUGHT ATTORNEYS HE RECEIVED DECLINES VERBALLY OVER TELEPHONES FROM THE LAWYERS. HOWEVER GIVEN THE NATURE OF HIS ACTION, HE QUESTIONED THE EXTENT OF EQUAL PROTECTIONS CLAUSE, AND ITS IMMEDIATE REACH. CLARIFYING THE ACTION AROSE DUE TO CONTINUOUS WRONGS, AND THE STATE PATTERNS TO NOT PROVIDE, AFFORD, OR ENSURE EQUAL PROTECTIONS IN THE FIRST PLACE, WHICH WAS ANALOGOUS, TO PRESENT A QUESTION OF LAW OR RATHER IT IS ALL "ONE ILLINOIS STATE PROCESS" FROM THE TIME ONE GOES INTO STATES CUSTODY UNTIL RELEASED. MR EASON CLAIMED A CIVILICO, AND OTHER STATUES WAR ON DRUGS ACT, THE BILL CLINTON BILL, TRUTH IN SENTENCING, PLRA, CRIMINAL STATUES WERE ALL UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNDER 42 USC 1983, 42 USC 1981, 42 USC 1982, 42 USC 1985, 42 USC 1986, 42 USC 1997, 18 USC 1964, U.S. AMENDS 1ST, 4TH, 5TH, 8TH, 14TH 18 USC 1962, 18 USC 1961

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

IT IS SO MENTALLY TRAUMATIC, AND SO MUCH COMES WITH IT,
WHEN IT CONCERNS ILLINOIS PROCEDURES, AND THE ILLINOIS
PRACTICES WHEN IT CONCERNS THOSE PROCEDURES. IT MAY BE
VERY IMPRESSIVE WHEN THERE ARE VERSIONS
CONFINEMENTS VERSUS, CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT,
VERSUS THE LEGALITY OF CONFINEMENT, VERSUS
CONSTITUTIONALITIES OF LAWS OR STATUTES, THAT IN OF ITSELF
QUESTIONS THE CONFINEMENTS. THE CONFINEMENT
WASNT CHALLENGED, IT WAS THE LAWS CHALLENGED WITH THE
THROUGH FIRST IMPRESSION AND PERSUASIVE EVIDENCE
MR EASON SHOWED LAWS WERE MANIPULATED TO CARRY
OUT SLAVERY BY ENCRANCHING THE 13TH AMENDMENT
OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THIS CLAIM WAS NEVER
ANSWERED. AS IS BEFORE SCOTUS, IS MATTERS
"GOING AGAINST INDIVIDUALS QUOTED CALLING THEMSELVES
CONSTITUENTS THAT FAILED TO PROTECT MR EASONS
RIGHTS, THESE FAILURES TO PROTECT RIGHTS
STEMS FROM JIM CROW ORIGIN CREATING
MASS INCARCERATION IN AMERICA. YES MASS
INCARCERATION IS A FORM OF SILENTLY GOVERNMENT
AND STATE OFFICIALS DONT WANT TO PR. A 1983
IS A CONSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE THAT CAN, MAY BE,
AND IS WITH CLARITY USED TO SEEK RELIEF ABOLISHING
UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS THAT WHITE AMERICA
USED TO SEGREGATE COLORED AMERICAN CITIZENS
WHICH CREATED MASS INCARCERATION GLOBALLY.
TO CHALLENGE MASS INCARCERATION IT MUST BE DONE SO
THROUGH A CONSPIRACY CLAIM.

WHEREFORE EASON PRAYS SCOTUS GRANTS REVIEW

FEB 1, 2024

Hannibal Eason #M03226

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Hannibal Eason #1103226

Date: JANUARY 28, 2024