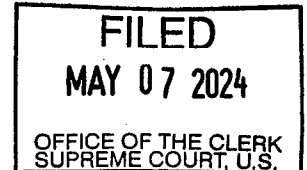


No. 23-7403

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



ALEX A. CAMPBELL — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ALEX A. CAMPBELL Id.#:22863-424
(Your Name)

USP Terre Haute, P.O. Box 33,
(Address)

Terre Haute, Indiana, 47808
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/AS
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1). Whether procedural due process, due process rights, or the provision due process clause is violated/and or an conflict of interest, when an court appointed defense counsel, sitting district court judges or circuit court judges participate and or respond to an " Calling in all favors" during a defendant proceeding forward to trial. And whether the same applies to direct appeals and habeas petitions filed on the behalf of the defendant?
- 2). Is there fraud on the court, when the United States Attorney Office (AUSA) in advance assures its' conviction of the defendant, when its office response to a request to whit: "Calling in all favor"?
- 3). Whether the government's interference rendered procedural compliance impracticable?
- 4). Whether an COA should issue when the prisoner shows procedural due process, due process rights, and the provision due process clause has been violated?

LIST OF PARTIES

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

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

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES	PAGE NUMBER
Miller-el v. Crockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003).....	P. 5.
Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).....	P. 5.
Knutson v. vill. Lakemoore, 932 F.3d 572, 576 (7th Cir. 2019)..	
.....	Appendix-C- p.4.
Matthews v. Eldridge 424 U.S. 319, 333-35, 96 S. Ct. 893 47 L.Ed.	
2d 18 (1976).....	Appendix-C-p.4.
Kerciku v. Inc., 314 F.3d 913 (7th Cir. 2003)(citing Batanic v.	
INS, 12 F.3d 662, 667 (7th Cir. 1993).....	Appendix-C-p.4.
Combs v. Nick Garin Trucking, 263 U.S. App. D.C. 300, 825 F.2d	
437 (D.C. Cir. 1987).....	Appendix -C-p.5.
Pacurar v. Hernly, 611 F.2d 179 (7th Cir. 1979).....	Appendix-C-p.5.
Christopher v. Harbury, 536 U.S. 403, 415, 122 S. Ct. 2179, 153	
L.Ed 2d 413 (2002).....	Appendix-C-p.7.
Bracy v. Gramley, 520 U.S. 899, 904-05 117 S. Ct. 1793, 138 L.	
Ed 2d 97 (1997).....	Appendix-C-p.13.

STATUTES AND RULES

28 U.S.C. § 455, and 455(a); the principle embodied in the U.S. Consti-
tution; procedural error; and recusal requirements.

OTHER

Ineffective counsel, denied a fair trial and direct appeal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	223
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	3
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	4
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	5
CONCLUSION.....	6

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A, 1-of-1 page (the ORDER of DENY of the United States court of appeals.

APPENDIX B, 1-of-1 page (the notification of the ORDER of DENIED from the United States district court).

APPENDIX C, 1-18 pages, (Motion for Review and Correct Error(s).

APPENDIX D-Exhibit-A-1-8 (Excerpt court transcript from Campbell's criminal trial).

APPENDIX E, 1-7 pages, (Campbell's sworn desposition in support of petition for writ of certiorari).

APPENDIX F,

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

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

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

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

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ 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 March 22, 2024.

☒ 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: N/A, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix N/A.

☐ 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 N/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

CONSTITUTION:

Fifth and Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution, involved.

STATUTORY PROVISION:

The Constitutional provision that prohibits the government from unfairly or arbitrarily depriving a person of life, liberty, or property.

Due-process-right. (1930) The rights (as to life, liberty, and property) so fundamentally important as to require compliance with due-process standards of fairness and justice.

Due Process Clause. (1890) In the U.S. Constitution the Fifth Amendment applies to federal government.

Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Due Process Clause, clearly requires a fair trial and a fair tribunal, before a judge with no actual bias against the defendant or interest in the outcome of his particular case.

Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The defendant is entitled to legal representation and effective counsel; the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, guarantees a defendant " the right...to be confronted with the witnesses against him."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The government (AUSA) solicited the district court judge to respond to an "CALLING IN ALL FAVORS" to secure an conviction. See attached Appendix-D-Exhibit-A-page 4, lines 7-9.

On or about January 13, 2010, Mr. Campbell and Daniella John, his co-defendant, were arrested pursuant to a criminal complaint. CRR. 1, 5, 8, on April 15, 2010, the grand jury returned an indictment against Mr. Campbell charging [him only] with harboring illegal aliens, forced labor, document servitude, and extortion. CCR. 39. The indictment only charged John with harboring aliens. Id. On November 29, 2010, John pled guilty. CCR. 71, 72. On December 30, 2010, the grand jury returned a Superseding indictment against Campbell which added a sex trafficking charge against him. CRR. 75. The Superseding indictment alleged that Campbell forced women to work in his massage parlors and at times to engage in commercial sexual acts and that, as to one woman, Campbell extorted money through the threatend use of force. Id.

For futher details of "statement of the Case", See and Review supporting attached Appendix -C-, 1-18 pages, (Motion for Review and Correct Error(s); Appendix -D- Exhibit -A--1-8 pages (Excerpt court transcripts from Campbell's criminal trial), and see and review supporting attached Appendix -E- 1-7 pages, (Campbell's sworn desposition in support of petition for writ of certiorari).

CAMPBELL'S SWORN DESPOSITION IN SUPPORT
OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Alex A. Campbell,
Id. #: 22863-424,
USP Terre Haute,
P.O. Box 33,
Terre Haute, 47808

I am Alex A. Campbell, the petitioner. I make the sworn deposition in support of petition for writ of certiorari, and I Alex A. Campbell, make this deposition in good faith. In support of the following assertions of judicial misconduct, denied due process of the law of a fair trial. I Alex A. Campbell am alleging judicial corruption claims that are actual facts and supported by physical material of evidence provided by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and a host of eyewitnesses that can sustain Campbell's assertions are true and correct.

Mr. Campbell respectfully requests of the Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and other to construe his deposition under liberal construction.

The Justice if the U.S. Supreme Court and other FYI, should know that Mr. Campbell's assertions, material of evidences and witnesses all derived from his criminal trail, sentence, and post-conviction motions filed in the district court for the Northern District of Illinois. The devil and the crux lies in the details in which the district court tried, convicted, and sentenced Mr. Campbell. In retrospect, Mr. Campbell's federal case derived from several false arrests in Chicago, Illinois, motivated by a Chicago Public Official ("CPO") caught on camera soliciting illegal activity. **ADVANCE NOTE:** when the Chicago Public Official ("CPO") discovered/and or was informed that [his] outrageous misconduct was caught on camera a **"CALLING IN ALL FAVORS"** was executed targeting Mr. Campbell to prevent Mr. Campbell from exposing the material of evidence (video) to the public.

Mr. Campbell owned and operated a legitimate business in which professionals gave massages to customers. Mr. Campbell provided a safe working environment, paid fair wages, and called police on customer or employee soliciting illegal activity. Because of a response

APPENDIX -E-, 1-7 pages.

to a " **CALLING IN ALL FAVORS** ", Mr. Campbell's race African American, and his employees caucasian women, the situation became what it is and the government used Mr. Campbell's color to create a fabricated case to answer its' " **CALLING IN ALL FAVORS** ".

The true facts are supported by court transcripts, discovered withheld government concealed documents from Mr. Campbell's trial (which can and will be provided to the Judicial Council and others upon requests). The government " **quid pro quo** and **solicited** the trial judge of Mr. Campbell's criminal trial (Judge R.W.G.) into having "Private" ex parte communication discussions of Mr. Campbell's case and to join its' prosecution team to secure an conviction long before Mr. Campbell's trial was to begin (these assertions are supported by authentic material of evidence and witnesses). The government but not limited to: gave large sums of cash, furnished apartments, and visa to "Diamond" its' one and only alleged victim to support its trumped up superseeding sex trafficked charged in Mr. Campbell's criminal case, in exchange for **Diamond's** false testimony to being human trafficked by Mr. Campbell. Court record files shows Mr. Campbell have one indictment and conviction of sex trafficked (18 U.S.C. § 1591(a)). Yet the government claimed to the grand jury and trial jury that there were 4 (four) women sex trafficked by Mr. Campbell, and that the 4 (four) victims where minors, so their identity had to be concealed from the jury. Court records shows the government's alleged victims were all full-grown-adult women all over the age of 21 (twenty-one). During Diamond being interviewed by several different government agents, it was discovered that the agents wrote in their interviewing notes concerning Diamond: " **now that Diamond has been informed that she will be deported, because she is not claiming to be a victim of human trafficking, her story is starting to change.**" (these notes are in Mr. Campbell's discovery files and are being withheld by the trial attorney and Judge's order from Campbell).

Mr. Campbell's trial attorney learned/and or discovered the above facts including the misbehavior of the government's and judge's private meetings. [She] even obtained physical evidence and witnesses of the events that occurred behind the government's and judge's " **private judicial curtains** ". In addition, Mr. Campbell trial attorney discovered witnesses that would have **exonerated Mr. Campbell** of the false trumped up Superseeding charge of sex trafficking (18 U.S.C. § 1591(a), but

instead of using the exonerating material of evidence and witnesses to defend Mr. Campbell, [she] withheld the evidence and witnesses from the trial jury. Mr. Campbell's trial attorney traded Campbell's defense and her silence of the above facts for a favor owed to [h]er down the road and an innocent man went to prison. **See and Review attached Memorandum, Excerpt Court Transcripts, Underlying Facts, and Affidavit in Support of Complaint Attached at the END.**

After Mr. Campbell was found guilty by the jury. The trial judge (R.W.G.) made an open announcement in the courtroom to his colleagues, **" this conviction is not going to stick. "** Id.. Thereafter, on record, the trial judge (R.W.G.) solicited Campbell's appointed sentence attorney to join its membership of **" CALLING IN ALL FAVORS "**, Mr. Campbell's sentence attorney was made aware of but not limited to: the above facts and even provided court transcripts by Campbell that shown the clear and obvious above asserted facts to be true. However, because the sentence attorney for Campbell accepted the judge's **quid pro quo**/and or **solicitation**, [he] had not the best interests for Campbell and Campbell was sentenced by the judge to life in prison with no chance of parole.

It is unknown to Mr. Campbell, as to whom or what source(s) persuaded [his] court appointed Direct Appeal Attorney to NOT RAISE ANY OF THE CLEAR AND OBVIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS OF CAMPBELL'S TRIAL that was faulty designed, in which would have been a DEADBANGER WINNER for reversal in the conviction of Mr. Campbell. However, Campbell's direct appeal attorney would NOT even raise one of the above facts as a claim on the behalf of Campbell's direct appeal, NOT EVEN when Campbell requested and pleaded for the attorney to do so.

Thereafter, Mr. Campbell attempted to raise the above facts himself, by filing post-conviction motions to the district court. However, Campbell's lack of legal skills, no representing attorney and that the trial judge position himself as the gate-keeper of Campbell's filed post-convictions using pretextual designed as roadblocks and obstacles preventing Campbell any appellate review after he denied Campbell's motions that alleged any of the above facts. In a recent filed pro se Compassionate Release Motion by Campbell, an unknown source solicited the... court appointed attorney and requested that she sabotage Campbell's filed compassionate release motion and to falsify information to

the district court, in which the court appointed attorney followed through as instructed and sabotaged Campbell's motion for Compassionate Release. In support of this complaint, Mr. Campbell respectfully direct the attention of the Judicial Council and others to Mr. Campbell's Filed " **SUPPLEMENT** " & " **REPLY** " MOTION FOR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE for REVIEW. The misconduct of the attorney is SHOCKING TO THE CONSCIOUS, NOWHERE IN CASE-LAW, is there such a case whereas as a Compassionate Release motion involving an attorney's disturbing misbehavior and the exsisting supporting documents CAN NOT BE DISPUTED. The attorney's misconduct was so disturbing to the point where Excutives Attorneys of the Public Defenders Office had to to get involved and threaten disciplinary actions against the court appointed attorney. The district court judge (same judge) turned a blind eye to the matter and the appellate court would not review the matter. See United States v. Campbell, United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Case #: 1:10-CR-00026-1). R. 396 at 2-3. "CALLING IN ALL FAVORS" In restrospect,

PRIOR EVENTS BEFORE FEDERAL ARREST

to " **CALLING IN ALL FAVORS** " remember in the begining of Mr. Campbell's story of the Chicago Public Official: " **CALLING IN ALL FAVORS** ". Well there was this customer to have came to Mr. Campbell's massage parlor solicting the employees for sex in exchange for cash. Mr. Campbell did not know at the time this particular customer was an Chicago Public Official (not that it would have made any difference). However, the Chicago Public Official ("CPO") misconduct was captured on Mr. Campbell's business DVR surveillance security system. During the incident Mr. Campbell threaten to call the police on the customer (CPO) for solicting illegal activity of his employees if the customer did not leave his place of business. The customer (CPO) became irate and hostile refusing to leave without a refund of the paid amount for a professional massage. Eventually, the customer decided to leave without a refund but notwithout first making an dramatic scene and threats of his own directed toward Mr. Campbell and Campbell's place of business. A week thereafter, the incident with the CPO, Chicago IL police officers raided Mr. Campbell's spa and arrested Mr. Campbell with false trumped up charges of " **holding a house of prostitution** " although there were no customer at the spa, only employees and Mr. Campbell himself were present during the raid. The false arrests too were captured on Mr. Campbell's business' surveillance system along with the Chicago IL police officers

that remained behind at Mr. Campbell's spa destroying the business & property of the spa while Mr. Campbell was in jail being processed & arranging to post bail. Thereafter, the false arrests continued on at Mr. Campbell's spa. During one of the raids the Chicago Police forced Mr. Campbell to get naked, and then paraded Mr. Campbell outside up and down the block in front of his business and in front of the neighbors before placing Mr. Campbell in the squad car and hauling him to jail (also captured on camera and available in Campbell's discovery).

It was during one of Campbell's state court appearances for the state charges is when Campbell noticed the person prosecuting the case to be the same customer that tried soliciting sex from the employees of Campbell's spa. Campbell informed his state attorney of his belief and his attorney doubted Campbell. Mr. Campbell informed his attorney that he would retrieve the footage from his business DVR surveillance system and bring it to his attorney's law office for viewing. After Campbell's attorney viewed the spa video footage is when Campbell's attorney undoubtedly identified and confirmed to Campbell the irate customer in the video to be the Head of Operation of the Chicago IL district Attorney Office and the person prosecuting Campbell's criminal state case. Mr. Campbell agreed for the attorney to keep the copied footage of the spa video. Of course, Campbell's attorney promised Campbell that he was going to use the video material of evidence to have the false state charges dropped thereafter, sue the city of Chicago for but not limited to: false imprisonment of Campbell and destruction of Campbell's property. It fair to say and believe Campbell's state attorney made some sort of deal with the CPO/and or state prosecutor to drop the state charges against Campbell for the damaging video and his silence + an owed favor to him in exchange for the incriminating evidence against the CPO and the Chicago IL police officers misconduct caught on tape.

On January 13, 2010, the Chicago IL state charges against Campbell were dropped. Instantly thereafter, (same day) and simultaneously the government (federal agents) raided Campbell's home, business and arrested Campbell leaving the state courthouse and charged Campbell with its false federal charges. By-the-way, Campbell's state attorney DID NOT SHOW UP at the hearing of the state case hearing on January 13, 2010. (?) What are the chances of Mr. Campbell's

hired states attorney in advance knowingly Mr. Campbell would be arrested by the FEDS that particular day? Also on January 13, 2010, Mr. Campbell and his wife made several attempts to contact the state attorney for over two (2) weeks with no avail to communicate with the state attorney. Later, Mr. Campbell's wife researched the attorney's background. She discovered and informed Campbell: the attorney they hired was an ex Chicago police Lt., turned defense attorney.

FEDERAL ARREST AND CONVICTION

The government (Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA)) in advanced undoubtedly knew the trial judge assigned to preside over Mr. Campbell federal criminal trial and undoubtedly knew in advance when its office approached the assigned judge to Mr. Campbell's criminal case he would accept its office " soliciting letter " containing a " quid pro quo " to join its prosecuting team to secure an conviction of Mr. Campbell. However long-after, the government never anticipated that one of its OWN MEMBERS (whistle-blower) of its prosecuting team to prosecute Campbell would exposed/and or disclosed the government's and trial judge's egregious misconduct involvement in the prosecution of Campbell. Surely the government did not anticipate its prosecuting team member (whistle-blower) would state the above facts on court record. Id.

Mr. Campbell's trial attorney admitted on court record that she had in her possession the government's solicited letter presented to the judge, government's altered transcripts, and the recorded conversations of witnesses favorable to Mr. Campbell's defense in [her] hands. Furthermore, it was Campbell's attorney that established court records that: during a visit to the AUSA's private office it was noticed and discovered (by Campbell's trial attorney) 20 (twenty) boxes labeled Campbell. Inquiring about the Campbell's boxes, Campbell's attorney learned the boxes contained property seized from Campbell's home and business. In addition, the attorney learned/and or discovered the boxes were UNDOCUMENTED, WITHHELD, AND WAS PRIVATELY BEING SEARCHED BY THE AUSA ITSELF. It's a no brainer, as to what the AUSA was in search of (original recorded and other copies of the video of the state attorney's and the

Chicago police officer's misconduct caught on camera). Id. For almost 2 (two) years in the making the government (AUSA) and the trial judge hide the above relevant and essential material of facts pertaining to Campbell's criminal defense, all-the-while, trial was ongoing.

Mr. Campbell recently filed with the district court a motion for REVIEW AND CORRECT ERRORS. See [Doc. 418] Id. However, the district viewing judge (same trial judge) claimed Mr. Campbell's motion for review and correct errors to be frivolous. Id. See and Review United States v. Campbell, Case: 1:10-cr-00026 Document #:421 Filed: 05/04/23 Page 1 of 1 PageID #: 5279. The judge position himself as the gatekeeper, and continuous usages of pretextual designs to prevent/ and or hinder Mr. Campbell any but not limited to appellate court review in the above stated matter.

Campbell filed an timely notice of appeals. Thereafter, eight (8) months of waiting for the decision of the appellate court whether or not it would grant Campbell an COA, the appellate court denied Campbell an COA, not addressing Campbell's claims. Yet, claiming Campbell's motion to review and correct error(s) to be frivolous.

Adverse consequences exist in Campbell's conviction due to the nature of Campbell's claims, existing material of evidence & witnesses that support Campbell's assertion to be actually true & correct. Campbell lives daily in fear for his safety and life of not knowing when another response to "CALLING IN ALL FAVORS" will be answered.

Mr. Campbell respectfully requests the Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and others, please do not use his poor education, lack of legal skills to properly file a petition for writ of certiorari, but liberal construed Campbell's petition and share cause of concerns.

I, Alex A. Campbell, declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the above stated facts are true and correct.

Executed 4-25-2024

/s/ Alex A. Campbell

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

A United States court of appeals has entered a decision in conflict with its' prior rulings, an other United Staes court of appelas on the same important matter. The United States court has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or sanction such a departure by lower courts, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power. United States court of appeals has decided an important question of fede federal law that has not been, but should be, settled by this Court. Petitioner has shown the denial of a constitutional right, and jurists of reason provided all the facts as a whole, could disagree with the district and appellate court's resolution his constitutional claims or that jurist could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to futher. See Miller-El v. Crockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003). In Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000), the United States Supreme Court held: "[w]hen the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the prisoner's underlying claims, a COA should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurist of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was in its procedural ruling." Id; and this Court should grant petition but not limited to: the district court and appellate court denied the habeas petition without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, and jurists of reason could find it debatable whether the petitioner states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right.

Campbell's case is not a single case, there are tens of thousands cases similar in situation like the trial, conviction, and sentenced of Campbell. Research has shown this unconstitutional practice in the Seventh Circuit (Northern District of Illinois) dates back as far as 1997, involving many sitting district court judges, defense counsels, and even appellate court judges of the Seventh Circuit Court of appeals. The United States Attorney (John R. Levine) and the Attorney General for the United States have received millions of phone-calls, letters, and emails from the American people of the United States requestings of their offices to take notice and share concern of an illegal/and or unconstitutional practice has become common, and completely ignored, affecting the public trust in the full criminal judicial system. As the "calling in all favors" continue its movement onto other circuits.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Alex A. Campbell

Date: 4-25-2024