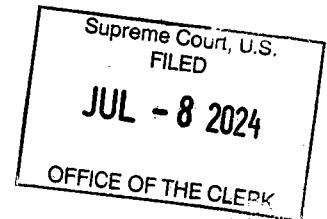


No. 23A1156
24-5064 **ORIGINAL**

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Rona Johnson Adeoye, et., al

Petitioner,



versus

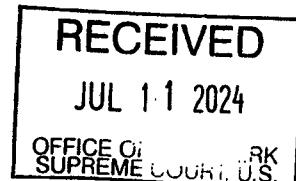
*Georgia Department of Human Resources State Commissioner
Office For DFCS Candice L. Broce et., al.
Clayton County Department of Family Children Service
Clayton County Police Department Sector III Precinct
Clayton County Police Department Headquarters
Captain W.M. Kincaid
Clayton County Sheriff Department
Captain Akeem Turnbull
Clayton County Superior Court
Clayton County Juvenile Court
Clayton County State Court*

Respondent.

Petition For Writ of Certiorari

*Rona Johnson Adeoye
P.O Box 2941
Jackson, Tennessee 38302*

COVER



12. If an Act' of the Legislature repugnant to the Constitution is void, does it Notwithstanding its invalidity, blind the Courts and oblige them to give its effects?

In Conjunction in a two-part question:

12.¹ Does a State Judge have authority to preside over a case when He/she has a conflicts of interest; ² Does absolute immunity apply when a judge has acted criminally under color of law and without jurisdiction, as well as actions taken in an administration capacity to influence the case?

13. Does a state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor deny any person the equal protection of the laws?

14. Does the Eleventh Amendment immunity apply when officers of the court have violated 31 U.S. Code § 3729 and the state has refused to provide any type of declaratory relief?

15. Did it break the case wide open when one of the petitioner's Respondent's DFCS Attorney Laurial Williams capitalized and conspired to type the Federal Court orders? [See attached the defective order].

16. Whether the sheriff falsely arrested the petitioner in superior court without the presence of Counsel when expressed the right to a Jury Trial?

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his exercise of Constitution Rights." [Sherar v. Cullen. 481 F. 2d 946 (1973)

17. Respondent of Clayton County Juvenile Court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid, and well established law that void orders can be challenged in any court", Old Wayne Mut. Life Ass'n v. McDonough 204 U.S. 8 (1907)

18. Does any denial of due process be tested by the "totality of the facts" because a lack of Due Process may constitute a denial of fundamental fairness, shocking to the universal sense of justice. Malloy v. Hogan, 378 U.S. 1, 26 (1964) quoting from Betts v. Brady, 316 U.S. 455, 461-462 (1942) Where it was noted that any violation of any of the Nine Amendments are in violation of due process of law.

19. Does the Eighth Amendment apply when the Petitioner sustain police brutality under the control of abuse of power hindering the physical restraint of harm in a false arrest? See. Internal Affairs Professional Standard case #22-081.

21. Did both court's error in dismissing the case?

III.

CORPORATE DISCLOSURES STATEMENT

Petitioner does not know whether there are yet other unknown companies that are affiliated with these companies and corporations or which are publicly held corporations that own 10% or more of the party's stock. The Corporate entities involved, or are believed to have an interest in the outcome are listed below:

To the best of petitioner's knowledge, that the individual corporations and companies and third parties agencies, is a full and complete list of all other persons, associations, firms, partnerships, or corporations having either a financial interest which could be substantially affected by the outcome of this case.

Respondents:

*Alyson Crews- Police Records Custodian Division
Brian Bush- Chief Investigator District Attorney office
Candice L. Broce- Ga Commissioner Dep't of Human Services Division For DFC
Captain Akeem Turnbull- Clayton County Sheriff Internal Affairs Unit
Captain Hwuitt- Clayton County Sheriff Internal Affairs Unit
Christopher Walker- Associate Judge for Juvenile Court
Corrinna Carbins- Juvenile Court Citizen Panel Review Coordinator Assistant
Corey Jones- Juvenile Court CASA Supervisor
Citerina Gumbs- False arresting officer #1 Badge #27582
Dalena Purnell- Clayton County Juvenile Court front desk clerk
Deitra Burney-Butler- Previous Chief Clayton County Judge
Deanna McCoy- DFCS Caseworker
Denè Matthew- Managing Attorney
Denika Mannings- DFCS Director
Deonte Wynsinger- Detective For the Internal Affairs Badge #21416
Elleretta Coleman- Previous Family Law attorney For The Petitioner
Godbolt- Internal Affairs Sergeant
Hugh Cooper- Clayton County Juvenile Court Appointed Attorney
Major Jason Martin- Clayton County Sheriff Internal Affairs Unit
Mary Lewis- Clayton County Juvenile Court Associate
Michael Scott- "Whistleblower" Previous DFCS Caseworker
Michelle Banks- "Whistleblower" Previous DFCS Caseworker
Michelle Lord- Clayton County Juvenile Court Appointed Attorney
Michael Watson- Assistant District Attorney State Bar #74650
Nakia Wilder-DFCS Associate
Noel Hill- False Arresting Officer #2 Badge#30211
Lakeidra Billingsly- Previous DFCS Supervisor*

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VI.

**MATERIAL ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING
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VIII.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS BELIEVED TO CONFER STATUE OF JURISDICTION

28 U.S.C. § 1251	
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IX.

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X.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, TREATIES, STATUES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED

<i>42 U.S.C. § 1983- Civil Action For Deprivation of Right</i>	
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XI.

OPINION BELOW

The Petitioner filed the motion for an appeal on February 7, 2024, case file was transferred over from the Federal District Court and was given a case No. 24-10437. Petitioner file for a 30 day Extension for Appellant Brief. Extension was Granted, After serving Appellees via certified mail. The decision by the Georgia Court of The Eleventh Circuit of Appeals denied the petitioner direct appeal on April 2, 2024 and concluded that petitioner did not move to extend or reopen the appeal period for more than 180 days since the judgment was entered. The Petitioner reiterated to the Eleventh Circuit that the judgment is void. See. Appellant Brief which are missing some elements of being inconsistent with due process and that the order was typed up by one of the respondents DFCS attorney Laurial Williams. 18 U.S. Code § 505-

Seals of courts; signatures of judges or court officers;

“Whoever forges the signature of any judge, register, or other officer of any court of the United States, or of any Territory thereof, or forges or counterfeits the seal of any such court, or knowingly concurs in using any such forged or counterfeit signature or seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceeding or document with a false or counterfeit signature of any such judge, register, or other officer, or a false or counterfeit seal of the court, subscribed or attached thereto, knowing such signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”

June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 714; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(K), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

Petitioner also outlined the defects to show a clear view of the unprofessionalism, unjustifiable language used, and misinterpretation in wording. It was intended to

XII.

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction 28 U.S. Code §1257. Final judgments or decrees rendered by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had, may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court by writ of Certiorari where the validity of treaty or statute of the United States is drawn in question or where the validity of a statute of any State is drawn in question on the grounds of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is specially set up or claimed under the Constitution or the treaties or statutes of, Therefore, any commission held or authority exercised under the United States.

XIII.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

14th Amendment to the U.S Constitution Civil Rights (1868);

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of laws.

18 US Code 241 Conspiracy Against Rights;

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any state... in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States... they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section... or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years, or for life or for both, or may be sentenced to death. (June 25, 1948)

18 US Code 242 Deprivation of Rights under color of law; Appendix D Page 7.

See. Haines v. Kerner, 404 US at 520 (1980); Birl v. Estelle, 660 F.2d 592 (1981). Further asserts that this court has a responsibility and the legal duty to protect any and all of appellants constitutional and statutory rights. See. United States v. Lee, US 196, 220 [1882]. Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari and Habeas Corpus to review the judgments below:

¶Rona J. Adeoye, on behalf of herself, hereby petition for writ of certiorari to review the judgments of the United States District Court and The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in which made an error by dismissing the appellant First Amended Complaint and Appellant Brief without having the fair opportunity to review the appellant's complaint or with good faith determination that the essence of an allegation is discernible clear-cut definite. ¶For these unsettled issues are important federal questions with public importance, related to continued violations of both the petitioners procedural and substantive due process rights and equal protection rights guaranteed under XIV Amendment, including pleading this Court's supreme power of rule-making under 28 USC § 2071. Its international treaty, standard and practice, resolving conflicts of the Constitution and Amendments in which has been repugnant. Marbury v. Madison:: 5 U.S. 137 (1803).

XV.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Statutory Background

- 1. Section 1983; 42 U.S.C. § 1983, creates a cause of the action against any person who acts under color of state law to abridge rights created by the*

court was allowed which included unlawfully concealing and suppressing evidence, false documentation to mischaracterize the Petitioner, allowing perjury although evidence revealed the truth of false allegations, issuance of orders that violates Federal Law to deprive Petitioner's rights to her children, conspiracy plan to incriminate Petitioner with submission of false reports, false motions, void orders through sham proceedings, false statements, false witnesses, ambushed proceedings devoid of a proper discovery process, tampered evidence was allowed on the record, The scare tactic method of contempt of court was used in efforts to keep the petitioner silent, denied the petitioner motions for change of venue, Petitioners motions were not docketed, no due process, no right to contest, no right to a public trial to keep the petitioner from the Sixth Amendment from exposing the truth or if verbally requested one will get rè arrested and dragged throughout the courtroom floors threatening to tase the petitioners while unlawfully handcuffed, which caused wood and carpet burns where a layer of skin lifted from the petitioner skin and sustain other physical assault injuries. "Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a Constitutional right, from liability." For they are deemed to know the law. *Owens v. Independence, 100 S. C.t. 1398, 445 US 622.* Police body cameras captured on the public roads near a building sidewalk showing of four or more officers falsely arrested the petitioner, scuffled her down to the ground which caused her face to hit the cement causing a swollen face and a slanted arm, bleeding to her arm, elbows, ankles, blood clots to the petitioners fingers and other relative injuries. The officers handcuffed the ambulance stretcher to the petitioner keeping her restraint of

flashbacks, of the psychological abuse and the sexual exploitation of children in DFCS preferred placements. The Respondents' retaliated against the Petitioner for bringing claims with the Federal Court by withholding her children, gang stalking and railroading the petitioner in court and on the public roads. The Petitioner and her three children deteriorated from the forced separation. The State profit as they illegally child trafficking innocent children to receive Federal Funding but ultimately fail to help the family unit due to greed and corruption and abandon the petitioner from her children with disregarding the right to unification and strip all parental and constitutional rights to see her children. "Quae coherent personae person separari nequeunt." Things which belong to the person ought not to be separated from the person. "Jenk. Cent. 28. There was plenty of substantial evidence that proved that the Petitioner was falsely accused and the outcome of all the judicial proceedings and the conduct of the respondents was unjust and cruel. The errors of the judicial corruption and deception made in the court of law in Georgia resulted in the Petitioner being punished by being deprived of her three children. The parental rights are still being violated. "Any State agency that operates "For Profit" is not de jure but de facto and void of immunity thus operating like any other publicly trading corporation as declared by the U.S. Supreme Court- Clearfield Trust v. U.S., 318 US 363- 1943. Counties "can be sued directly under § 1983 for monetary, declaratory, or injunctive relief where ... the action that alleged to be unconstitutional implements or executes a policy statement, ordinance, regulation, or decision officially adopted and promulgated by that [county] officers and

The United States Supreme Court has acknowledged that “the child is not the mere creature of the State; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.”

*Pierce v. Society of Sisters, 268 U.S. 510 (1925). ¶ Thereafter, in Stanley v. Illinois, 405 U.S. 645 (1972), this court affirmed the fundamental rights of parents “in the companionship, care, custody, and management” of their children. Id. at 651. That same year, in Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S. 205 (1972), the Court declared that “[t]his primary role of parents in the upbringing of their children is now established beyond debate as an enduring American tradition”. Id. at 232. ¶ More recently, this court declared in Washington v. Glucksberg, 521 U.S. 702 (1997), that the Constitution, and specifically the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, protects the fundamental rights of parents to direct the care, upbringing, and education of their children. Id. at 720. In Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000), this court again unequivocally affirmed the fundamental right of parents to direct the care, custody, and control of their children. ¶ In Troxel, this Court stated that “so long as a parent adequately cares for his or her children (i.e., **is fit**), there will normally be no reason for the State to inject itself into the private realm of the family to further question the ability of the parent to make the best decisions concerning the rearing of the parent’s child.” Consequently, The State cannot use the “best interest of the child” standard to substitute its judgment for a fit parent and parroting that term is “illegally insufficient” to use in the court to force parents to follow some arbitrary standard.*

¶ Any government agency officials are held to know that their office does not give

repugnant. The Petitioner prays that this Court grant Writ of Certiorari in order to bring balance and equality for all Constitution provisions. The petitioner appeal was never challenged nor given the chance for a fair review. See. page 10 & 11. It is understood that the court system is adversarial. However, laws must be followed and the civil rights of citizens must be preserved, in all proceedings, to preserve to the rule of law in the United States where there is an injury there is a remedy. "Every right when withheld must have a remedy, and every injury it's proper redress." -William Blackstone

The Court has a responsibility to correct a void judgment: The statute of limitation does not apply to a suit in equity to vacate a void judgment. *Cadenasso v. Bank of Italy, p. 569; Estate of Pusey, 180 Cal. 368, 374 [181 P. 648].*) This rule holds as to all void judgments. In the other two cases cited, *People v. Massengale* and *In re Sandel*, The courts confirmed the judicial power and responsibility to correct void judgments. ¶The above respondents relative courts void judgments is a nullity from the beginning, and is attended by none of the consequences of a valid judgment. It is entitled to no respect whatsoever because it does not affect, impair, or create legal rights. Under the Federal law which is applicable to all states, The U.S. Supreme Court stated in *Elliot v. Lessee of Piersol, :: 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340* (1828) that if a court is:

"Without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable but simply void; and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification; and all persons

Pro Se Petitioner's Orginally Signature: x Rona Johnson Adeoye

Rona Johnson Adeoye
Proceeding Pro Se under 28 U.S.C. § 1654
P.O Box 2941
Jackson, Tennessee 38302

XIX.

TENNESSEE NOTARY OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF Tennessee

COUNTY OF McNairy

The above Petitioner personally appeared before me being duly sworn affirming that the foregoing petition and the facts set forth in this petition are correct and true.

Sworn in the State of Tennessee and subscribed before me this 26th day of

July, 2024.

Mary E. Kirk
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

9-20-26

