

No. 24-5064

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

Rona Johnson Adeoye, et., al.

Petitioner.

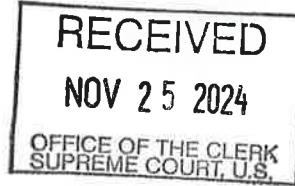
v.

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

Respondents.

***On Petition For Writ of Certiorari
To the United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit***

PETITION FOR REHEARING



Rona Johnson Adeoye
Proceeding Pro se under 28 U.S.C. § 1654
Petitioner, Sui Juris, & Propria Persona
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U.C.C. 1-308

Dated: November 15, 2024

*In Good Faith,
WITHOUT PREJUDICE*

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1795- United States Supreme Court ruling- No corporate jurisdiction over the natural man. Penhallow v. Doane's administrators (3 U.S. 54; 1 L. Ed. 57; 3 Dall. N54).

"Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance is foreclosed from creating an attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them."

"S.C.R. 1795, (3 U.S. 54, 1 L.Ed 57; 3 Dall. 54).

1. The above courts did not have subject matter jurisdiction as it was accumulated by fraud upon the court.

A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. A **void judgment** which includes judgment entered

by a court which lacks jurisdiction over the parties or the subject matter, or lacks inherent power to enter the particular judgment, or an **order procured by fraud, can be attacked at any time, in any court, either directly or collaterally, provided that the Party is properly before the court.** See. *Long v. Shorebank Development Corp.*, 182 F. 3d 548 (C.A. 7 1111. 1999).

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Title 18 U.S. § 2381: When in the presence of two witnesses to the same overt act or in an open court of law if failed to timely move to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and honor your "Oath of Office" are subjected to the charge of capital felony treason, and upon conviction will be taken by the posse to the nearest busy intersection in a high Moon hung by the neck until dead. The body to remain in state till dusk as an example to anyone who takes his oath of office lightly.

*The Supreme Court has also held that if a judge wars against the Constitution, he has engaged in treason to the Constitution. *United States v. Scout*, 521 F. 2d 842, 845 (7th Cir. 1996).*

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 1 (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)
"All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.

Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 p. 491
"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them".

Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan, U.S. Department of Labor,
769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985));" "All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process of law.

"A "STATUTE" is not law," (Flournoy v. First Nat. Bank of Shreveport, 197 La. 1067, 3 So. 2d 244, 248)."

"A "CODE" is not law", (*In Re Self v. Rhay Wn 2d 261*), in point of fact in law,.) .";

"A concurrent or "joint resolution" of the legislature is not "Law", (*Koenig v. Flynn*, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N. E. 705, 707; *Ward v. State*, 176 Okl. 368, 56 P. 2d 136, 137, *State ex rel. Todd v. Yelle*, 7 Wash. 2d 443, 110 P. 2d 162, 165) .";

"All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accord with God's Laws".;

1. All of the Petitioners Constitutional rights to life, liberty, and freedom, have been denied without due process. No remedy exists in the lower courts for abuse of Constitutional Rights. CPS agents are the functional equivalent of police officers and should be required to observe the same Constitutional standards as police officers.

2. The SUPREME COURT of 1803 rules a law is unconstitutional, that law is null and void and cannot be enforced, as established in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 1 Cranch 137; 2 L. Ed. 60; 1803 and reinforced by any subsequent rulings. "All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void".

3. U.S. Supreme Court Decision: "All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. "All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process...". [*Rodrigues v. Ray Donavan*, (US Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985)]".

4. "Statute" is not a law, " (*Flournoy v. First National Bank of Shreveport*, 197 La. 1067, 3 So. 2d 244, 248)".

5. It is the primary question for determination by this court in any case for challenging the lack of jurisdiction is the power to hear and determine. Thusfore, when the judgment from the previous courts is rendered void which did not have non- applicable jurisdiction to hear a case, such judgment is void ab initio. "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time at any proceedings."

6. *Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co.* 495 F. 2d 906, 910. "There is no discretion to ignore the lack of jurisdiction. "Joyce v. US, 474 F. 2d 215." Petition for a rehearing cannot be denied when challenging the lack of jurisdiction of the above courts.

7. *In the above respondents courts in the petitioner's defense asserts the lack of subject matter and personal jurisdiction and its accumulations of void ab initio judgments.* "Void judgment is one which has no legal force or effect whatsoever, it is an absolute nullity, it's invalidity may be asserted by any person whose rights are affected at any time in any place and it need not to be

8. *attacked directly but may be attacked collaterally whenever and wherever is interposed.* *City of Lufkin v. McVicker*, 510 S.W. 2d 141 (Tex. Civ. App.- Beaumont 1973); *Loyd v. Director Dept. of Public Safety*, 480 So. 2d 577 (Ala. Civ. App. 1985)". The above lower courts cannot confer jurisdiction where none-existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well-established law that a void order can be challenged in any Court. *Old Wayne Mutual L. Assoc. v. McDonough*, 204 U.S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907)".

9. *The Supreme Court has also held that if a judge wars against the Constitution, or if he acts without jurisdiction, he has engaged treason 18 USC § 2381 to the Constitution and subsequently gives aid and comfort to their enemies within the United States, and when the judge acts after he has been automatically disqualified, then he is acting without jurisdiction which declares that he is then engaged in criminal acts of extortion, and the interference with interstate commerce.* *US v. Will*, 449 US 200, 216, 101 S. Ct, 471, 66 L. Ed 2nd 392, 406 (1980); *Cohen v. Virginia*, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L. Ed 257 (1821)".
Scanbe Manufacturing Co. v. Tryon, 400 F. 2d 598 (9th Cir. 1968); *Dwight v. Merritt*, C.C.S.D.N.Y, (1880), 4 F. 614 ii.

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<i>Cohen v. Virginia,</i> 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L. Ed 257 (1821)	4, 5
<i>Cruden v. Neale,</i> 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E.. 70.	19
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<i>Davis v. Mississippi,</i> 394 U.S. 721 (1969)	24
<i>Davis v. Wechler,</i> 263 U.S. 22, 24 (1923); <i>Stromberg v. California</i> , 283 U.S. 359; (1931) <i>NAACP v. Alabama</i> , 375 U.S. 449 (1958)	8, 10,
"The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, are not to be defeated under the name of local practice."	
<i>Graham v. Connor,</i> 490 U.S. 386 (1980)	5, 8,
<i>Haines v. Kerner,</i> 404 U.S. 529 (1972)	2, 3
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"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed".	
<i>Olmstead v. U.S.,</i> 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928).	8, 9, 10
"The right to be left alone is the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized man. To protect that right, every unjustifiable intrusion by the government upon the privacy of the individual, whatever the means employed, must be deemed a violation of the Fourth Amendment".	
<i>Owen v. City of Independence,</i> 100 Ct. 1398, 445 US 622 (1980)	13
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<i>Peacock v. Bell and Kendal,</i>	

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"It was held that nothing shall be intended to be out of the jurisdiction of a Superior Court, but that which specially appears to be so; and nothing shall be intended to be within the jurisdiction of an inferior court but that which is so expressly stated and part thereof without it, the inferior court ought not to hold plea. 1 Lev. 104: 2 Rep. 16. See <i>tit abatement</i> , I. 1. An inferior court, not of record "1835 Tomlins Law Dictionary".	
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United States Reports U.S pages "A State cannot exclude a person from the practice of law or from any other occupation in a manner or for reasons that contravene the "Due Process Clause" of the Fourteenth Amendment." The practice of law cannot be licensed by any State."	
Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261	
"The common law is the real law, the supreme law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy, and statutes are "not the law".	
Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973)	
"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his exercise of constitutional rights."	
Shuttleworth v. City of Birmingham Alabama,	

373 U.S. 262 (1963)

"If a State converts a right (liberty) into a privilege, the citizen can ignore the license and fee and engage in the right (liberty) with impunity."

Troxel v. Granville,

530 U.S. 57 (2000) 9, 10

Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan, (U.S. Department of Labor)

769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985) 16, 17

"All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/creators in accordance with "God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process".

Thompson v. Thompson,

238 S.W. 2d 218 (Tex.Civ.App.- Waco 151). 13

"A void judgment, insofar as it purports to be pronouncement of court, is an absolute nullity." •

United States v. Lee,

106 U.S. 196, 220, 221, 1 S. Ct 240, 261 (1882) 15

"When jurisdiction challenges the act of a federal or a state official level as being conducted in illegal acts, the official cannot simply avoid liability based on the fact that he is a public official.

US v. Will,

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1.

2024. AN ORDER WAS NOT ISSUED ON THE CONFERENCE DECISION OF OCTOBER 9, 2024.

10. The Rules of the United States Supreme Court required valid evidence of the October 9, 2024 alleged denial by the court of the petition of Rona Johnson Adeoye in Supreme Court case # 24-5064. An Order was not issued. This is a violation of due process.

11. 2024. The letters dated October 9, 2024 are not orders and have no validity. [EXHIBITS A.] The United States Supreme Court Rules used the term "letter" as PETITION DENIED. As such letters as these are not authorized by the rules.

12. 2024. No valid evidence of the denials was attached to the letters. 2024. There is no order issued under seal, in violation of 28 U.S.C 1691—"All writs and process issuing from a court of the United States shall be under the Seal of the court and signed by the clerk thereof.

13. The word "process" at 28 U.S.C. 1691 means a court order. See Middleton Paper Co. v. Rock River Paper Co., 19 F. 252 (C.C.W.D. Wisconsin 1884); Taylor v. U.S., 45 F. 531 2.

(C.C.E.D. Tennessee 1891); U.S. v. Murphy, 82 F. 893 (DCUS Delaware 1897); Leas & McVitty v. Merriman, 132 F. 510 (C.C.W.D. Virginia 1904); U.S. v. Sharrock, 276 F. 30 (DCUS Montana 1921); In re Simon, 297 F. -942, -34 ALR 1404 (2nd Cir. 1924); Scanbe Mfg. Co. v. Tryon, 400 F. 2d 2.

598 (9th Cir. 1968); and Miles v. Gussin, 104 B.R. 553 (Bankruptcy D.C. 1989).

2.

14. There has never been an order on Adeoye's case that was purportedly considered by the nine U.S. Supreme Court Justice on or before October 9th 2024.

15. Black's Law Dictionary defines "order" as a "mandate; precept; command or Direction authoritatively given..."

16. Adeoye has not received a judicial command. A letter purportedly written by the Clerk is not an order.

17. Black's Law Dictionary defines "precept" as "an order or direction, emanating from authority, to an officer or body of officers, commanding him or them to do some ACT within the scope of their powers."

18. A letter from the Clerks is not a "Percept".

19. The letter does not direct any proper officer to enforce a judgment, sentence or decree.

20. Failing to do what is required by the Rules is a violation of due process, and this is a constitutional violation.

21. Adeoye requires an order by the United States Supreme Court with a "Seal" of the court and an actual signature of a Justice.

**ADEOYE'S CONFERENCE DECISION WAS NOT PUBLISHED AND IT
MUST BE.**

22. The United States Supreme Court's conference decisions in the Writ of Certiorari Case No. 24-5064 must be published, and ADEOYE'S was not. This is a violation of due process.

23. "All Conference decisions are published." [<https://supremecourthistory.org/how-the-court-works/the-justices-Conference/- EXHIBIT C, paragraph 5.>] 3.

3.

24. "When the vote has been taken on a case, the writing of an opinion is assigned- by the Chief if he voted with the majority, otherwise by the senior Justice of the majority."

[<https://supremecourthistory.org/how-the-court-works/the-justices-conference/EXHIBIT C, Paragraph 6.>]

ADEOYE'S FILINGS WERE NOT "ALL" DOCKETED AS THEY MUST BE.

25. ADEOYE'S filings of attached evidence to procure the findings of the conclusion of the case was not docketed nor published on the record of the court. It was timely filed with the Clerk in paper form and original of three sets of copies notarized by notary under affirmation and oath submitted to the court. There was no service of the United States Supreme Court. This is a violation of due process.

"Filing" is defined as:

26. "To place a paper in the official custody of the clerk of court to enter into the files or records of a case".

[https://www.uscourts.gov/glossary#letter_f]

27. "The act of giving an official form or document to someone in authority in order to begin a legal process ." [Britannica Dictionary definition of **FILING**.]

28. "To deposit with the clerk of the court a written complaint or petition which is the opening step in a lawsuit and subsequent documents, including an answer, the demurrer, motions, petitions, orders or evidence. [Copyright © 1981 2005 by Gerard N. Hill and Kathleen T. Hill.]".

**ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH ADEOYE HAVE NOT BEEN
SENT BY EMAIL AS REQUIRED.**

29. Documents attached as EXHIBITS hereto shows that ADEOYE does not receive mail promptly, no docket of any filings from this court shows that the plaintiff has not been notified by email. The American Association of Non-Lawyers requires that Non- Lawyers receive all

4.

communications by email. This eliminates one of the many unfair advantages given to lawyers . This is a violation of due process.

ADEOYE must be served and communicated with at ronaadeoye30@yahoo.com

ADEOYE WAS NOT ISSUED AN ORDER ON HER WRIT OF CERTIORARI, AND SHE MUST BE GIVEN THE PROPER TIME TO RESPOND TO ANY OBJECTIONS IN A REHEARING.

30. Orders are required. This is a violation of due process.

United States Supreme Court Rule 44 (2) provides: "Any petition for the rehearing of any order denying a petition for writ of certiorari or extraordinary writ shall be filed within 25 days after the date of the order of denial.

31. There was no "order of denial," so the time has not started to run on rehearing.

THE CLERKS AND THE DEPUTY CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, HAVE VIOLATED SUPREME COURT RULE 79 BY NOT KEEPING PROPER RECORDS

32. Records are required. This is a violation of due process.

33. Rule 79 requires:

"(a) Civil Docket.

(1) *In General.* The clerk must keep a record known as the "civil docket" in the form and matter prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with the approval of the judicial Conference of the United States. The clerk must enter each civil action in the docket. Actions must be signed consecutive file numbers, which must be noted in the docket where the first entry of the action is made.

(2) *Items to be Entered.* The following items must be marked with the file number and entered chronologically in the docket:

Papers filed with the clerk;

(B) Process issued, and proof of service or other returns showing execution; and (C) Appearances, orders, verdicts, and judgments.(3) *Contents of Entries; Jury Trial Demanded.*

Each entry must briefly show the nature of the paper filed or writ issued, the substance of each proof of service or other return, and the substance and date of entry of each order and judgment. When a jury trial has been properly demanded or ordered the clerk must enter the word "jury" in the docket."

28 U.S.C. § 1691 is lacking due process. No seal of the Court is in violation of due process.

PETITION FOR A REHEARING

ADEOYE HAS BEEN DENIED CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS RIGHTS.

34. Due process requires that the government respect all of the legal rights that are owed to a person according to the law. Procedural due process guarantees protection to everyone so that statutes, regulations, and enforcement actions ensure that no one is deprived of " life, liberty, or property" without a fair opportunity to affect the Judgment or result. The above listed courts judges have shown absolutely no respect for Adeoye's rights. They have ignored the law and the facts. Adeoye has been denied the most fundamental right to not have her legal rights stolen by dishonest judges.

35. This is not abuse of discretion; they violated the Constitution and laws intentionally. (*Snyder v. Massachusetts*, 291 U.S. 97, 105 (1934); *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254, 267 (1970); *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302 U.S. 319 (1937).)

36. In Case No. 2018-CA-010270 in THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA ("010270"), the fundamental right to have the courts accept Adeoye's petition of writ of affidavit and sworn affidavit as true has been violated and pushed aside without an acknowledgement of the truth. (*Marchant v. Pennsylvania R.R.*, 153 U.S. 380, 386 (1894).)

37. Judges are required to be impartial. Judges have demonstrated persuasive bias against Adeoye in the above listed courts. They haven't shown an ounce of impartiality. (*Marshall v. Jerrico*, 446 U.S. 238, 242 (1980; Schweiker v. McClure, 456 U.S. 188, 195 (1982).) In this case preferably Georgia judges have not made decisions based upon the evidence presented.

38. Due process is "an established course for judicial proceedings or other governmental activities designed to safeguard the legal rights of the individual." action denying the process that is "due" is unconstitutional. In 010270, judges have denied the process that is due. (*Snyder v. Massachusetts*, 291 U.S. 97, 105 (1934).)

39. Litigants allegedly have the right to protection expressly created in statute and case law precedent. Statutes have been violated and overwhelming case law has been ignored by judges.

40. Litigants have the right to equal protection of the law regardless of race, Creed, color, religion, ethnic origin, age, handicapped, and petitioner has not received equal protection as a pro se party.

41. Litigants have the right to Justice, without being obligated to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without undue delay; in conformance with the laws. Georgia judges have denied Justice and have not conformed with the laws.

42. The principle of due process of law is one of the most important protections against arbitrary rule.

43. Georgia judges have committed perjury, treason, and obstruction of Justice; They have violated many "Canons" of the Code of Judicial Procedure as well as rules in the Georgia Code of Professional Conduct. Inherent in due process is the expectation that the judge would not valid criminal statutes, but they have.

44. The Georgia judges have violated Adeoye's rights by using their power to inflict their bias.

45. The Constitution guarantees Adeoye's a fair and impartial judge. Georgia judges denied Adeoye's guaranteed constitution rights by retaliation when Adeoye' brought forth a civil action exposing them for forming a racketeering business for profit and gain and how they partaken in dispersing out federal funding inappropriately to pay their third parties under the table as a leverage of hush hush bribery. A keep quiet scheme.

46. Every person "has a constitutional and statutory right to an impartial and fair judge at all stages of the proceedings. Not in Adeoye's case. "(*Liteky v. U.S.*, 510 US 540 (1994). See *Stone v. Powell*, 428 US 465, 483 n. 35, 96 S. Ct. 3037; *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 403 U.S. 212, 216 (1971); accord *Concrete Pipe & Prods. v. Constr. Laborers Pension*, 508 U.S. 602, 617 (1993) (citation omitted)).

47. "Justice must give the appearance of Justice". (*Levine v. United States*, 362 U.S. 610, 80 S. Ct. 1038 (1960), citing *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11, 14, 75 S. Ct 11, 13 (1954).) (*Peters v. Kiff*, 407, U.S. 493, 502 (1972).)

48. At a basic level, procedural due process is essentially based on the concept of "fundamental fairness." For example, In 1934, the United States Supreme Court held that due process is violated "if a practice or rule offends some principle of justice so rooted and the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental."

49. Where an individual is facing a (1) deprivation of (2) Life, liberty, or property, (3) procedural due process mandates that he or she is entitled to adequate notice, a hearing and a neutral judge. Substantive due process refers to the rights granted in the first eight amendments to the Constitution. Fifth Amendment due process means substantially the same as the Fourth Amendment due process which all has been stripped and threaded to non-existence in Adeoye's case.

8.

50. Judges and federal officers have constitutional duty to Adeoye. The defendants breach their constitutional duties through action and inaction.

51. They have violated Adeoye's civil and constitutional rights on the color of law.

52. Georgia judges have effectively denied Adeoye's rights of equal protection under the law and Article VI of the Constitution. Their actions prove that they have exercised their power in this and other actions for their own personal purposes rather than the will of the law. Littleton v. Beribling, 468 F. 2d 389, 412 (7th Cir. 1972), citing Osborn v. Bank of the United States, 9 Wheat (22 U.S.) 738, 866, 6 L. Ed 204 (1824); US v. Simpson, 927 F. 2d 1088 (9th Cir. 1990),

53. The orders issued by judges in Georgia suggest "the appearance of" animosity towards Adeoye.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #1 - CONSPIRACY

54. The allegations in the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

55. The defendants, in some way or manner, came to a mutual understanding to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan. The mutual understanding was to break the law at some time in the future and/or to achieve a lawful aim by unlawful means.

56. The "RESPONDENTS" willfully became members of such a conspiracy. During the existence of the conspiracy, various defendants knowingly committed at least one overt act in an effort to carry out or accomplish some object of the conspiracy.

57. The conspiracy was designed to deprive the "PETITIONER" of legal rights and deceive the courts to obtain an illegal objective. each of the "RESPONDENTS" is responsible as a joint tortfeasor for all damages

ensured from the wrongs. "RESPONDENTS" reached an agreement to commit these overt acts. They committed to support their efforts with a series of lies, to conceal documents, to falsify documents, to lie, and to undertake a variety of actions designed to damage the petitioner. At least one of the defendants normally committed at least five of the overt acts. Respondent superior (principal is liable for agent's misconduct). The PETITIONER was damaged as a result.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #2- INTENTIONAL INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

58. The allegations in the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

59. The RESPONDENT'S have shown extreme and outrageous conduct. The PETITIONER has been under extreme emotional distress for more than two years.

60. "RESPONDENTS" intentionally inflicting emotional distress on "PETITIONER" through defamation, fraud, conspiracy, international kidnapping, and violation of civil and Constitutional rights.

61. "RESPONDENTS" Inflicted emotional distress on the plaintiff and acted intentionally and recklessly and recklessly with disregard of the truth facts.

62. The activities of the "RESPONDENTS" have been so extreme that it has gone well beyond all possible bounds of decency, and it must be regarded as atrocious and utterly intolerable in a civilized society. All of the acts of the "RESPONDENTS" taken together amount to the type of extreme conduct that qualifies as intentional infliction of emotional distress.

64. The conduct of "RESPONDENTS" caused the distress.

65. The stress caused was severe emotional distress to the PETITIONER et al., relative to her three children as they were all unlawfully taken away from their natural biological mother and never seen again. The

outrageous harassment, lies, libel, slander, and defamation are bad, but the effect on the "PETITIONER'S" et. all mental health has been severe.

66. There are no alternative causes of action that would provide a remedy for the severe emotional distress caused by "RESPONDENTS" conduct that does not meet whatever standard the Court decides is appropriate for defamation.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #3- 18 U.S.C §1962(c)- VIOLATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RICO ACT

67. The allegations in the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

68. The conduct of "RESPONDENTS" violates the Federal Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c); (FEDERAL RICO).

69. "RESPONDENTS", individually and in conspiracy with one another, are all RICO persons who violated RICO by engaging in (1) "racketeering activity."(2) conduct through a "pattern", (3) affecting an "enterprise," (4) impacting the interstate commerce. "RESPONDENTS" also violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) by conspiring as alleged herein to violate 18 U.S.C § 1962(c). All "RESPONDENTS" predicate Max have a similar purpose- to damage the "PETITIONER", -all have similar victims, the "PETITIONER- all have similar results, and the methods of commission have been virtually identical.

70. Racketeering activity included violations of section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), and other sections.

71. A number of crimes were committed by "RESPONDENTS". Interstate crimes of wire fraud, obstruction of justice, and criminal conspiracy were committed between various 8 other States including South Carolina, Georgia, New York, North Carolina and including outside of the United States.

72. "RESPONDENTS" knowingly devised or participated in a scheme to defraud the "PETITIONER" and did so willingly within intent to defraud. The activity engaged and consists of two or more predicate acts of racketeering activity, the most recent of which occurred within hours after the commission of a prior act.

73. The "RESPONDENTS" committed violations of Federal RICO and the RICO conspiracy- U.S.C. § 1961 et seq. Respondeat superior (principle is liable for agents' misconduct: knowledge of, participation in, and benefit from a RICO enterprise). In addition to the substantive offenses listed in 18 U.S.C. § 1961, A criminal conspiracy to commit these offenses is a RICO predicate act.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #4- VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS AND DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS- 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2)

74. The allegations and the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

75. "RESPONDENTS" conspired for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, and/or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice with intent to deny "PETITIONER" due process into injure her while attempting to enforce her right to self- representation, in this violated the equal protection of the laws while violating 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2). The "PETITIONER" was damaged as a result.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #5- FRAUD

76. The allegations in the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

77. Respondents intentionally misstated material facts, omitted material facts, and made false representations and were reckless with disregard for the truth.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #6- VIOLATION OF PRO SE RIGHTS

78. The allegations in the paragraphs above are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth and full.

79. *Pro se parties are a minority class of people. The "PETITIONER" objects to the treatment of pro se parties and state and federal courts.*

The "PETITIONER", Pro se, has been repeatedly denied rights and abused. The above Georgia court judges and judicial officers have violated the Constitutional Rights of the "PETITIONER" and other pro se parties such as Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972).

CLAIM FOR RELIEF #7- CONSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 1988- VIOLATION OF FIRST, FIFTH, FOURTH, EIGHTH, FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS RIGHTS

80. *The "PETITIONER" Incorporates all other paragraphs of this rehearing for a purpose of this claim.*

81. *The "PETITIONER" was denied due process in her rights were violated when filing were not filed or considered.*

82. *The "PETITIONER" was denied access to a court to seek redress of grievances.*

83. *"RESPONDENTS" directly participated in the infraction, after learning of failed to remedy the wrong, and created a policy or custom under which constitutional practices occurred and allowed such policy or custom to continue.*

84. *"RESPONDENTS" acted intentionally with callous disregard for the "PETITIONER" no statutory and Constitutional rights. As a direct and proximate result of "RESPONDENTS" unlawful action, the "PETITIONER" has suffered, and will continue to suffer severe and substantial damages. These damages include loss of income, lost career and business opportunities, litigation expenses including loss of reputation, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of liberty, freedom, life, mental emotional anguish, and distress without her three children.*

13.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF- Monell Claim

85. The plaintiff hereby incorporated all other Paragraphs of this rehearing as if fully set forth herein.

86. Upon Information and belief, respondents acting through the Clerk of Court's office, implemented, enforced, encouraged, and sanctioned a de facto policy, practice and/or arresting, without reasonable suspicion or probable cause, individuals who exercise their rights under the first amendment by engaging and monitoring and documenting law enforcement and judicial misconduct.

87. Respondents' unlawful action we're done willfully, knowingly, and deliberately with the specific intent to deprive the "PETITIONER" of her constitutional rights under the fifth and 4th Amendment to United States Constitution and retaliated under 42 U.S.C. § 12202 at the petitioner for exposing the unlawful procedures, policies and racketeering organized business.

88. Respondents formed and operated the conspiracy. The object to be accomplished was to defame, libel, slander, harass, email stalking, gang stalking and invade the petitioner's privacy, and damage the petitioner. Evidence shows that respondents had a meeting of the minds and actively worked together towards the objective to frequently falsely arrest the petitioner by all means necessary.

89. "PETITIONER" ask this court liberally construed the RICO laws and thereby find that all defendants, both jointly and, severally have acquired and maintained, both directly and indirectly, an interest in and/or control of a RICO Enterprise a person's and other individuals who are associated in fact, all of whom engaged in, in and whose activities, did affect, interstate and foreign Commerce and violation of 18 USC § 1962(c) and from all other violations of applicable state and federal law(s).

REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING

90. Pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court Rule 44.1, Rona Johnson Adeoye respectfully petitions for rehearing of the clerk of Court decision on

October 9, 2024. In view of the clear provisions of the statute, the letter by this court must be reversed. It was not an order with a seal of the court which violates plaintiff due process, see 28 U.S.C § 1691. "The district court held that the injunction signed by a deputy clerk of the district court is void for want of a judicial signature. See. Scanbe Manufacturing Co. Tryon, 400 F.2d 598 (9th Cir. 1968).

91. The court must grant the "Writ of Review" for a "Rehearing". Furthermore, the unconstitutional actions is in violation of the fourth, fifth and Sixth Amendment as recognized in "State v. Lawson/James, 352 Or 724, 291 P. 3d 673 (2012)** and "State v. Beason, 363 Or 185, 421 P. 3d 53 (2018)**, require the immediate dismissal of these unjust proceedings."

92. The sheriff and the county police officers committed false arrest, malicious prosecution, and imprisonment, adding to the Misprision of felony, Petitioner expect no less, and pray for relief; prosecution, arrest of herein, named criminals; and unbiased grand jury called to investigate said crimes; release of children being unlawfully imprisoned and criminally abused by agents and officials of the state of Georgia

CONCLUSION

93. As a reminder of this court shall acknowledge in considering pro se pleading to give the appearance of justice where due justice is so required. The general rule is that pro se pleadings are held to less stringent standards than pleadings that are drafted by lawyers" (Citation and punctuation omitted) Hickey v. Kostas Chiropractic Clinics, PA., 259 Ga. App. 222, 223 (576 SE 2d 614) (2003), See also: Cotton v. Bank South, N.A., 212 Ga. App. 1, 3 (1) (440 SE 2d 704) (1994); Thompson v. Long, 201 Ga. App. 480, 481 (1) (411 S.E. 2d 322).

94. "Pleadings are intended to serve as a means of arriving at fair and just settlements of controversies between litigants. They should not raise barriers which prevent the achievement of the end. Proper pleading is important, but it's important consists in its effectiveness as means to accomplish the end of a just judgment." Maty v. Grasselli Chemical Co., 303 U.S. 197 (1938). "All rules, regulations relating to pleadings,

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practice, and procedure shall be liberally construed so as to administer justice.

95. "Where a petitioner pleads pro se in a suit for protection of civil rights, the court should endeavor to construe plaintiffs' pleadings without regard to technicalities.

96. Moreover, "the court is under a duty to examine the complaint to determine if the allegations provide for relief on any possible theory." *Bonner v. Circuit Court St. Louis*, 526 F. 2d 1331, 1334 8th Cir. 1975) quoting *Bramlet v. Wilson*, 495 F. 2d 714, 716 (8th Cir. 1971). "The right to file a lawsuit, pro se, is one of the most important rights under the constitutional laws." *Elmore v. McCammon*, (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905".

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH BY PETITIONER

I, Rona Johnson Adeoye, pro se, *sui juris*, and *propria persona*, certify that this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay, and that it is restricted to the ground specified in Supreme Court Rule 44 of the Rules of this court. *IN GOOD FAITH WITHOUT PREJUDICE/RECOURSE 1-207/1-308*;

CERTIFICATE

I declare on a penalty and perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and it has been submitted timely and that this petition of rehearing has satisfied the requirements and rules of the Supreme Court. Plaintiff completed the 15 page limitation set out for Rule 33.2(b); and certificate of good faith by the petitioner is set forth above citing in this Supreme Court Rule 44 of this court.

Respectfully submitted,

In the course of due justice



Rona Johnson Adeoye

Proceeding Pro se under 28 U.S.C. § 1654

Petitioner, *Sui Juris & Propria Persona*

P.O Box 2941

Jackson, Tennessee 38302

NOTARY REPUBLIC SIGNED AND SEALED AS AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THIS DOCUMENT AND THE PERSON PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME ASSERTED SUCH FACTS IN WHICH IS STATED ABOVE; Rona Johnson Adeoye