

24-5465
IN THE

ORIGINAL

1 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2

3 WILLIAM ORREN DAWES G43030

4 PETITIONER,

5 vs.

6 THE PEOPLE of THE STATE of

7 CALIFORNIA, et. al.

8 RESPONDENTS.

9

10 ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

11 TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

12

13 PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

14

15 WILLIAM ORREN DAWES G43030

16 COUNSEL FOR PRISONERS OF AMERICA

17 480 ALTA ROAD

18 SAN DIEGO, CA. 92179

19 vs.

20 ROB BONTA

21 ATTORNEY GENERAL of CALIFORNIA

22 455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SUITE 11000

23 SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94102-7004

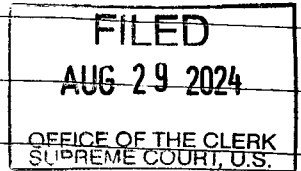
24 COUNSEL FOR THE PEOPLE.

25 • BREACH of CONTRACT •

26 Failure to Disclose 5th AMENDMENT WAIVER

27 • UNDER P.C. 667 •

28



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

QUESTIONS PRESENTED:

- 1 1) When is a SUPERIOR COURT PERMITTED to overrule
- 2 a higher court?
- 3 2) When is a person not entitled to a speedy trial?
- 4 3) If in civil suits a person is not entitled to counsel then
- 5 why can't Defendant fire counsel?
- 6 4) How many civil commitments may a person get for the
- 7 same act?
- 8 5) Since civil commitments and involuntary medication do not
- 9 apply to the constitution of the United States then how are
- 10 they not unconstitutional?
- 11 6) If medication causes GBI (external bleeding, gastroparesis, ect.)
- 12 how is it medically necessary when person needs to eat and drink
- 13 to live?
- 14 7) If a sentence rendered by a judge causes physical injuries
- 15 due to judge not abiding by the law how are they immuned
- 16 when they knew they were violating the law?
- 17 8) Why are courts allowed to falsify records and evidence?
- 18 9) How can Appointed Counsel have authority to take away my
- 19 constitutional rights when I did not give power of attorney?
- 20 10) When did ignorance of the law become a defense?
- 21 11) Why is a lawyer allowed to defame his client?
- 22 12) When is a court allowed to not follow the rules or procedure?
- 23 13) How come there is no statute of limitations on how many
- 24 times a person can be tried for mental illness?
- 25 14) Since there is no authority to enforce set case law, What Power
- 26 does the higher court really have?
- 27 15) Since P.C. 667 gives the state power to retry and resentence
- 28 people from any jurisdiction whether in California or from another

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

QUESTIONS PRESENTED :

- 1 state, whether trial or waiver of trial, due to no disclosure of
- 2 PC 667 at sentencing or in contract; how does it not make it
- 3 an illegal imposed sentence when judge fails to disclose the 8th
- 4 Amendment waiver?
- 5 16) When does a badge give an officer the right to steal, a law
- 6 degree the right to practice medicine and a medical degree the
- 7 right to practice law?
- 8 17) When does any person have the right to overrule someone
- 9 else saying "No"?
- 10 18) If state law requires judicial procedures before being medicated
- 11 as in *Keyhea v. Rushen*, 178 Cal. App. 3d 526 and now backed up by
- 12 *Youngberg v. Romeo*, 457 U.S. 307 (1982) even though printed as
- 13 *Youngberg v. Romero*, how is one not entitled to relief for damages?
- 14 19) If administrative and state remedies are not available why
- 15 cannot one be compensated from physical injuries sustained by
- 16 deliberate Indifference?
- 17 20) If a girl is old enough to get pregnant, is she not also old
- 18 enough to say "no" to having children?
- 19 21) Are mexicans in fact entitled to all my belongings? Are
- 20 mexicans therefore exempt from the law?
- 21 22) If laws violate the constitution of the United States in part
- 22 or whole how are they not unconstitutional?

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

- 1 LIST OF DEFENDANTS: ~~H.~~ ASBURY, I. BRAVO, SGT. GENE
- 2 (not full name), O. SHELLEND, A. SILVA, E. SOLIS, J. UGALDE,
- 3 M. ZUNIGA. CAPTAIN E. GARZA WARDEN DANIEL PARAMO
- 4 THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
- 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA ROB BONTA
- 6 APPELLATE LAWYERS: JOHNATHAN GROSSMAN, DAIN B.
- 7 NORMAN, LAURA ARNOLD.
- 8 DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHRISTOPHER BLAYLOCK
- 9 PUBLIC DEFENDERS: SOLOMON ROUSTON, ANDREA MANGARIN,
- 10 RICHARD JAYAKUMAR. & PATTON STATE HOSPITAL
- 11 JUDGES: REBECCA CHURCH, CINDY DAVIS, DWAYNE MORING,
- 12 FREDRICK MCGUIRE, THEODORE WEATHERS
- 13 Psychiatrist: DR. NICHOLAS BADRE, DR. JAMES FOWLER,
- 14 DR. DAVID NAIMARK DR. SANJAY RAO
- 15 Psychologist: DR. DUMAS and DR. CYNTHIA BOYD.
- 16 SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT
- 17 GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM OF CALIFORNIA:
- 18 Allowing SUPERIOR COURTS of CALIFORNIA to Overrule
- 19 SUPREME COURT of THE UNITED STATES.
- 20 From April 11, 2016 to May 03, 2024 THE ABOVE
- 21 DEFENDANTS willingly and unlawfully violated DAWES'
- 22 CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS by allowing a nonmentally ill prisoner
- 23 to be forced medicated in a prison where Dawes had separation
- 24 orders from staff. Prosecution on P.C. 1370 went forth even
- 25 though it was barred by P.C. 654 being same pervision as
- 26 P.C. 2602. However Due to P.C. 667 Double Jeopardy collateral
- 27 estoppel did not apply. However due to P.C. 667 not being mentioned
- 28 at sentencing made sentence illegal due to failure to disclose.

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Case Law Site :

- 1
- 2 Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 828 (1977) 52 L Ed. 2d 727
- 3 (1977) pg. 10, 25
- 4 Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 pg. 12, 15
- 5 Gertz v. Robert Welch, 428 U.S. 323 pg. 11
- 6 Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800 pg. 11
- 7 Heck v. Humphrey et al., 512 U.S. 477 pg. iii, 8, 11
- 8 Keyhea v. Rushen, 178 Cal. App. 3d 526 pg. 7, 12, 14
- 9 Malley v. Briggs, 457 U.S. 335, 341 pg. 11
- 10 People v. Duval, (1995) 9 Cal. 4th 464, 474 pg. 10
- 11 People v. Kaplan, (2007) 149 Cal. App 4th 372 pg. 10, 16
- 12 Vitek v. Jones, 445 U.S. 480, 991-94 100 S. Ct. 1254 (1980) pg. 8, 16
- 13 Washington v. Harper, 494 U.S. 210 pg. 8, 16
- 14 Youngberg v. Romeo, 457 U.S. 307 (1982) pg. 7, 11, 12, 16

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JURISDICTION.

The jurisdiction of this court comes after the ruling on Habeas Corpus S283820 SUPREME COURT of CALIFORNIA. The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254 (1) and is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (a) to challenge the unconstitutional statutes of Cal. Pen. Code 667, 1368, 1370, 2600, 2602. I hereby invoke 28 U.S.C. § 2403(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 451

SUMMARY.

On case OSCF3043 charge 1st degree murder pled not guilty by reason of insanity. Jury found sane upheld by Supreme Court of California S781613. During sentencing on Oct. 31, 2008 judge never mentions P.C. 667 being activated or that under P.C. 667 I could be retried in any jurisdiction of California and resentenced, therefore judge imposed illegal sentence for failure to disclose 5th Amendment Waiver. The State of California under P.C. 2602 used evidence from OSCF-3043 to convict DAWES of being schizophrenic and resentenced DAWES therefore to involuntary medication. Jury in 2008 on same evidence that went before ALJ did not believe. Due to P.C. 667 DAWES was also tried in SUPERIOR COURT of CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY of SAN DIEGO on case SCS287189, Due to a P.C. 245 (a)(2) in "1999" where I waived right to trial by jury in order to keep a place to live for my mother. Nowhere in contract of waiver to trial by jury did P.C. 667 come into play, saying I could be retried and resentenced therefore imposing an illegal sentence for failure to disclose. OSCF3043 overturned by change of Venue.

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1 STATEMENT of CASE: In 1993 my sister was raped by
2 Reuben Mondojuando and his father who has ties to the United
3 States Government such as Grandmother worked for Public
4 Defenders office. My sister being 15 yrs. old at time was not allowed
5 to have an abortion without both parents consent. My sister always
6 wanted an abortion and never recovered from the trauma, having to
7 be hospitalized to stop the vaginal bleeding. In 2003 the state
8 created the defense of me being mentally ill. Since Funeral Directors
9 can not have mental illness it barred me from working. So I
10 decided to take it before a jury. 7th Amendment states "In suits
11 at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty
12 dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact
13 tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the
14 United States, than according to the rules of common law." On Sept.
15 21, 2005 at the time of arrest I had \$23.00 and some change.
16 On August 18, 2006 I had a competency hearing. At the time
17 of sentencing on October 31, 2008 the sentencing Judge had
18 failed to disclose P.C. 667 and that I could then be retried and
19 resentenced in any jurisdiction in California therefore imposing
20 an illegal sentence under P.C. 654 which bars prosecution on any
21 provisions on same offense. I was tried on Aug. 18, 2006 for
22 competency on P.C. 1368 on case OSCF 3043. Case SCS207189
23 refers to an officer leaving his post to take personal property from
24 R&R which is a secured location having a assigned officer to
25 handle property. Also had documents that "CDCR" was embezzling money
26 from inmates accounts. State law requires judicial procedures
27 before being forced medicated. Keyhea v. Rushen, 178 Cal. App. 3d
28 526. Senate Bill 453 ch. 260 and now Youngberg v. Romeo,

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1 457 U.S. 307 (1982) although documented as Youngberg v.
2 Romero. Washington v. Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990) required
3 a psychiatrist, psychologist and the Superintendent of a yard or
4 facility as where California only uses a psychiatrist in which
5 state law bars proceedings. Also one is not allowed to call forth
6 witnesses in proceedings just as in court, under P.C. 1368. After
7 all on 4/11/16 I got into it with officers over the theft of my property
8 since I have always fought to keep what was mine. Vitek v. Jones,
9 445 U.S. 480, 992-94, 100 S. Ct. 1254 (1980) It is not within the
10 terms of confinement in which a prison sentence subjects an
11 individual to be subject to involuntary commitment. On March 11,
12 2022 I was sent to Patton State Hospital where I was attacked
13 by two Mexican Police Officers, and medicated by them with Mersa
14 and unknown biological substances. Under PC. 1368 I was tried
15 seven times on same case where even PC. 654 was once again
16 suppose to bar prosecution. Vindictive Prosecution and Judicial
17 Bias due to state allowing all other prisoners to own personal
18 property such as T.V., Fan, shoes, ect. The fact that even the Third
19 level of Review destroyed evidence of second level of Review barring
20 compensation. The fact that I was found on Dec. 9, 2022 to
21 have nine mental illnesses and be incompetent to stand trial with
22 unknown evidence provided by District Attorney Christopher Blaylock
23 who was actually arguing competent. So I went from no mental
24 illnesses to having nine, external bleeding, and gastroparesis. due
25 to treatment and now being incompetent to stand trial. The 5th
26 Amendment Clause does not apply due to PC. 667 and all doctors
27 never stated when, where, why, what or how I became mentally
28 ill making me incompetent since being in system since age 13.

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1 On case SCS287189 I recieved four consecutive
2 sentences starting on Aug. 9, 2016 to Sept. 27, 2017
3 again Sept. 27, 2017 to July 27, 2018 on P.C. 2602
4 which started at RID state Prison where I had seperation
5 orders from staff and was not suppose to be in institutione.
6 Dr. James Fowler and P.D.'s Solomon Rowston and Andrea
7 Mangarín did not understand. For under Rule 3765 of Title
8 25 Rules and Regulations backed up by P.C. 5058 and
9 Health and Safety Codes 11561 and 11563 I was to
10 be housed in the County jail so the court could have
11 jurisdiction. I was started on competency proceedings on
12 Jan. 31, 2019 and finished May 3, 2024 but was only
13 credited from time sentenced on 6/4/21 to May 3, 2024 to
14 a sentence by both Judge Fredrick McGuire and Judge Laura
15 Parsky to Two Year Commitments under P.C. 1370. And Due
16 to state law either District Attorney Christopher Blaylock
17 or Public Defender Richard Jayakumar could have got me
18 time served under P.C. 2602 if not for their Vindictiveness.
19 Due to Judges practicing medicine without a certificate I
20 now have nine mental illnesses and enternal bleeding with
21 gastroparesis. Doctors do not treat prisoners they torture
22 them and make them ill. So for the last 17 years I have been
23 illegally incarcerated for their is no statuet of limitations on
24 competency it is whenever it is proven. Due to no 5th Amendment
25 clause under P.C. 667, overturning by direct appeal is impossible
26 since original case became irrelevant by change of venue. If it
27 was not for my habeas Corpus appeal stopped at the Court of
28 Appeals and case finalized in the Superior Court.

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1 Lawyers: Solomon Rouston, Andrea Mangarin, Richard
2 Jayakumar, Johnathan Grossman, Jan B. Norman, and
3 Launa Arnold never explained that I was a 5th Amendment
4 waiver Due to P.C. 667 and therefore subject to multiple
5 sentences for the same act. At no time did any lawyer give
6 me discovery. The state of California refused to allow me to
7 fire counsel so I could defend myself from multiple sentences.
8 Due to Deliberate Indifference I now have multiple mental
9 illnesses, internal bleeding and gastroparesis. If the San Diego
10 County Sheriffs Department upheld *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817,
11 828 (1975) 52 L. Ed. 2d 727 (1977) by providing law
12 library I would of found out Affidavit was needed to effectively
13 fire lawyers. Even though on 4/11/16 I waived my miranda
14 rights filed 2 Fretta Motions and had two Marsden hearings
15 a piece on each lawyer. According to "California Criminal
16 Defense Practice" a lawyer is suppose to get a waiver whether
17 a conflict of intrest is actual or imaginary due to a
18 guarantee conviction. *People v. Kaplan*, (2007) 149 Cal. App. 4th
19 372 takes away right of defendant to trial by jury even at
20 the objection of defendant. See Doctors do not treat mental
21 illness they create it, they turn competent people to being
22 incompetent to stand trial. Doctors try to convince people that
23 rape, molesting children, embezzlement, larceny, ect. is all legal.
24 *People v. Duval*, (1995) 9 Cal. 4th 464, 474 states "There is plenty
25 of documentary evidence available" in which neither District
26 Attorney Christopher Blaylock nor Public Defender Richard
27 Jayakumar provided evidence against medication showing Bias.
28 Keyhea was given three lawyers to get him off involuntary medication

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1 where all inmates are not even given one- Deliberate Indifference
2 is shown by doctors allowing inmates to suffer side effects.
3 Prison has already been ruled a violent place and fighting for
4 what is rightfully yours is common. Malley v. Briggs, 457 U.S. 335,
5 341.... Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800 Total immunity belongs
6 to everyone except those who willingly violate the law and the
7 incompetent. Due to lawyers standing in my way they have deprived
8 me of my Life, Liberty, and Property and keep me from working
9 Gertz v. Robert Welch, 428 U.S. 323. STATE OF CALIFORNIA still
10 violates Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 by suppressing evidence and
11 even witnesses. Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 is not a defense for
12 state using perjured testimony and falsified evidence to convict where
13 case must be overturned on direct appeal, This case is evidence
14 against the United States that it has priors and Due to P.C. 667
15 my case was overturned by change of venue. Since P.C. 1368 has
16 no statute of limitations on how many times a person can be tried,
17 no statute of limitations on how many sentences a person can have,
18 no right to a speedy and public trial, no right to cross examine
19 the accusers, call forth witnesses or produce evidence in the
20 defense and a person is never safe in the person, the house, papers
21 or effects when judges order cops to attack and use biological
22 weapons upon defendants. 18 U.S.C. § 2441. Seizing a persons
23 ability to digest food and involuntary muscle spasms, Tremors is beyond
24 cruel and unusual punishment. Youngberg v. Romeo, 457 U.S. 307 (1982)
25 Deliberate Indifference. You might trust a Doctor that medication
26 is safe however, manufacturer and FDA says otherwise.

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: CONCLUSION :

Since PC. 1368 deprives a person of facing their accusers, calling forth witnesses in their defense and providing evidence; since PC. 1370 deprives a person of the right to a speedy trial and public by jury and also denies defendant the right to discovery, Since Judges and lawyers do not have a medical degree, what gives them the right to practice medicine? Since Counsel is not to be provided during a civil matter than why cannot Defendant hire appointed counsel? Since P.C. 1368, 1370, 1371 and 2602 do not apply to the constitution of the United States how are they not unconstitutional? Just as PC. 2602 is not appealable and there are no administrative remedies available how under the 13th Amendment is it permitted when INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE is not? When one person is allowed to receive four consecutive sentences of INVOLUNTARY MEDICATION when under Senate Bill 453 ch. 260 and Keyhea v. Rushen, 178 Cal. App. 3d 526 and now Youngberg v. Romeo, 457 U.S. 307 (1982) states prisoners are entitled to Due Process according to "CDCR Department Operation Manual." A civil commitment is suppose to last no longer than two years however Danger to Self or Others only carries a sentence of 6 months "California Criminal Law Practices and Procedures". PC. 2602 last for decades. Due to State violating State law PC. 625-629 practicing medicine without a certificate and malpractice insurance. taking a state created liberty, the people are entitled to relief. After all since PC. 2602 was enacted before PC. 1370, PC 654 was violated which was to bar prosecution due to PC 2602 and PC. 1370 being same provisions. The state of California upholds no SUPREME COURT of THE UNITED STATES, Rulings.

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1 CONCLUSION.

2 SINCE PEN. CODE 667 violates the 6th Amendment by
3 jurisdiction in any district retriving and resentencing in
4 California regardless of where in the United States crime
5 occurred, originating sentencing Judge therefore imposed
6 an illegal sentence for failure to disclose California Law
7 Pen. Code 667 give the state the right to take Jurisdiction
8 and retry and resentence defendant regardless of where
9 crime occurred and any deal made in any other jurisdiction.
10 Breach of Contract for failure to Disclose that all felantes
11 are retried and new sentences will be imposed in California
12 under P.C. 667 and therefore Defendant becomes a 5th
13 Amendment waiver and Double Jeopardy does not apply, nor
14 the right to call forth witnesses in thy defense. Pen. Code. 667
15 is not written in any contract or warning at Sentencing that
16 one can be retried and resenteded imposing multiple
17 sentences for the same act eliminating the 5th Amendment
18 Double Jeopardy Clause. However, P.C. 667 violates P.C. 654
19 which ~~BARS~~ prosecution since defendants were already
20 prosecuted under another prevision of the same offense.
21 DEFENDANTS are entitled to relief Due to State violating
22 State law and taking away a state created liberty.
23 Imposing multiple sentences for the same act showing
24 vindictive prosecution which goes beyond the scope of color
25 of law.

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1 REASONS TO GRANT CERTIORARI

2 RULE 11 APPLIES: (a) section 1253 of this title, P.C.
3 667 made me able to be retried and resentenced where as in 2006
4 on August 18 I had a competency hearing on whether I was
5 competent to stand trial. The Constitution of THE UNITED STATES
6 do not apply to the laws of California, California Constitution
7 Article 3.1 states "THE SUPREME law of the land is the Constitution
8 of THE UNITED STATES." P.C. 654 bars prosecution for same
9 offense under another provision. P.C. 2602 and P.C. 1370 are in
10 fact same provision due to Keyhea v. Rusher, 178 Cal. App. 3d 526
11 and senate bill 453 ch 260 requiring judicial proceedings before
12 being forced medicated. State gave me multiple sentences for
13 same act denying me the right to a speedy and public jury
14 trial to face thy accusers, call forth witnesses in my defense
15 and even present evidence. 3rd Rule in CDCR TITLE 15 is
16 RESPECT. If officers respected me they wouldn't have stole from
17 me and CDCR D.O.M. requires one to prove liability on property
18 in order to be compensated. Incompetency is a defense to
19 larceny "California Criminal ~~DEFENSE~~ PRACTICE". Due to
20 INVOLUNTARY MEDICATION on a non mentally ill prisoner, prisoner
21 receives nine mental illness, enternal bleeding, gastroparesis and
22 is rendered incompetent to stand trial. Due to P.C. 667 being
23 allowed to be retried and resentenced multiple times for same act
24 Failure to disclose P.C. 667 at sentencing on case 99SF0584
25 "999" and 05CF3043 "2008" judge therefore rendered illegal
26 sentence. Judge said nothing about being a 5th Amendment
27 waiver, therefor breach of contract, The STATE of CALIFORNIA
28 also breached contract by appointing counsel so I could

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1 effectively defend my life, liberty, and property for on
2 4/11/16 I waived my Miranda rights. I filed two Fretter
3 motions to represent myself and had two Madsen Hearings
4 in place per lawyer appointed. State of California gave
5 rights to Mexicans to Rape, molest, ROB, Embezzle funds,
6 falsify records, destroy evidence, ect. IF AMENDMENT grants
7 me the right to bear arms form a militia and enforce the laws
8 of the land. "Thou Shall NOT STEAL". "No". I had no right to
9 fire counsel but I have a God given right to the same property
10 and resources as everyone else. If the County Jail was
11 upheld by the San Diego County Sheriffs Department Bounds v.
12 Smith, 430 U.S. 817 (1977) and gave me access to law library I would
13 of found I needed AFFIDAVIT from sisters to fire lawyers and
14 could of been able to affectively get Asylum from cruel and
15 unusual punishment. Since a jury did not buy that I was mentally
16 ill in 2008 I knew evidence was being suppressed Brady v.
17 Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 The fact that Judge Weathers found me not
18 guilty of Attempted Murders on officers due to Demand for
19 Judgement filed December 5, 2018 and only guilty of a simple
20 assault. Even APPELLATE LAWYER TAN B. NORMAN failed to
21 represent my intrest by asking for dismissal of P.C. 1368 due to
22 P.C. 2602 being same provision which barred prosecution under
23 P.C. 654. At time of P.C. 2602 I was being illegally housed in
24 prison due to seperation orders from staff and court had no
25 "jurisdiction" to CDCR Title 15 Rules and Regulations rule 3765 hacked
26 up by P.C. 5058 and 11561 and 11563 of Health and Safety Codes.
27 By same rule I used to be placed in County jail. In order to be
28 compensated on property one must prove liability. By CDCR D.O.M.

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1 Therefore liability comes from Youngberg v. Romeo, 457 U.S. 307
2 (1982) where provisions of P.C. 2600, 2602 and all involuntary
3 medication gives Due Process even though documented as Youngberg
4 v. Romero. Vitek v. Jones, 445 U.S. 480 (1980) Washington v. Harper,
5 494 U.S. 210 (1990) are overruled by state of California. State
6 of California does not apply to any SUPREME COURT of THE UNITED
7 STATES rulings. What good are your rulings when your court lacks
8 power to enforce. How are antipsychotic drugs medically
9 necessary when a person needs to eat and drink to live? Brady v.
10 Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 and Youngberg v. Romeo, 457 U.S. 307 (1982)
11 reasonable care Deliberate Indifference. People v. Kaplan, (2007)
12 144 Cal App 4th 372 takes away defendants right to trial by jury
13 even at objection by defendant. No where in constitution does it
14 say that I am entitled to a hearing by a judge to be held to
15 conviction, when both the 6th and 7th AMENDMENT grant trial
16 by public jury therefore I was not Duly CONVICTED as required
17 by the 13th AMENDMENT. Same evidence that went before a
18 Jury in 2008 was used before a judge in both P.C. 2602 and
19 P.C. 1370. Judicial Bias because both judges were only listening
20 to Psychiatrist at time and did not read Oring County Sheriff
21 Deputy SGT's testimony or report where he stated, "I was
22 making a defense and establishing a defense" Washington v.
23 Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

No.

WILLIAM ORREN DAWES

- ☒ - PETITIONER

VS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF

CALIFORNIA, RESPONDENTS.

As required by SUPREME COURT RULE 33.1(h), I certify that the petition for a writ of certiorari contains approximately 3,307 words, excluding the parts of the petition that are exempted by SUPREME COURT RULE 33.1(d).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 29, 2024

William Dawes
Li