

No. 24 - 6090

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN Re William A. Freeman - PETITIONER

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING

PETITION FOR REHEARING

William Alexander Freeman
PRISONER ID 1003404480
COFFEE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
1153 N. LIBERTY STREET, PO BOX 650
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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

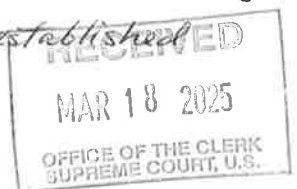
PETITION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner respectfully prays that a Rehearing for a writ of habeas corpus issue.

After a presentment of facts, supremacy of law as opposed to arbitrary power and satisfying convincing material evidence warrants the issuance of Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus. After considering the foregoing writ of habeas corpus, did, show the following drastic circumstances, to wit:

- (a) fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct of the state court, ("parties").
- (b) characterized malicious, fraudulent, deliberate and willful pattern of wrongful search and seizure, authorities demonstrated bad faith and invasion of privacy.
- (c) ineffective assistance of counsel, conflicting interest.
- (d) denial of mandatory bail.
- (e) state court, parties, failed to re-appoint attorney for trial
- (f) arbitrary discriminated Petitioner a fair trial by evidence suppression of exculpatory material fact that would have changed the course of the matter in Petitioner's favor with serious reasonable doubt.
- (g) the parties' arbitrary and unfriendly acts of double jeopardy without a showing of good cause nor a court order outside of the Rule of law.
- (h) the parties' judgment is absolutely void. RULE 60(b) Fed. R. Civ. P.
- (i) the necessity of a mandamus, prohibition, and injunction against the parties' unprofessionalism for reparation.
- (j) Petitioner is an innocent man convicted, excused from fault of the charges Hold-Harmless.
- (k) the parties are in dishonor of Petitioner's Administrative Remedy.

asserts power to enforce the writ of habeas corpus authority and sufficient to constitute exceptional circumstances in the interest of justice. Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus, pursuant to Art. ONE Sec. 9 Cl. 2, has established



exceptional circumstances that is clear and unmistakable error of unprofessionalism, procedural irregularities and unlawful errors that requires, by law, the issuance of this writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus has successfully shown the tortious actions taken against WILLIAM FREEMAN[©], ("defendant"), in the parties' colorable state action, in equity, case/account(s) 2021-SU-CR-958 and 2022-SU-CR-651, and Petitioner's physical body. And, do find, the parties guilty of violating their constitutional rights.

It has been found, by a showing in Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus the parties deprived, one of us the People, Petitioner's fundamental secured blessing of liberty to himself ordained an established justice in the U.S. Constitution. The parties' detainment, thereof, or forth, pursuant to the parties' process of its law, is contrary to constitutional liberty and "NOTWITHSTANDING" Art. III Cl. 2 U.S. Const.

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus shows that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any form or ~~form~~ from any other court. The EXHIBITS has successfully, by clear and convincing evidence showed sufficient proof to establish probative value and culpability for constitutional violations, and of unlawful errors committed by the parties. As to, "No reasonable fact-finder would have found Petitioner guilty of the underlying offense. Rule 20.4(a); 28 U.S.C. 2254 (e)(2)(B).

There is only one possible resolution of this legal matter: the IMMEDIATE issuance of Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus for the enforcement of rights so fundamentally important as to **REQUIRE** compliance with due process standards of fairness and justice pursuant to Equal Protection of Law Guaranty. Petitioner is dissatisfied with this court denial to issue writ of habeas corpus and files this petition of rehearing on the grounds:

1

1, Petitioner, from infancy of the parties' malicious prosecution, stepped towards a corrective and diplomatic process of an administrative remedy, on ~~both~~ behalf of defendant which, did, effectively cure and rendered moot the very defects presented in Petitioner's habeas corpus. The parties, ~~oppe~~ operating under the color of law, compelling - private - interest,

2

did cause, intervening circumstances for my precluded fiduciary duties, performed in good faith, of SECURITY AGREEMENT and INDEMNITY BOND FOR SETOFF HOLD-HARMLESS agreement accepted with the STATE OF MICHIGAN SECRETARY OF STATE. To protect defendant's and my, Petitioner by conveyance, entitled privileges and immunity guaranty. ART. IV SEC. 2 CL. ONE U.S. CONST.; ART. ONE SEC. 9 CL. 2; ART. IV SEC. ONE; Amend. 10 U.S. CONST; UNITED STATES v. Williams, 514 U.S. 527, 115 S. Ct. 1611, 131 L.Ed. 608.

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus shows, in my due diligence, Petitioner, did, a BONA FIDE ACCEPTED FOR SETOFF, QUID PRO QUID, the parties presentment, indictment. In exchange for the parties special-duty Due process agreed performance by acquiescence without the parties objections. The parties subsequent voluntary immediate Acquittal in law, Discharge and Release of my physical body Hold-Harmless for preemptive due fiduciary performance in behalf of defendant to offset criminal colorable action. Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus has shown that I, Petitioner, has satisfied the parties case/account(s) obligation in Full faith and credit for the judicial proceedings PRO TANTO FULL SETTLEMENT AND CLOSURE, FREE AND CLEAR. ART. IV SEC. ONE.

The Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus shows, Petitioner did not willfully enter defendant nor my, Petitioner's, physical body into consensual engagement to general appearance with the parties; nor willfully and intelligently waive any rights of the defendant nor my physical body which gave the parties general personam jurisdiction for the parties to waive any constitutional privilege or immunity guaranty; nor willfully participate by SUB SILENCIO protest during the unlawful colorable bench trial to subject defendant and my physical body to owe the parties a special-duty servitude as surety to a void conviction and arbitrary imprisonment.

I, Petitioner, did assert real defenses without yield to enforce tacit Administrative agreement. The parties should not have disregarded my claim of immunity, which, I, Petitioner, am authorized to advance by way of defense in the pending suit, merely because I, Petitioner, has seen it fit to preserve rights to interpose other defenses in law and equity. EX PARTE REPUBLIC OF PERU, 318 U.S. 578, 87 L.Ed. 1014, 1943.

The evidence show the parties, in reckless disregard, failed to uphold reliable principles and methods of entitled constitutional guarantees; failed to redress, in full, state criminal colorable action tort EX DELICTO through Petitioner's lawful Administrative Remedy. The parties is found guilty of obstruction of process; interfered with the winding-up process of Petitioner's official business; willfully intended to frustrate process of the lawful entitled rights sought for due process fairness.

2

The rule of law is the controlling legal principle that has been overlooked when denying Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus. It is the supremacy of regular process as opposed to and absence of any arbitrary power on the part of the government. The rule of law is one of a number of overlapping ideas including constitutionalism, due process, legality, justice and sovereignty, that makes claims for the proper character and role of law in the UNITED STATES well-ordered society. A presumption principle that supersedes inconsistent state law.

1, Petitioner, one of We the People, by conveyance from defendant, rested this writ of habeas corpus for relief, on the most important milestone in the history of American law since the Constitution. This Supreme Court upheld the supremacy of the Constitution and state unequivocally that this Court has the reactive power to strike down actions by state courts who offended the Constitution. This Court has determined that when a Constitutional right has been violated, any proceedings from that point forward is indeed void. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 CRANCH 137, 168 2 L. Ed. 60, 1803.

The rule of law in Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus has shown the parties violated a number of constitutional and immunities guaranteed NUNC PRO TUNC. The parties decisions do not reflect justice, but void.

3

Another substantial ground not previously presented is reinvigorating the principle of justice and due process. In organizational science, justice can be relied upon of at least four simpler concepts:

Distributive justice refers to the **fairness** of results based on equity, equality, need, and other standards. **Procedural** justice refers to how

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persons perceive the fairness of the procedures that regulate decision processes. Interactional justice refers to behaviors associated with the fair or unfair treatment by persons in authority. Restorative justice refers to remedy for injury and suffering and for restoring relationships following injurious actions by offenders. Again, in this light, Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus has shown the parties' decisions do not reflect justice.

Due process, a municipal law standard, is the right of all persons to receive the guarantees and safeguards of the law and the judicial process. Referring to constitutional requirements that cannot be denied to Petitioner the basic rights of life, liberty, and property in arbitrary or unreasonable manners.

This Supreme Court answered the question, what is due process of law? A trial or other legal proceeding must, in order to give due process, be obligated conformity to the guarantees contained in the U.S. Constitution and conform to the guarantees that have come to the American through the adoption in this country. This clause preserves to Petitioner against action by Congress, against action by the President, and against action by the courts, not only rights enumerated in the Constitution itself, but also those entitled privileges and immunities to which Petitioner asserts through the diplomatic negotiations, administrative process and compulsions of judicial proceedings in law. Power is reserved to the people, of which, Petitioner invoked on behalf of defendant. Amend. 10 U.S. Const.; *Murray's Lessee v. Hoboken Land & Improvement Co.*, 10 How 272, 276-77, 15 L.Ed. 372 (1856).

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus challenged the invalid fact of incarceration and arbitrary duration of Petitioner's confinement in violation of Due Process and the Rule of law equal protection: It has met the five critical elements of the suit: A) Real injury and Tort; B) Jurisdiction; C) Statute of limitations; D) Immunity; E) Facts and Evidence.

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus, by a material showing, proved with compelling evidence; (facts to support; actual ~~retreats~~ articles of evidence - police reports and other documents), that shows Petitioner's constitutional

due process and basic rights were indeed violated NUNC PRO TUNC.

For this Court to allow any denial of Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus will set Tort as general practice and the acceptance by the state courts concerned of this practice as law on a universal, general and regional basis. The UNITED STATES, a municipal organ, is governed by its own municipal law, the Constitution, and, by obligation, must give priority to it. Petitioner prays, in good faith to his expected end seeks this Court's rehearing of of this petition GRANTING writ of habeas corpus issuance.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and, was deposited prepaid first-class postage into the post facility's mail system on March 3, 2025.

Executed on this 3 day of March, 2025


MR. William A. Freeman
PETITIONER



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re William A. Freeman — PETITIONER

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

I, Petitioner, a prisoner of an institution by arbitrary imprisonment, a party unrepresented by counsel, a third-party intervenor performing my fiduciary duty for WILLIAM FREEMAN ©, ("defendant") in the state courts, ("parties"), criminal equitable actions, (2021-SU-CR-958 and 2022-SU-CR-651), presented in good faith petition for rehearing, its grounds briefly and distinctly, Rule 44 of the Rules of this Court, hereby certify:

1. I, Petitioner, do certify after a presentment of facts and ^{supremacy} ~~supremacy~~ of law as opposed to arbitrary power and satisfying, convincing, material evidence warrants the issuance of Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus.
2. I, Petitioner, do certify, after considering the foregoing, Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus, did, show drastic circumstances enumerated in petition for rehearing, to enforce the writ of habeas corpus authority and sufficient to constitute exceptional circumstances in the interest of justice. my writ of habeas corpus has established exceptional circumstances that is clear and unmistakable errors of unprofessionalism, procedural irregularities and unlawful errors that shall require, by law, the

issuance of the writ of habeas corpus. My writ of habeas corpus has successfully shown the parties tortious action taken against defendant and my physical body, do find the parties guilty of violating defendant's and my, by conveyance, constitutional rights.

3. I, Petitioner, do certify it has been found in Petitioner's, my, writ of habeas corpus the parties, did, deprive, one of us the People, my fundamental secured blessing of liberty to myself ordained an established justice in the U.S. Constitution. The parties' detainment, thereof, and forth, pursuant to the parties' process of its law contrary to constitutional liberty is "NOTWITHSTANDING". ART. VI CL. 2 U.S. Const.

4. I, Petitioner, do certify, my writ of habeas corpus shows that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any ~~form~~^{form} or from any other court. THE EXHIBITS has successfully, by clear and convincing evidence showed sufficient proof to establish probative value and culpability for constitutional violations, unlawful errors committed by the parties. As to, no reasonable fact-finder would have found defendant guilty of the underlying offense. Rule 20.4(a); 28 U.S.C. 2254(2)(2)(B).

5. I, Petitioner, do certify there is only one possible resolution of this legal matter. The immediate issuance of my writ of habeas corpus for the enforcement of rights so fundamentally important as to **REQUIRE** compliance with due process standards of fairness and justice pursuant to Equal Protection of law guaranty. I am dissatisfied with this Court's denial to issue my writ of habeas corpus, files this petition of rehearing on the grounds:

1

I, Petitioner, from infancy of the parties malicious prosecution stepped towards a corrective and diplomatic process of an administrative remedy, on behalf of defendant and my physical body, which, did, effective cure and rendered moot the very defects, presented in my writ of habeas corpus, the parties, operating under the color of law, compelling private interest, by law and duty, did cause intervening circum-

stances of my precluded fiduciary duties in good faith of the SECURITY
~~ALL~~ AGREEMENT and INDEMNITY BOND FOR SETOFF HOLD-HARMLESS
AGREEMENT, accepted with the STATE OF MICHIGAN SECRETARY OF STATE,
the parties CLERK OF COURT, and all other subsequent offices and agencies.
To protect we the People's entitled privileges and immunity guaranty.
ART. II Sec. 2 Cl. ONE U.S. Const.; ART. ONE Sec. 9 Cl. 2; ART. II Cl. ONE;
Amend. 10 U.S. Const.; UNITED STATES v. WILLIAMS, 514 U.S. 527, 115 S.
 Ct. 1611, 131 L.Ed.2d. 608.

My writ of habeas corpus shows in my due diligence, I, did, a BONA
FIDE Accepted for setoff QUID PRO QVO, the parties presentment. In exchange
for the parties' special-duty due process agree performance by
acquiescence ~~without~~ without the parties' objections. The Parties
subsequent voluntary immediate Acquittal in law; Discharge and
Release of my physical body, Hold-Harmless for preemptive due
fiduciary performance in behalf of defendant to offset criminal
colorable action. My writ of habeas corpus has shown that I have
satisfied the parties' case/account obligation in Full faith and credit
for the judicial proceedings PRO TANTO FULL SETTLEMENT AND CLOSURE,
FREE AND CLEAR, and, other legal safeguards to mitigate damages.
ART. II Cl. ONE; ART. ONE Sec. 9. Cl. 2 U.S. Const.

The writ of habeas corpus shows I did not willfully enter defendant
nor my physical body into consensual engagement to general appearance
with the parties; nor willfully and intelligently waive any rights of the
defendant nor my physical body that gave the parties general personam
jurisdiction for the parties to waive, by default, any constitutional
privilege or immunity guaranty; nor willfully participate in the unlawful
colorable bench trial to subject defendant nor my physical body to owe
the parties a special-duty servitude as surety to a void conviction and
arbitrary imprisonment, to which, I, did, assert real defenses, with-
out yielding, to enforce tacit administrative agreement in good faith.
The parties should not have disregarded my, Petitioner's, claim of
immunity, of which, I am authorized to advance by way of real defense
in the pending suit, merely because, I, have seen fit to preserve

rights to interpose other defenses in law and equity. *EX PARTE REPUBLIC OF PERU*, 318 U.S. 578, 81 L.Ed. 1014, 1943.

The evidence shows the parties, in reckless disregard, failed to uphold reliable principles and methods of entitled ~~and~~ constitutional guaranties; has failed to redress, in FULL, state criminal colorable action, tort, *EX DELICTO* through my lawful Administrative Remedy. The parties is found guilty of obstruction of process; interfered with the winding-up process of my official business; did, willfully intended to frustrate process of the lawful entitled rights sought for due process fairness, even inflicting physical harm to my body.

2

The rule of law is the controlling legal principle that has been overlooked denying my, Petitioner's, writ of habeas corpus. It is the supremacy of regular process as opposed to and absent of any arbitrary power on the part of the government. The rule of law is one of a number of overlapping ideas including constitutionalism, due process, legality, and sovereignty, that makes claims for the proper character and role of law in the UNITED STATES well-ordered society. A presumption principle that supersedes inconsistent state law.

I, Petitioner, one of we the People, by conveyance from defendant, rested this writ of habeas corpus for relief, on the most important milestone in the history of American law since the Constitution. This Supreme Court upheld the supremacy of the Constitution and state unequivocally that this Court has the reactive power to strike down state actions who offended the Constitution. This Court has determined that when a constitutional right has been violated, any proceedings from that point forward is indeed void. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 CRANCH 137, 168 2 L.Ed. 60, 1803.

The Rule of law in, Petitioner's, my writ of habeas corpus has shown the parties violated a number of constitutional rights and immunity guaranties *NUNC PRO TUNC*. The parties decisions do not reflect justice, but void, in Re Petitioner.

Another substantial ground not previously presented is reinvigorating the principle of Justice and Due process. In organizational science, Justice can be relied upon of at least four simple concepts: a) Distributive justice fairness of results; b) Procedural justice how I perceived the fairness of the procedures; c) Interactional justice behaviors by the parties; d) Restorative justice remedy for defendant's and my injury and suffering and for restoring relationships. Again, in this light, my writ of habeas corpus has shown that the parties' decisions do not reflect proper justice.

Due Process, a municipal law standard, is the right of all persons to receive the guaranties and safeguards of the law and the judicial process. Referring to constitutional requirements that cannot be denied to of my basic rights of life, liberty, and property in arbitrary or unreasonable manners.

The Supreme Court answered the question, what is due process of law? A trial or other legal proceeding must, in order to give due process, be obligated conformity to the guaranties contained in the U.S. Constitution and conform to the guaranties that have come to the American through the adoption in this country. The clause preserves me against action by Congress, against action by the President, and against action by the courts, not only rights enumerated in the Constitution itself, but also those entitled privileges and immunities to which I asserted through the diplomatic negotiations, administrative process and compulsions of judicial proceedings in law. Power is reserved to the people, of which, I invoked on behalf of defendant. Amend. 10 U.S. Const.; *Murray's Lessee v. Hoboken Land & Improvement Co.*, 18 How 272, 276-277, 15 L. Ed. 372 (1856).

My, Petitioner, writ of habeas corpus, filed in good faith, challenged the invalid fact of incarceration and arbitrary duration of my physical body confined in violation of Due process and the rule of law equal protection. It has met the five critical elements of the suit: A) Real injury and Tort; B) Jurisdiction; C) statute of limitations; D) Immunity;

E) Facts and Evidence.

6. I, Petitioner, do certify my writ of habeas corpus, by a material showing, proved with compelling evidence, (facts to support; actual articles of evidence - police reports and documents), that shows defendant's and my, we the People, constitutional due process and basic rights were absolutely violated NUNC PRO TUNC.

7. I, Petitioner, do certify I do not know any reason, with this matter not being absent of extraordinary circumstances, why this Court to allow any denial, in part nor in full, of my writ of habeas corpus. A denial will set Tort as general practice and the acceptance by the state courts concerned of this practice as law on a universal, general and regional basis, preventing justice. The UNITED STATES, a municipal organ, is governed by its own municipal law, the Constitution, and, by obligation, must give priority to it.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, Executed on this 3 day of MARCH, 2025.


MR. William A. Freeman
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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, William A. Freeman, do declare that as required by Supreme Court Rule 22, I have served the enclosed Order in the above-entitled case on every person required, to include Justice Clarence Thomas, Justice of the United States, One First Street, NE, WASHINGTON, D.C. [20543] and Scott S. Harris, Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States, One First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. [20543], by depositing an envelope containing the above document in the United States Postal service First-class mail properly addressed to them.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on March 3, 2025.


PETITIONER

L.S.