

Cover Page

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

1 FIRST STREET, N. E.

WASHINGTON, DC 20543

HOWARD E. MARTIN, III

Petitioner

P.O. BOX 5500

Chillicothe, Ohio 45601

VS

No.20-7376

PETITION FOR REHEARING

The State of Ohio

Respondent

Attorney General

Dave Yost

30 E. Broad Street, 17th Fl.

Columbus, Ohio 43215

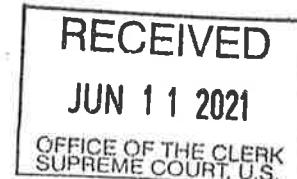


Table of Contents

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE#</u>
Cover Page.....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
Jurisdiction under 28 USC § 1254 (1).....	3
Petition for Rehearing.....	3
Supreme Court Rule 5.1 Pro Hoc Vice.....	3
BACKGROUND.....	3
Obstruct Justice 18 USCS § 1513.....	6
THE JUDGE'S ERRORS.....	4
PROPOSITION OF LAW.....	5
Conclusion.....	7
Certificate of Service.....	7
Appendix R1A	

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

1 FIRST STREET, N. E.

WASHINGTON, DC 20543

HOWARD E. MARTIN, III

Petitioner

VS

No.20-7376

The State of Ohio

Petition for Rehearing

Respondent

PETITION FOR REHEARING

The Petitioner, Howard E. Martin, III, who is incarcerated in the Chillicothe Correctional Institution invokes jurisdiction under **28 USC § 1254 (1)** and is filing under Supreme Court **Rule 5.1 Pro Hoc Vice**, a Petition for Rehearing based on the Constitutional Violations of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, that will now be known as “the Sixth Circuit Court”, which caused Harm, Hardship, and Injustice for the Petitioner.

BACKGROUND

On May 25, 2021, The Petitioner received a letter from the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, Scott S. Harris’ Office by Lisa Nesbitt that was

dated for May 19, 2021. This letter stated that, "The petition for a writ of certiorari was denied May 17, 2021. You may file a petition for rehearing in compliance with Rule 44."

THE JUDGE'S ERRORS

1. In the aforementioned matter the Sixth Circuit Court erred by not granting the Petitioner **Motion to Leave** and then not filing the Merit Brief & the Report to Congress that was received on January 13, 2020, after a Motion to Leave was submitted on August 3, 2020, then an Order by the Sixth Circuit was issued on September 1, 2020 when it should have been Moot.
2. The Judge erred by Obstructing Justice with the presenting of Non-sequiturs when Specific and Germaine Communication was Necessary for Comprehension.

This is a pattern with the Sixth Circuit Court. In (**Martin V. E. W. Scripps Co. 2014, U.S. App. Lexis 6th Cir Ohio, May 22, 2014 Filed, Case No. 13-4384; Martin v. E.W. Scripps Co., 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 155673, 2013 WL 5876172 (S.D. Ohio October 30, 2013)**) the Sixth Circuit Court failed to grant relief to the Petitioner after he apprised the Sixth Circuit Court that, "he would not unknowingly do business with Mystics & Neo-cheaters." This act of Obstructing Justice caused the Petitioner Undue Pain, Suffering, & Defamation of Character.

PROPOSITION OF LAW

When the Sixth Circuit Court Judge did not consider that the Order should be moot due to the filing of the Motion to Leave the Judge caused Undue Harm for the Petitioner which was a Violation of the Civil action for deprivation of rights **42 USCS § 1983**, which was derived from § 1 of the Ku Klux Klan Act of April 20, 1871, 17 Stat. 13, was intended to provide private parties a cause of action for abuses of official authority which resulted in the deprivation of constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities.

There wasn't an indication of the deficiency in accordance with **SC Rule 44.6**. The Petitioner wrote both the District Court & the Sixth Circuit Court asking them how was his Court filing deficiency. The District Court didn't provide any Additional Information pertaining to the matter and the Sixth Circuit Court send the Petitioner a Copy if an Invoice (**Appendix R1A**) which lead the Petitioner to surmise that the Deficiency was a Matter of Payment. With the understanding that there was an Obvious Confusion about the Nature of the Deficiency and the Sixth Circuit Court didn't make an attempt to provide a Correction or Definitive Understanding, is a Deceptive Tactic which is used to deny the Petitioner Justice of the Law. By knowingly denying the Petitioner the Integration of Knowledge, provides the Retaliatory Intentions to Obstruct Justice. The Obstruction of Justice resulted in the violation the Petitioner's **Right to Due Process of the Law**. Under the **Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution** which states in part. "...nor be deprived of Life, Liberty, or Property, without Due Process of the Law."

The Withholding of Information that will allow the Communication of the Court's to be Intelligently Comprehended was the denial of Due Process of the Law, because it Deliberately Impaired or did not allow the Petition the ability to respond in accordance with the Proper Legal Standards. The Non-sequiturs that were presented were Reductive and Incomplete in terms of Facilitating Functional Information, when the Derivation of the Precepts is not specific, then it hinders the Comprehension needed to appease General Standards of Submission under the Law. Based on the aforementioned argument by the Petitioner, the actions of the Court are an Obstruction of Justice and the Violation of their Constitutionally Protected Right to Due Process of the Law.

These Restrictive Tactics prevented the Administration of Justice by Neo-cheating Suggestions of Non-sequiturs to Influence the Mythical Thinking of Petitioners Whom Lack the Ordinary Firmness of a Consummate Professional Attorney. The actions of the Judge Were Deficient in the Provisions necessary to Furnish Suitable Remedies for Petitioners' Effort to Obtain Justice.

Obstruction of Justice 18 U.S.C.S. § 1513

The Non-sequiturs presented by the Sixth Circuit Court does not justify why Motion to Leave, wasn't granted, only that the Sixth Circuit Court was Restrictive and Obstructive by not granting an Incarcerated Petitioner Relief.

Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure § Chapter 73, Obstruction of Justice 18 U.S.C.S. Rt. 1, CH. 1513, Retaliation against a witness, victim, or an

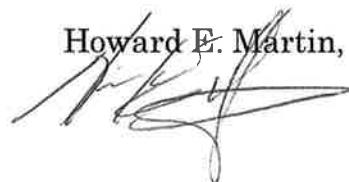
informant, (g); A prosecution under the section may be brought in the district in which the official proceeding (whether pending about to be instituted, or completed) was intended to be affected, or in which the Conduct Constituting the alleged offense occurred.

Conclusion

In the Matter of an application for a Petition for Rehearing, the Petitioner requests that the Supreme Court of the United States to review the actions of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and based on the issues set forth, this matter should be removed from the Sixth Circuit Court to a Superior One.

Respectfully Submitted,

Howard E. Martin, III



Certificate of Service

The Petitioner, **HOWARD E. MARTIN, III**, hereby verifies that a copy of this Petition for Rehearing has been sent to the U.S. Attorney General, Merrick Garland's Office at the US Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001. On this 2nd day of June, 2021.

Howard E. Martin, III

