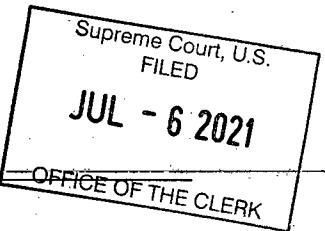


No. 21-45



IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

Peter C Benedith

Petitioner,

Cuyahoga County of OH et al

Responder.

On petition for writ of certiorari

To the United States court of appeal
for the ninth circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Peter C Benedith

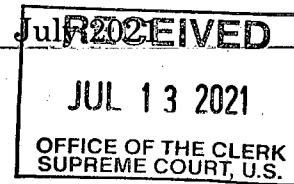
Petitioner-appellant-plaintiff

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QUESTION PRESENTED TO THE COURT.

Question presented to the court were factual and by nature of the crime alleged, a trial was warranted to guarantee public safety.

By nature of the crime, electronic harassment, the guilty will engage in this crime because it is the one way to commit murder or any crime while staying hidden.

Attempted murder during a trial constitutes an attack on the whole legal system where this is supposed to be a discussion among civilized men.

Attack on a prose litigant should be treated as an attack of same magnitude as attacking a lawyer who is preparing for a trial in search of restitution to the wrong done to someone.

Failure to protect prose litigant during trial constitute a great disadvantage and a disservice to the legal system.

The interest of the lower court should not be to defend or care about a criminal organization whose members attempted to kill and will likely try to kill again in a such a way that makes them feel invisible from the law.

The right to life is absolute and the lower court failed to affirm this.

Death by suicide can be considered murder in some special instances especially where an active process is involved rather than a passive process.

PARTIES TO THIS PETITION

Petitioner in this Court, plaintiff-appellant Peter C Benedith; was the Plaintiff in the district court and an appellant before the Ninth Circuit. He may also be referred BENEDITH or Plaintiff.

Respondents are Cuyahoga County of OH, Department of Medicine at Metro Health Medical Center Cleveland OH, Metro Health Medical Center Cleveland OH, and Case Western University Cleveland OH

Respondents are referred to as Defendants or Respondents. They were the defendants in the District Court and the Appellees in the Ninth Circuit Court.

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The decision of the District Court which was affirm by the Ninth Circuit court conflicts with facts as documented in the court record.	
Fraud in court or appearance of fraud in court is not a good defense even if the charge is so trivial and would result in a fifty-cent penalty.	
The defendants failed to make any defense what will help promote or serve the interest of justice.	
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TABLE OF AUTHORITY

Statutes

California Penal Code section 664/187

California Penal Code Section 245(A)(1)

18 USC 113

18 USC 1113

18 USC 1117

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Peter C Benedith respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgement of the United States Court Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in this case.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Ninth Circuit is attached in appendix. Case Number 20-55053

The district court on Jan 7th, 2021, entered an order on case number 19CV9629 which is attached in appendix.

JURISDICTION

The judgement of court of appeal was issued on April 27, 2021. This court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28USC1254(1)

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE INVOLVED

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 8

(b) Defenses; Admissions and Denials.

(1) In General. In responding to a pleading, a party must:

(A) state in short and plain terms its defenses to each claim asserted against it; and

(B) admit or deny the allegations asserted against it by an opposing party.

(2) Denials—Responding to the Substance. A denial must fairly respond to the substance of the allegation.

(3) General and Specific Denials. A party that intends in good faith to deny all the allegations of a pleading—including the jurisdictional grounds—may do so by a general denial. A party that does not intend to deny all the allegations must either specifically deny designated allegations or generally deny all except those specifically admitted.

(4) Denying Part of an Allegation. A party that intends in good faith to deny only part of an allegation must admit the part that is true and deny the rest.

(5) Lacking Knowledge or Information. A party that lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of an allegation must so state, and the statement has the effect of a denial.

(6) Effect of Failing to Deny. An allegation—other than one relating to the amount of damages—is admitted if a responsive pleading is required and the allegation is not denied. If a responsive pleading is not required, an allegation is considered denied or avoided.

(d) Pleading to Be Concise and Direct; Alternative Statements; Inconsistency.

(1) In General. Each allegation must be simple, concise, and direct. No technical form is required.

(2) Alternative Statements of a Claim or Defense. A party may set out 2 or more statements of a claim or defense alternatively or hypothetically, either in a single count or defense or in separate ones. If a party makes alternative statements, the pleading is sufficient if any one of them is sufficient.

(3) Inconsistent Claims or Defenses. A party may state as many separate claims or defenses as it has, regardless of consistency.

(e) Construing Pleadings. Pleadings must be construed to do justice.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On September 2, 2019, the plaintiff filed a lawsuit against Cuyahoga County of OH, Department of Medicine at Metro Health Medical Center, Metro Health Medical Center and Case Western Reserve University Cleveland OH for Two Hundred Billion Dollars. Here was why. In 2012, six months after the defendants finished his residency (physician training) at that Medical Center where he knew that he was being discriminated against but did nothing because of what could happen to him decided to take legal action against these defendants. He went to a lawyer and explained why he was trying to sue them. This is how their physicians responded. They went on the attack that span over one year. They first did intimidation which Benedith ignored and then they hired a killer whose weapon was direct electronic harassment which the plaintiff does hope that these court and all courts whose interest is to defend the general public will give him a chance to prove his case in court because of what it will mean for these criminals.

These defendants hired someone to kill, they almost succeeded, and the plaintiff did nothing. The plaintiff knows that they got a report of how effective their weapon was. The plaintiff believes that they knew that their weapon could kill. If these defendants knew that they have an invisible weapon that could kill and for which they probably paid a lot of money for, their use of that weapon would be to commit murder each time they use it. The case was about a hypothetical attempted murder and hypothetically, someone could go to jail. There is nothing frivolous about sending someone to prison for a second in the interest of the public. Hypothetical, the defendants could attack a sitting judge or a jury since they already attacked a

prose lawyer believing that they are invisible from the law. They used the same electronic device again and hence the plaintiff sued them in the district court of Los Angeles where the crime occurred because they had the motive and opportunity to have committed that crime.

After the case was filled in court, the defendants filled a motion to dismiss. The plaintiff responded by asking the court to denial the defendants petition to have the case thrown out. The defendants were served through their lawyers. Benedith went to court to file a motion asking the court to denial the defendant's motion to dismiss. The clerk of court refused initially to accept the document and stating that it should be titled notice of motion to denial defense motion to dismiss as opposed to motion to denial defense motion demise due to court date and scheduling. But when the plaintiff protested, the clerk decided to accept and reported that he will show it to the judge. This document is filled with the court and please see appendix 4c and 4d. The case was dismissed because it was not being opposed.

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The case was dismissed without a hearing and the order was that the case was not being opposed because a motion to denial the motion to dismissed were not filled. But the court docket showed that this motion was indeed filled with the court. So, it does appear that the judge might have sided with the plaintiff since the clerk ended up docketing the opposition to the defendant's motion. These defendants committed a crime against humanity and the evidence will show that they hired someone to obstruct justice for them while making it easier for their lawyers to win. They are worth over a billion dollars. Why can the case be dismissed because the case was being not opposed while the idea of the plaintiff being is to oppose these defendants. Please see appendix 4c and 4d. The plaintiff should not be penalized for trying to do the right thing and especially if it appears that the court did indeed sided with him but then why was the case reported not to be opposed. Fraud in court or the appearance of it is not good defense and cannot be allowed in search of justice. This case should not have been dismissed.

Moreover, the defendant failed to make any reasonable claim of defense that promotes the interest of justice. They are required to do so.

The defendant attacked a lawyer by intimidation and harassment since the plaintiff who was representing himself. We cannot allow this to be a precedent because this process will propagate. All someone has to do is to do you and then hire someone to harass and obstruct justice for them.

CONCLUSION

The plaintiff is petitioning this court to review this case and grant this writ because fraud or the appearance of it, is not a good defense in the interest of justice. If a judge did likely agree with the plaintiff's court filling in opposition of the defense motion to dismiss, then the case should not be dismissed in the interest justice. A judge input must be more important than that of a clerk who initially refused to file the motion submitted by the petitioner.

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