

SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES

Bishop Ruben DeWayne,

Petitioner/Plaintiff,

vs.

J.P. MORGAN MORTGAGE ACQUISITION CORP., et al.,

Respondents/Defendants.

FILED

OCT 27 2021

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Petition to Rehearing
Pursuant to Rule 44 and Rule 12.2
Court Order Denying Writ of Certiorari

This Court must not turn a blind eye here.
is not concerned that MERS INC was not served? Nor is this Court interested in the
fraud reported in truth being the only affidavits on record

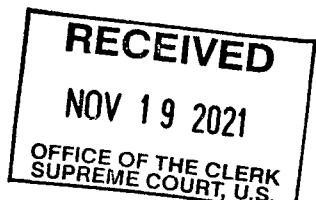
Without Reconsideration for the Denial

FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

* For the Official Record *

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20 years victim of Judicial Kleptocracy

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Petition for Rehearing:

This action was brought and commenced in the Suffolk County Land Court, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to “Try-Title” due to a “manufactured allonge to note” and a “mortgage assignment” that issued after a bank merger and a defunct; where these 2 banks were added to the list of U.S. failed Banks. The OCC and FDIC entered into an assumptive agreement with yet another bank who is not list on the allonge to note or the mortgage assignment. Whereas, the assignment does not mention any of this information nor does the public record of where deeds and assignments are recorded. Clearly trying the title was warranted and right denied by the federal judicial system at large today.

The order of this Court was denied on and dated October 4, 2021 was received on October 7, 2021, and petition for rehearing was postmarked October 27, 2021 and received by the Court on November 2, 2021 and returned for corrections by the Clerk: WHEREAS, this petition for rehearing is issued in good faith being civilly obligated to make accountable those who acted in concert to deprive Petitioner of liberties that were promulgated by the Founding Fathers of the former great Nation called the United States of America. Further, this petition for rehearing is not issued as a tactic to delay the time or to waste the Court time and resources under the pains and penalty of perjury of these United States, so help me God.

Restricted Grounds for Rehearing:

1st is grounds of Unconstitutional:

The U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights provided published liberties for all its citizens regardless of age, race, religion or sex, and restraints against government. The record bears both supporting affidavits and evidence showing Petitioner's rights were systematically denied repeatedly; which should be proper grounds to call into account the federal, judicial branch of government whose behavior displayed partiality and biasness; using res judicata dismissals to denied access to the courts by summary dismissals. Whereas, the validity of an order or judgment may be affected by a failure to give the constitutionally required due process notice and an opportunity to be heard. *Earle v. McVeigh*, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398. See also Restatements, Judgments ' 4(b). *Prather v. Loyd*, 86 Idaho 45, 382 P2d 910 which are applicable to this matter where Petitioner who continues be to denied these constitutional rights as published in every matter brought and evidenced by the related matters contained in the writ for certiorari. See Petitioner's related matters. If Petitioner does not hold the same rights as others citizens, Petitioner request/demands such to be stated for the record. Otherwise, this ongoing kleptocracy will not be accepted nor tolerated in silence.

Note: Every person is entitled to an opportunity to be heard in a court of law upon every question involving his rights or interests, before he is affected by any judicial decision on the question. *Earle v McVeigh*, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398.

2nd is grounds of Judicial Oversight:

This Petitioner called for and requested this Court's judicial oversight under Rule 10. Whereas, had any sitting justice simply looked at the 1st matter brought under a breach of contract, that is being collaterally attacked herewith; issued a void memorandum, order and judgment in *Leitta Brooks v. JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NA. C/A No. 12cv111634-FDS* (involving the same property) where this federal judge ("court") U.S. District Judge, "F. Dennis Saylor" aka "Saylor J." did not merely bend the truth; he outright lied while being under oath. Check the record and the record shows this statement is a fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true, not misleading or misrepresented in anyway.

Now even if "Saylor J." claims he relied upon the statements of counsel (no affidavits exist from the opposing party) which were not facts before the court, howbeit 14 months later it was discovered to be completely false; showing the decision and dismissal were procured by frauds and based upon false facts and remains void.

3rd is grounds of Civil Rights Violations by Government:

Please keep in mind this Petitioner after paying the full cost of filing fees in all the related matters he commenced, Petitioner have yet to have had his day in any court to be heard, or otherwise explain his matter in a meaningful way. Check the record and the record shows this statement is of fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true. Now seeing that judgments were made dismissing those related matters without being heard at all. Whereas, under this ground we can clearly see the

limitations inherent in the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law extend to judicial as well as political branches of government, so that a judgment may not be rendered in violation of those constitutional limitations and guarantees.

Hanson v Denckla, 357 US 235, 2 L Ed 2d 1283, 78 S Ct 1228. For if a true certiorari was conducted, the results would show the lower courts were everything but equal. Wherefore, the multitude of void orders that ultimately stems from a void order and judgment which set precedence is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication, but may be entirely disregarded, or declared inoperative by any tribunal in which effect is sought to be given to it. For this cause, this matter is before the Court seeking a rehearing before total exposure issue after the highest court of the land deem Petitioner does not have a right before this Court of the consequences of a valid adjudication. It has no legal or binding force or efficacy for any purpose or at any place. ... It is not entitled to enforcement ... All proceedings founded on the void judgment are themselves regarded as invalid. 30A Am Jur Judgments " 44, 45 which is the very same in respect to the related matters that too are before this Court, as rightly noticed upon this Supreme Court of the United States of the same. Under this ground according to knowledge, so briefly states the fundamental doctrine of law is that a party to be affected by a personal judgment must have his day in court, and an opportunity to be heard. *Renaud v. Abbott*, 116 US 277, 29 L Ed 629, 6 S Ct 1194 where this court being in agreement with all lower courts who entertained the same parties and subject matter, that this Petitioner does not have the same rights and privileges as other citizens and should not expect the same treatment.

4th is grounds of Ethical Standards:

All justices and judges are bound by the American Federal Code of the Canon. All judges who sat over the related matters, granted each and every motion plead before it by opposing counsels, while denying each and every motion of the Plaintiff/Petitioner demonstrates being both partiality versus impartiality. Also, each judge displayed biasness showing impropriety. And their individual memos and order demonstrated their very own lack of integrity because they all lied either about what the Plaintiff sought using conjecture of what they believed the matter was about and what Plaintiff was seeking. This could have been avoided simply by allowing Plaintiff to have his day in court ... ("which is what Plaintiff paid for bringing these actions in the first place.") in their effort to aid opposing counsel in muddying the waters. Check the record and the record will shows this statement is a true fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true.

All judges that sat in the related matter having were guilty of representing the defendant from the bench. Under Rule 10 was warranted seeking judicial oversight would have quickly concluded the first matter brought, a breach of contract where Leitta Brooks was being overcharged on both the interest rate and the total finance charges. "Saylor J." lied under oath claiming an assignment had taken place when such did not even happen until 14 months later after that dismissal. This demonstration of behavior proves Saylor J. displayed himself to be very partial which directly went against the Canon, not to mention he allowed defendants to not answer that complaint for a complete year before suggesting their answer could come in the

form of a motion to dismiss. Is this practicing law from the bench representing opposing party or what?

Check the record and the record will shows that this statement is a true fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true. I believed that a writ of certiorari was established for this sole purpose.

It is baseless to have rules, laws and legal standards when the judges will not apply, follow or uphold the same. To avoid true public policy; constitutional law, you justices have formulated required paper size of administrative versus legal while the U.S. Constitution sits in archives suspended across this country on display, the way I have personally been treated by the judicial branch of this government makes me ashamed to call myself American.

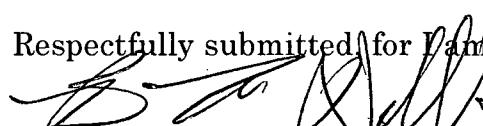
Finally, how can a party motion the court when it is not aware that it is party to an action? In fact, the evidence appearing in the writ of cert points out MERS, INC. was not served the summons or the complaint. In fact, the registered agent in no uncertain terms stated this MERS, INC does not exist in Louisiana. But again, this was the whole purpose for the writ of certiorari to call into account the manufacturing of these documents knowing full well that the assignment of mortgage and allonge to note were false and warranted this action to Try Title.

Conclusion

According to the law as written, Plaintiff being a party of interest holding ownership of certain real property had the right and obligation to require declaratory judgment, to know what rights and relations exist between the parties in interest, to rid myself

of the uncertainty and insecurity of not knowing that was denied without reason or to be heard in a meaningful way. However, this matter sought to require Defendants to prove standing and it is very clear based upon the record, Defendants were unable to do so on or off the record. Yet, because of violating the Canon in related matters, these judges have been shown to have held the defendants and themselves above the law.

Respectfully submitted for I am


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11/14/2021