

Case No. 21-5662

SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES

Bishop Ruben DeWayne,

Petitioner/Appellant,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES,
J.P. MORGAN MORTGAGE ACQUISITION CORP.,
MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC.,
And Civil Action No. 12-cv-111634-FDS

Respondents/Appellees.

Petition for Rehearing
Pursuant to Rule 44 and Rule 12.2
Court Order Denying Writ of Certiorari dated 11/08/2021
In this R.I.C.O. Action for the Official Record

*Bishop Ruben DeWayne
5105 N. Main Street, Bld. A.
Columbia, South Carolina 29203
(803) 200-5105
20 years victim of Judicial Kleptocracy*

The Respondents:

THE UNITED STATES	and	MERS, INC., and
c/o Patricia K. McBride		J.P. MORGAN MORTGAGE ACQUISITION CORP.,
555 Fourth Street, NW		c/o SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
Washington, DC 20530		975 F. Street, NW
		Washington, DC 20004-1454

Petition for Rehearing:

This action was both brought and commenced in the District of Columbia, aka Washington, DC due to the where the first Defendant is recognized as seated fictionally and appearing on record for the ongoing racketeering influenced corrupt organization R.I.C.O. which is the core of this matter at law.

The highest Court of the Land entered an order denying petition (review) for a writ of certiorari on November 8, 2021 being postmarked dated the same and received by Petitioner on November 12, 2021.

The official (state and federal) records bears both iron clad proof and evidence of unlawful judicial behavior and practices as a fact, not limited to improprieties and open biasness from the bench of the federal judiciary who held persons (defendants) and themselves above the law. Accordingly, as published goes directly against public policy for this Nation and the American Code of Standard outlined in the Canon, where these lower court (judges) aided in the Petitioner sustaining numerous predicate acts, not limited to withholding default judgments totaling \$1 Million U.S. Dollars for two separate default judgments withheld, in the amount of \$500,000.00 each matter where J.P. MORGAN MORTGAGE ACQUISITION CORP., did not timely answer at all. Instead, non-party JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NA answered, removed the matter to the U.S. District Court, motion for protection and filed its joint motion to dismiss with MERS, INC who lack knowledge it was named a party. Also keeping in mind JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NA was not name a party, was not enjoined, was not substituted as a party, nor did it file a motion for leave to appear

as a third-party intervenor. This form of behavior from the federal government was not only bias and prejudicial towards Petitioner, it also publishes Petitioner have no right under any constitution what so ever to appear in any court seeking relief or remedy period.

WHEREAS, being well established on record, if any reasonable minded person off the streets, if given opportunity to review the same would conclude that these denials within itself violates civil rights, due process of the law, equal protection under the law, denial of access to the courts with that guaranteed right to be heard. Such a denial at once breaches published right to redress government for grievances sustained under color of the law. Towit:

The Restricted Grounds for Rehearing:

The 1st ground of being Unconstitutional:

The U.S. Constitution and Amendments; "Bill of Rights" provided published liberties and protection for all its citizens regardless of age, race, religion or sex, and restraints against government for its abuse of powers entrusted by the people. The record bears both supporting affidavits (only from Petitioner) and evidence showing Petitioner's rights were systematically denied repeatedly; which should and must be proper

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.

grounds to warrant rehearing of this matter presented before this Court. Even to call into account the federal judicial branch of government whose behavior displayed gross partiality and biasness; using res judicata dismissals to denied access to their courts through summary dismissals. Where 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/likened to this matter where this Petitioner continues to be denied both constitutional and human rights as published in each and every matter brought as evidenced in the related matters that were incorporated in the denied writ for certiorari. See Petitioner's longstanding related matters.

If Petitioner does not hold or have the same rights as others citizens, Petitioner request and demands such to be stated for the record by this Court. Otherwise, this ongoing kleptocracy should not and will not be accepted nor tolerated in further silence.

Notwithstanding, this federal government is guilty of aiding and abetting case dismissals through techniques and tactics implemented dating as far back as 2008 where mass webinars/seminars were conducted showing attorneys and judges alike how to dismiss actions brought primarily by pro se litigants through the removal of matters from state courts to the federal courts and then filing motions to dismiss which continues to remain unconstitutional against the "We the People" to benefit

corporation See the attached 2 exhibits showing detailed step by step method of dismissing matters with the aid of the federal judiciary.

2nd is grounds of Judicial Oversight Rule 10:

This Petitioner upon application 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 its 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") "*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 supporting this ground. 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 and reported on record to be completely false; showing the decision and dismissal were precured by frauds and based upon false facts and shall remain forever void.

3rd is grounds of Civil Rights Violations by Government:

In line with past and current RICO Acts; coupled with the 1st Amendment, Petitioner believed he held the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievance for

repeatedly violating guaranteed rights as published and enumerable predicate acts were reported of government officers (judges) acting in concert with JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NA who in turn issued countless number of predicate acts against Petitioner which must be deemed "Racketeering" as outline under the RICO Statute. Under this ground of civil rights violations of Petitioner's right to be an active part of a society and the economy without open discrimination and ongoing oppression. Here we must consider these facts and the supporting evidence deposited into the wells of this court were without reason; openly violated. Constitutional rights are liberties that are granted to individuals by a country's constitution. In the United States, civil rights are primarily integrated into the constitution, so civil rights and constitutional rights are overlapping, but when the same is disregarded not only does that dissolves and erodes public confidence of the people, as with this Petitioner who has been oppressed in a system that have oppressed him for more than 20 years without government concern, intervention or regard when reported. I believe rehearing is warranted considering the statements made here which are true under the pains and penalties of perjury of the United States of America, so help me God. Amen.

Please also keep in mind, in every related matter Petitioner paid the full cost of filing the action, requested and demanded a trial by jury (constitutionally) where the amount in controversy far exceeded the constitutional threshold limits. Notwithstanding, Petitioner have yet to have had his day in any court to be heard, or to otherwise explain his matter in a meaningful way, showing equal protection under

the law are simply words not regarded by the judicial branch of government here. So please verify the record; and the record will show this statement is of a fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true. Again see the attached 2 exhibits showing the government's hand allowing civil rights overlapping the constitution is being violated here, this unfairness of national teaching webinars/seminars teaching extended to Hong Kong, London and Germany for Deutsche Bank, putting plaintiffs on defense to avoid discovery with the blessings of the government's U.S. district courts of today.

Now seeing that judgments were made dismissing those related matters without ever being heard at all, under this ground we can clearly see due process of the law withheld going against the limitations inherent in the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law was to be extended 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 Petitioner was a person of political importance instead of a black nobody issuing petition for writ of certiorari, the court no doubt would have accept it and concluded the results shows the lower courts were in fact everything but equal. The multitude of void orders that ultimately stemmed from a void order and judgment that set precedence and it is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication, but should 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 exposure issues after the highest court of the land deems Petitioner does not have a right before this Court or any other court of

the consequences of a valid adjudication. The precedence of the Saylor J.'s dismissal 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 void judgments and order are themselves regarded as invalid. **30A Am Jur Judgments " 44, 45** which is the very same respect, is liken to those related matters that are also before this Court. 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, whereby if this court agrees, certainly all of the lower courts who entertained the same parties and subject matter disagreed; demonstrating Petitioner does not have the same rights and privileges as other citizens and should not expect the same treatment as outlined in the decisions made by government officers who dismissed every matter bearing the Petitioner's name.

4th is grounds of Ethical Standards:

All justices and judges alike are subjected to and bound by the American Federal Code of the Canon. All judges who sat over the related matters,

- a. granted each and every motion plead before it by opposing counsels, while also being coached in many instances.
- b. denying each and every motion of the Plaintiff/Petitioner demonstrating these government officers were partial versus being impartial as required under the Canon while failing to remain neutral;

Also, each judge displayed personal prejudice and biasness that further showed impropriety as their individual memorandums and order demonstrated their lack of integrity, seeing each judge is guilty of lying; either about what the Plaintiff sought bringing the matter using conjecture of what they "believed" Plaintiff's matter was about and also, what Plaintiff was seeking instead of accepting Plaintiff's statements as true. A prudent person sitting in a seat of judgment would have simply asked Petitioner if he/she was uncertain or unclear.

Under the RICO Act, published Aug 27, 2020 — To prevail on a civil RICO claim, a plaintiff must identify a **culpable** person(s) who actually committed the RICO violation or conspired to do so. Whereas, in Petitioner's RICO Complaint, Petitioner not only identified by name each and every culpable person known, but further laid out and explained in detail some main points of those RICO violations that resulted in predicate acts that were sighted as well, the events as they were, in addition to the exposing on the record the manufactured documents used in bad faith by these culpable persons, to include their predicate acts seeking to validate proper standing. Petitioner was able to poke giant holes in those same documents doing his research showing dates in conflict, named parties that remain in conflict, their lack of standing attempts in bad faith. The culpable thug records (judges) knew full well based upon exhibits and evidence submitted with the Rico Complaint, that all proceedings founded upon void judgments and order are themselves regarded as invalid. **30A Am Jur Judgments " 44, 45.** Nevertheless using their office;

representing the judicial branch of government held out one face in proprietary while also practicing a life of white collar crimes.

The Supreme Court of the United States has vast resources of every public record at its finger-tips. Verifying the information laid out before this Court in the RICO complaint as well as the petition for writ of certiorari. Had this Court applied its own published standard that the Plaintiff's statements are to taken as true, this matter would not be deemed unimportant being informed of the injuries and the longstanding acts of outlawry Petitioner has sustained under the color of the law certainly warrants review by rehearing. Keeping in mind Petitioner still have not had opportunity to be heard.

Statements of event and the restricted grounds set forth in this petition for rehearing are in fact true and every word contained throughout this petition, including these paragraphs are completely true.

Further, if the court were to review the docket entries, the time each were filed, transcripts and records those the judges that sat in every related matter would be deemed guilty of representing the defendants from the bench and in chambers. To further show that Petitioner's request under Rule 10 was warranted seeking this Court's judicial oversight.

Finally, that first matter, the breach of contract where Leitta Brooks was being overcharged on both the interest rate and the total finance charges. Judge "Saylor J." lied under oath claiming an assignment had taken place when such did not take place until 14 months after his order of dismissal. This demonstration of being a culpable

person is evident as Saylor J. displayed the culpable manner of partiality directly against the Canon, not to mention he allowed defendants to not answer that 1st complaint for a complete year before ordering defendants to answer. Instead of a granting the default judgment due, Saylor J. claimed he would not place his thumb on the scale and went on to mentioned their answer could come in the form of a motion to dismiss. Is this practicing law from the bench representing opposing party or what? In one of the related cases, when Leitta Brooks petitioned F. Dennis Saylor;s court to vacate his void judgment he laughed and denied it causing Brooks to enter bankruptcy for the first time in her life, that further tarnished her impeccable credit worthiness. While in bankruptcy, Brooks commenced an adversarial complaint using discovery issued 2 subpoenas to produce the original note. The CHASE Family failed and refused to produce to a point where they withdrew their claim and motion lifting the automatic stay, but the sitting judge dismissed the adversarial after Brooks received her discharge showing there is no honor among thieves and thugs. Check the record and the record will shows that these statements are true fact and every word in this paragraph is completely true. I believed that a writ of certiorari was established for this sole purpose.

Under these grounds restricted to, it must be said that, it is baseless to have rules, laws and legal standards when the government judges will not apply them, follow them or uphold the same. The way I have personally been treated by the judicial branch of this government makes me ashamed to call myself American.

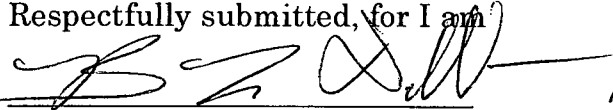
Finally, how can a party motion the court when it is not aware that it is party to an action? In fact, the evidence appearing in the writ of certiorari points out MERS, INC. was not served with multiple summons or the complaints. In fact, the registered agent in no uncertain terms stated this MERS, INC 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. Nevertheless, that petition for writ of certiorari was denied by this Court being an action to Try Title, Case No. 21-5167 as noted for the record as unimportant and not compelling enough to be entertain by this Court's judicial discretion.

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 with certainty what rights and relations exist between the parties in interest, to rid myself of the uncertainty and insecurity of not knowing that was systematically denied without reason or to be heard in a meaningful way when paid in full bring said actions. However, the denied writ of cert. action brought to "Try Title", Case No. 21-5167 sought to require Defendants to prove standing and it has been very clear based upon the record, Defendants were unable to do so "on or off" the record. Yet, because of violating the Canon in this matter as well, these judges have been shown to have held the defendants and themselves above the law while acting in concert to take rights away using racketeering as a corrupt influence organization, to strip all

rights from a black Indian man, not a felon who have sought justice for more than 20 years among faulty scales to this end.

Respectfully submitted, for I am

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bishop Ruben DeWayne', written over a horizontal line.

11-22-2021

Bishop Ruben DeWayne, pro se
5105 N. Main Street, Bld. A.
Columbia, SC 29203
(803) 200-5105

DECLARATION OF SERVICE:

I, Bishop Ruben DeWayne do hereby declare that I have served a true and correct copy of:

Petition for Rehearing
Pursuant to Rule 44 and Rule 12.2
Court Order Denying Writ of Certiorari dated 11/08/2021
In this R.I.C.O. Action for the Official Record
And
The Certification for Rehearing

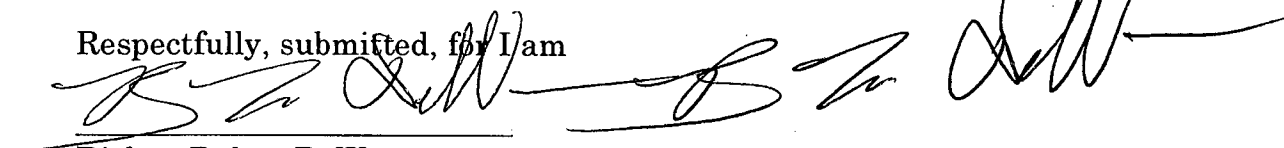
upon the Respondents' Counsel and Joinder Plaintiff by First Class Mail of the U.S. Postal Service (pre-paid) this 22nd day of November, 2021 at the addresses listed below.

Leitta Brooks, Joinder Plaintiff
32 Crooked River Road,
Wareham MA 02571

THE UNITED STATES
c/o Patricia K. McBride
555 Fourth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20530

MERS, INC., and
J.P. MORGAN MORTGAGE ACQUISITION
SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
975 F. Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004-1454

Respectfully, submitted, for I am


Bishop Ruben DeWayne
5105 N. Main Street Bld. A.
Columbia, South Carolina 29203
(803) 200-5105

Supporting Exhibits For
The Petitioner for Rehearing

- Exhibit “Y”
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell
Presents:
Dealing with the Pro Se Litigant
- Exhibit “Z”
MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION
Presents:
Defending Your Company Against Individual Cases
“Common Claims and Response Strategies”

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**