

No. 23-59

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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IN RE:  
LARRY EUGENE CLARK  
pro se

*Petitioner,*

v

MERRICK GARLAND, JOHN GLOVER ROBERTS, JR., JOSEPH  
ROBINETTE BIDEN, JR., KAMALA DEVI HARRIS, NANCY PATRICIA  
PELOSI, MICHAEL RICHARD PENCE,

*Respondents,*

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On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari  
To The United States Court of Appeals  
For The District of Columbia

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PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR REHEARING

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Larry Eugene Clark, Petitioner, Pro Se  
4365 8<sup>th</sup> Street Rd Huntington WV 25701 865-456-7711  
*Petitioner, Pro Se*

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### POINTS, AUTHORITIES AND ARGUMENT

#### Rule For Rehearing

Rehearing of the denial of a Petition for Writ of Certiorari is warranted in situations involving “intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.” Supreme Court Rule 44.2. This Petition is believed to be timely submitted within the 25 day window.

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### ARGUMENT

Petitioner received a letter from the Supreme Court Clerk, Scott Harris, that on October 2, 2023, this Court entered a denial of Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Certiorari. *“The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case: The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied. The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration or decision of this petition.”*

Petitioner<sup>1</sup> is in full agreement with a Petition to this Court in a related case from Loy Brunson<sup>2</sup>, whom this Court has also denied. Petitioner prays the Justices who voted to deny hearing of Petitioner in this matter will reconsider and now grant

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<sup>1</sup> And the Interested Party in this case, Betty Jane Ayers

<sup>2</sup> And the Interested Party, Betty Jane Ayers’ Petition to this Court with fellow Petitioners, SCOTUS Case No 23-45

this Petition to be heard, as the new substantial grounds created by the denial of hearing his Petition establishes that this Court:

Does not agree that it is the duty of the Supreme Court to say what the law is, and to settle the differences in the law as handed down in this matter by the United States Court of Appeals For The District of Columbia, vs that of the State Supreme Courts of Delaware and Georgia,

And that this Court does not agree that it has a duty to protect Petitioner's and all Citizens' Constitutional liberty and privilege of right to vote and to hear a case of national importance, which exposes a national security breach in our electronic voting machines which flip the votes of not only Petitioner, but every Citizen in the United States, which this Court has a duty to remedy in this case,

And that this Court does not agree it is prudent to agree to hear a case which exposes several expert witnesses who affirm not only the above breach of our nation's electronic voting machines, but also affirms a national security breach of the overthrow of the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States by our own Government agency in cooperation with foreign entities in the 2020 election, which this Court has a duty to remedy,

And that this Court does not agree that it has a duty to act to assure the lower courts uphold their State Constitution<sup>3</sup> and State laws, as well as the Supreme Court laws cited in this matter in Petitioner' Appendix,

And that this Court does not agree that it has a duty to act to settle the conflict between a Federal Law and State<sup>4</sup> Law which the lower courts in this matter refused to hear, and a duty to act to uphold the right to vote, liberty for such affirmed in the US Constitution, which has been violated in this matter, and to hear this matter which importantly affirms the lack of certification per Federal law of the majority of all States of the United States' electronic voting machines in the 2020 and 2022 elections, and this Court is stamping its approval for continued use of these machines which are uncertified, unprotected, in violation of Federal law and able to flip votes for not only Petitioner but all voting citizens,

And that this Court does not agree it has a duty to assure legislators do not violate the right of Petitioner to vote with the assurity that said vote will be counted as cast,

And that this Court does not agree that its Oath of Office affirms a duty of allegiance from this Court to protect and defend the Constitution and the United States against the enemies foreign and domestic presented within the expert testimony in this case,

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<sup>3</sup> The Appellate Court in this matter being for the District of Columbia, but being bound to not conflict with State law

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2

And that this Court does not agree that Respondents and others in this Petition who are bound to uphold the Constitution by their Oath of Office, yet aided foreign and domestic enemies in flipping the tally of the vote for the top two elected offices in our nation by refusing to send affidavits and evidence in their possession confirming this back with the vote they knew to be fraudulent to our State Electors to allow them to re-certify a known fraudulent vote, subverting our US Constitution, Amendment XII and allowing a President and Vice President We the People did not elect to be seated and should not be held accountable for their breach of Oath to uphold the Constitution, as evidenced in the Petition,

And that this Court does not agree that these acts of war and acts in aid of the enemy committed against the United States by US Congressmen and women and US Senators and government officers- all with an Oath to uphold the Constitution should be heard as per our Constitution, Statutes and law given in this case,

And this Court does not agree that it has already established that one need not pick up arms in order to levy war against the Constitution, or that it should hear this case when presented with evidence that Respondents and others as related in Petition have given aid and comfort to our enemies,

And this Court does not agree that Respondents or Congressmen and women and Senators have a duty to make, uphold, and follow our Constitution, Statutes and laws to protect against treason and treasonous acts, and a duty not to violate their oath of office,

And this Court does not agree that the breached Oath of Office of individuals of the judicial department and other government officers in this case should be heard and adjudicated with the laws and penalties for acts and aid of treason,

And this Court does not agree that an act of treason committed by Respondents is also an act of fraud which vitiates an election contract as outlined in Petition,

And this Court does not agree that itself or the Judges in the lower courts in this matter not only have the power but the duty per their Oaths to immediately hear an accusation of treason and remove Respondents from office for acts of treason,

And this Court does not agree that the Constitution protects a Petitioner's right to seek a redress of grievances,

And this Court does not agree that a voting injury gives standing to anybody who seeks a redress of grievances, as this Court has refused to hear that Two State Supreme Courts as listed in Petitioner's Appendix recently affirmed that a voting injury gives standing to be heard and again, in direct Conflict with Petitioner's and Interested Party's Appellate rulings in this matter, and to not hear this is to say it is not the job of this Court to resolve these Conflicts between the Appellate Court and the State Courts in this matter,

And this Court does not agree that pursuant to Article III Section 2 of the Constitution that this Court's duty is to *"extend to all cases, in Law and Equity,*

*arising under this Constitution,” – that its duty is to protect and defend the Constitution, and when given an opportunity to do that, it must,*

And this Court does not agree that Justices should follow the law as handed down by this Court and hear a report of treason when a Citizen who owes allegiance to the United States has followed his Statutory duty to report treason, “to some judge of the United States,”

And that this Court does not agree that it is We the People who commissioned government to secure our rights and that the Preamble of our Constitution affirms it is We the People who establish Justice and are to assure it is kept [and re-established] by right of redress *forever* for our posterity, that it is affirmed that it is We the People who have this right under Amendment 1 to petition our government for redress of grievances, and that this Court does not agree that it upheld this in Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 US 356, “*the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law . . . while sovereign powers delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power.*”

And this Court does not agree that the Oath of Office they swore to uphold the Constitution, “So help me God,” should be upheld,

And this Court does not agree that they have a duty to act under the Constitution when they have been given a full, evidenced report of treason and that the law upholds this "*Constructive notice in law creates an irrebuttable presumption of actual notice*". *Mooney v. Harlin*, 622 SW 2d. 83.


And finally, this Court agrees that they do not have to follow the Constitution and their own rule of law of what qualifies a petition for a hearing, which includes, but is not limited to, resolving a Conflict between States, resolving a case with a Conflict between Federal law and State, resolving a case that addresses a national concern and breach of national security, resolving a case with a contradiction of law as handed down by this Court, or resolving a case with serious threats to the Constitution, all of which the evidence in this case fully satisfies and more, that a case with this evidence can be disregarded by this Court and our nation left with individuals in the two highest government elected seats which We the People did not elect and that this Court can leave our Citizenry with no voice because Our vote will continue to be able to be flipped at the will of this enemy for which you have received full, identifying and sworn evidence.

## CONCLUSION

A vote from this Court to deny this Petition for Rehearing would mean this Court is in full agreement with all the above newly created substantial grounds and conflicts the vote not to hear this Petition has created.



Respectfully submitted this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry E Clark". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.


Larry E Clark  
4365 8<sup>th</sup> Street Road  
Huntington, WV 25701 865-456-7711  
Petitioner, Pro Se

## **CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH - RULE 44**

Pursuant to S. Ct. R. 44, Petitioner, to the best of his ability, hereby certifies that this petition for rehearing complies with the restrictions of this rule and is presented in good faith and not for delay.

October 27, 2023

Respectfully submitted this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry E Clark".

Larry E Clark  
4365 8<sup>th</sup> Street Road  
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Petitioner, Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT

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MERRICK GARLAND, JOHN GLOVER ROBERTS, JR., JOSEPH ROBINETTE  
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RICHARD PENCE,

*Respondents,*

Petitioner declares under penalty of perjury to the best of his ability that the foregoing is true and correct,  
that Petitioner's petition for rehearing contains, excluding parts to be excluded, the number of words as  
stated below as determined by Microsoft Word:

There are 1735 words.

Dated this the 27<sup>th</sup> day of October 2023.



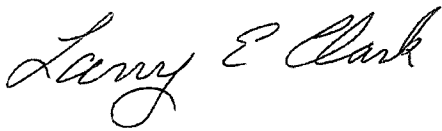
Larry E Clark  
4365 8<sup>th</sup> Street Road  
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Petitioner, Pro Se

## **CERTIFICATE OF PARTY UNREPRESENTED BY COUNSEL**

Petitioner is pro se and presents this Petition in good faith and not for delay.

October 27, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry E Clark".

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