
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1962

No. 155

CLARENCE EARL GIDEON, *Petitioner,*

—vs.—

H. G. COCHRAN, JR., Director, Division
of Corrections, *Respondent.*

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE STATE OF FLORIDA

**ANSWER TO RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

CLARENCE EARL GIDEON,
Post Office Box 221,
Raiford, Florida.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1961

No. 890, Misc.

CLARENCE EARL GIDEON, *Petitioner*,

— vs. —

H. G. COCHRAN, JR., etc., *Respondent*.

**ANSWER TO RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

Petitioner, Clarence Earl Gideon, received a copy of the response of the respondent in the mail dated sixth day of April, 1962.

Petitioner cannot make any pretense of being able to answer the learned attorney General of the state of Florida because the petitioner is not a attorney or versed in law nor does not have the law books to copy down the decisions of this Court, But the petitioner knows there is many of them. Nor would the petitioner be allowed to do so.

according to the book of Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. Sent to me by the Clerk of the same Court, the response of the respondent is out of time (Rule #24). Under this rule the respondent has thirty days in which to make a response.

The respondent claims that a citizen can get a equal and fair trial without legal counsel.

that the constitution of the United States does not apply to the State of Florida.

Petitioner thinks that the fourteenth amend. makes this so.

Petitioner will attempt to show this Court that a citizen of the State of Florida cannot get a just and fair trial without the aid of counsel.

Petitioner, when he wrote his petition for writ of Habeus Corpus to the Florida Supreme Court and his petition to this Court for a Writ of Certiorari and this brief was and is not allowed to send out a prepared petition. petitioner is required to write his petition under duress or as the attorney General states under physical restriction. If the petitioner had a attorney he could send out any kind of a petition he was so minded too, which shows he cannot have equal rights to the law unless he does have a attorney.

The same thing applies to the lower court. If the petitioner would of had a attorney there would not of been allowed such things as hearsay or perjury or Bill of attainner against him.

Petitioner claims that there was never a crime of Breaking and Entering ever committed. At that time he call on the Federal Bureau of Investigation for help at Panama City, Fla., But was told they could not do nothing about it.

Respondent claims that I have no right to file petition for writ of Habeus Corpus. Take away this right to a citizen and there is nothing left.

It makes no differense how old I am or what color I am or what church I belong to if any. The question is I did not

get a fair trial. The question is very simple. I requested the court to appoint me a attorney and the court refused. All countrys try to give there Citizens a fair trial and see to it that they have counsel.

Petitioner asks of this court to disregard the response of the respondent because it was out of time and because the Attorney General did not have one of his many assistant attorney Generals to help me a citizen of the State of Florida to write my petition or this brief. But instead force me to write these petitions under duress.

on this basis, it is respectfully urged that the petition for a writ of certiorari shall be issue.

/s/

CLARENCE EARL GIDEON

April 19, 1962