

No. 18-9389

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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Antonia W. Shields - PETITIONER

v.

Juda Klein, of 2150 Eastern Parkway LLC  
and its Deposit Account and of Wade Tower - RESPONDENT

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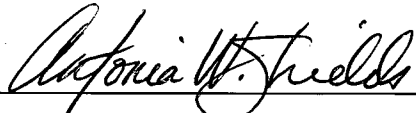
ON PETITION FOR CERTIORARI TO:

The U.S. court of appeals for the Second Circuit

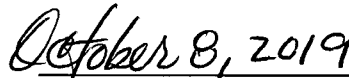
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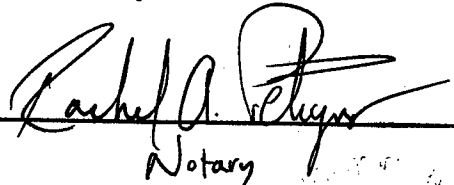
PETITION FOR REHEARING TO RECONSIDER DECISION TO  
DENY PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI BEFORE  
JUDGMENT, THAT IS NOW, AFTER JUDGMENT.

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Antonia W. Shields, a party unrepresented by counsel  
PO Box 195  
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866  
315.368.4415

  
October 8, 2019

  
Notary

Rachel A. Petryna  
Notary Public State of New York  
No. 01PE6107354  
Qualified In Saratoga County  
Commission Expires March 29, 2020

1. **This serves also as the Rule 32 letter.**

2. **Because U.S. law is rooted in the U.S. Constitution supreme,**

**Amendment IV. Warrants are omnipresent for procedural due process. Whether or not the U.S. court of appeals for the**

**Second Circuit could consider the evidence that no**

**Amendment IV. Warrants against this petitioner were found**

**via the Freedom of Information Act, it is imperative to this**

**case, that Respondent show proof of such Warrants, or**

**alleged violation of Amendment IV. right for Shields to be**

**secure in her house against unreasonable seizure by**

**Respondent happened. Seizure of her effects happened that**

**affected Shields's right to be secure in her house. Seizure of**

**her papers happened affecting Shields's right to be secure in**

**her house. Seizure by Demand letter without Warrant**

**affected Shields's right to be secure in her house. Reasonable**

**security of housing is a U.S. Constitutional matter denied to**

**Shields in this case that is a federal question jurisdictional**

**matter of importance to the people of the United States.**

- 3. Whether or not the Second Circuit court of appeals could consider that the word, “government,” is not a limiting factor in Amendment IV. to the U.S. Constitution because it is not there, could affect the outcome of this case. It is extremely important that Respondent show its corporate disclosure statements, that were not given, even to any of the lower courts when submitting documents. Showing corporate disclosure allows the Court to properly dispose of this case or to address it forthwith, admitting the case. Excepting corporate disclosure, excepts this case from the law as written. Are corporations party to this case? Certainly.**
- 4. Whether or not the U.S. court of appeals for the Second circuit could look at the receipt #842912 showing Shields paid rent for her house for September 15 - 30, 2017, dated September 15, 2017, and within that timeframe, Respondent allegedly seized her effect, her check number 2205 without permission into its Deposit Account named 2150 Eastern Parkway LLC,**

**her check written to Wade Tower and Garden Apartments as instructed by the office at 2150 Eastern Parkway in Schenectady County, NY, affects this case. This evidence, Receipt # 842912, is new to this Court, and is material and is relevant, because the other party accused this party of failing to pay rent, and then taking Shields's effect, not true. Shields paid rent, and even then the corporations allegedly seized Shields's effect. Please allow submission of this evidence for the record under Rule 32.**

- 5. Whether the words, "under the color of any custom of any state" matter in 42 U.S.C. § 1983, its statutory vehicular rationale for redress for alleged U.S. Constitution violations, means that currently in this case, words outside the statute carry more weight than words inside it - not true. Regardless, Amendment X. to the U.S. Constitution dictates the custom for all states to follow that which is a Thing in the U.S. Constitution, to uphold all Things inside it first. Those organized under a state are tied to the state, and though the Second Circuit might not have been able to address the**

**organizational records of the corporations in the party named, consider these certified corporate organizational documents to be submitted as evidence in contention by the other party that the corporations are indeed organized and are bound to the state rather than organized under federal law as a party supporting federal question original jurisdiction- evidence requested to be submitted, please, under your Rule 32.**

- 6. Why is this case important? This shows the ability of U.S. non-public corporations to deprive U.S. citizens of housing by not following the rules of the U.S. Constitution, impairing U.S. citizens of their basic rights established and ordained, steeped in tradition, that denies U.S. citizens equal opportunity for security in housing, based on corporations allegedly seizing a U.S. citizen's house without Amendment IV. Warrant, with the non-public domestic corporations, under the jurisdiction of the United States as party, financially culpable for their alleged behavior, but who are being rewarded for their behavior, because Shields does not**

**yet have opportunity to present writ of certiorari. This current decision affects many other citizens in similar circumstances.**

- 7. How is it that Shields's complaint be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)(b) for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted when Shields is guaranteed express equal economic opportunity toward U.S. Constitution Amendment V. Liberty by the federal government through U.S. Constitution Amendment XIV.? - Those who can pay fees and costs do not have 28 U.S.C. §1915 adopted wrong precedent standard of review- those who cannot pay fees and costs do have the Second Circuit's support of 28 U.S.C. §1915 adopted wrong precedent standard of review- this is plainly discriminatory, based on wrong precedent, unconstitutional. Rule 10 seems to apply. This is material because it was contested, and it is relevant because it is reasonable.**
- 8. The Statutes at Large, the U.S. Constitution, houses the claims against which Shields's relief may be granted because 42**

**U.S.C. §1983 is by U.S. Constitution Art. VI., paragraph 2, pursuant to it. This is material, as it was refuted by the other party, and it is relevant because it is logical in scope.**

- 9. Supported by Shields: quoted federal question basis of jurisdiction, proper venue, correct statutory time to claim, reasonable monetary amount, appropriate nature of the suit, 440 - other civil rights, and allowable Statute at Large under Shields's Civil Cover Sheet (part of the Second Circuit's document Notice of Appeal filed 02-19-2019 as their docket 1) such Statute at Large, the U.S. Constitution, with cause stated upon which relief may be granted, later requested under 28 U.S.C. §1343(a)(4) to recover damages...under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights.... And, it is civil rights to have Amendment IV. rights without violation. Please add this statement to the record under Rule 32.**

- 10. What is violation to U.S. Constitution IV. worth? Many lives have been lost in our wars over it. There is no price one could pay. But, Shields has arrived at a reasonable amount based on a**

recent case where the U.S. government justice system awarded an artist \$3.2 million for violation of copyright against his original work. This is similar in that this case affects Shields's deprived rights personally, based upon what is venerated as secure for this U.S. citizen by the U.S. Constitution, itself, not by statutes pursuant to it.

11. To deny petition for writ of certiorari before judgement is logical because judgment has since happened. But, to deny petition for writ of certiorari amended to *after* judgment is not because Shields is now formally respectfully requesting the Court's permission to accept petition for writ of certiorari but, for after judgment through this petition for rehearing, given Shields is *pro se*. It is here that Shields requests through Rule 32, that the Court add this formal request to accept petition for writ of certiorari by Rule 10, after judgment, please.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this petition for rehearing by petitioner Shields, a U.S. citizen who has always had



**Amendment V. Liberty via the guaranty of the U.S. Constitution,  
but who needs equal opportunity under the law.**

**Respectfully,**

*Antonia W. Shields October 8, 2019*

**Antonia Shields**

**PO Box 195**

**Saratoga Springs, NY 12866**

**315.368.4415**

*Rachel A. Petryna*  
Notary

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**Certification follows.**