

No. 19-5899

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

Lorilee L. House and Willie H House,

Petitioners,

v.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit,

Respondent.

**On Petition for Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit**

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Lorilee House and Willie House, In Pro Per
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street, No. 417
Los Angeles, California 90012

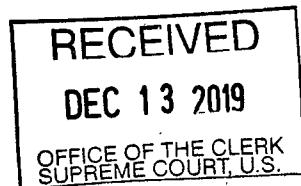


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES -----	ii
GROUNDS FOR REHEARING	
A. The U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Legislated from the Bench: The Court created a law, when there is no law in the United States Code that permits a Court to create a law. -----	1
B. First Amendment — Right to Petition the Government for Redress -----	2
C. Ninth Amendment Violation Regarding the Right of Litigants to Enjoy an Untarnished Court Record Without Tampering and Interference from Officers of the Court and Ministerial Functionaries-----	3
D. Prima Facie Evidence of Perjury-----	4
CONCLUSION-----	4
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL-----	5

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Arroyo v. United States, 359 U.S. 419, 79 S.Ct. 864, 3 L. Ed. 2d 915, 1959 U.S. LEXIS 1816, 37 Lab. Cas. (CCH) P65, 404, L.R.R.M. 2028, (1959)

Baltimore & O. S. R. Co. v. United States, 220 U.S. 94, 31 S.Ct. 368, 55 L. Ed. 384, 1911 U.S. LEXIS 1987

Burton v. United States, 202 U.S. 344, 26 S.Ct. 688, 1906 U.S. LEXIS 1541, 50 L. Ed. 1057

Dowling v. United States, 473 U.S. 207, 105 S. Ct. 3127, 87 L. Ed. 2d 152, 1985 U.S. LEXIS 88, 226 U.S.P.O. (BNA) 529, 53 U.S.L.W. 4978

Evans v. United States, 504 U.S. 255, 112 S. Ct. 1881, 119 L. Ed. 2d 57, 1992 U.S. LEXIS 3122, 60 U.S.L.W. 4411, 95 Cal. Daily Op. Service 4443, 92 Daily Journal DAR 7130, 6 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 251

H. Hackfeld & Co. v. United States, 197 U.S. 442, 25 S. Ct. 456, 1905 U.S. LEXIS 1192, 49 L. Ed. 826

Morgan v. Devine, 237 U.S. 632, 35 S. Ct. 712, 59 L. Ed. 1153, 1915 U.S. LEXIS 1378

United States v. Harris, 177 U.S. 305, 20 S. Ct. 609, 44 L. Ed. 780, 1900 U.S. LEXIS 1799

United States v. Rodgers, 150 U.S. 249, 14 S. Ct. 109, 37 L. Ed. 1071, 1893 U.S. LEXIS 2379

Yates v. United States, 354 U.S. 298, 77 S. Ct. 1064, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1356, 1957 U.S. LEXIS 657

United States v. Wiltberger, 18 U.S. 76, 5 L. Ed. 37, 1820 U.S. LEXIS 245, 5 Wheat. 76

Constitution and Statutes

The First and Ninth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

Pursuant to *Rule 44.2*, Lorilee L. House and Willie H. House (hereinafter, “*Petitioners*”) respectfully petition for rehearing this Court’s order denying certiorari.

GROUNDS FOR REHEARING

PREAMBLE

TAKE NOTICE. This Petition includes Affidavits presented on the following topics:

1. Extracted commentary (from the internet) depicting crimes committed by JUDGES, with one Jurist, **Eric Lyle Williams**, now residing on Texas’ Death Row as of the date endorsed in this Petition; and
2. Women executed for killing other Women, having been convicted in jurisdictions within the United States.

The substantial grounds NOT presented to this Court in certiorari are alphabetized as follows:

- A. **The U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Legislated from the Bench: The Court created a law, when there is no law in the United States Code that permits a Court to create a law.**

By presenting *prima facie* evidence of criminal activity to the U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals (“9th Circuit”), evidence alleging U.S. constitutional violations and crimes committed by, among others, Dale S. Fischer, Steve Kim, Casey Conan Higgins, Eileen Egland, John B. Perroni, Daniel Kuperberg, Karen Burden Chappelle, Gloria M. Mas, Mike Houchen, Tena M. House and Ella Marie Hall, *et. al.*, and, whereafter, the 9th Circuit ignored said evidence, did the Supreme Court of the United States set in motion and ratify a problematic precedent in that **there is no law in the United States Code conferring a Court with the power to ignore evidence of the violation of any law** (especially allegations which include treason against the United States.^{1, 2)} The 9th Circuit has done just that, as demonstrated by its ruling in this matter.

¹ The underlying certiorari petition presented the vital questions of treason, fraud upon the court, misprision of treason, misprision of a felony, breach of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(b)(2)(A)(3), extrinsic fraud, breaches of 18 U.S.C. § 3, 18 U.S.C. § 1505, and 18 U.S.C. § 1961-1968 (RICO), and, in particular, a question of similar purported patterns of violations and oversights evidenced by jurists in other circuits, a most important issue.

² Which the 9th Circuit has ratified as having “frivolous” status.

Two centuries ago, in a seminal case, this Court ruled, "**It is the legislature, not the Court, which is to define a crime, and ordain its punishment.**"

United States v. Wiltberger, 18 U.S. 76, 5 L. Ed. 37, 50, 1820 U.S. LEXIS 245, 5 Wheat. 76 (Emphasis Added). (The quote just above, highlighted in boldface and underlined, is hereinafter referred to as "*Phrase*.")

For persuasive, validatory and corroborative purpose, the *Phrase* is enshrined in the following cases, *et. al.*:

Arroyo v. United States, 359 U.S. 419, 424, 79 S.Ct. 864, 3 L. Ed. 2d 915, 1959 U.S. LEXIS 1816, 37 Lab. Cas. (CCH) P65, 404, L.R.R.M. 2028, (1959); ***Baltimore & O. S. R. Co. v. United States***, 220 U.S. 94, 31 S.Ct. 368, 55 L. Ed. 384, 1911 U.S. LEXIS 1987, 8; ***Burton v. United States***, 202 U.S. 344, 377-378, 26 S.Ct. 688, 1906 U.S. LEXIS 1541, 50 L. Ed. 1057; ***Dowling v. United States***, 473 U.S. 207, 214, 105 S. Ct. 3127, 87 L. Ed. 2d 152, 1985 U.S. LEXIS 88, 226 U.S.P.O. (BNA) 529, 53 U.S.L.W. 4978; ***Evans v. United States***, 504 U.S. 255, 112 S. Ct. 1881, 119 L. Ed. 2d 57, 86, 1992 U.S. LEXIS 3122, 60 U.S.L.W. 4411, 95 Cal. Daily Op. Service 4443, 92 Daily Journal DAR 7130, 6 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 251 ("... because criminal punishment usually represents the moral condemnation of the community, legislatures and not courts should define criminal activity." [Emphasis Added by Petitioners]; ***United States v. Bass***, 404 U.S. 336, 348, 30 L. Ed. 2d 488, 92 S. Ct. 515 (1971) (citations omitted; footnote omitted)." [Emphasis Added]; ***H. Hackfeld & Co. v. United States***, 197 U.S. 442, 450, 25 S. Ct. 456, 1905 U.S. LEXIS 1192, 49 L. Ed. 826; ***Morgan v. Devine***, 237 U.S. 632, 641, 35 S. Ct. 712, 59 L. Ed. 1153, 1915 U.S. LEXIS 1378; ***United States v. Harris***, 177 U.S. 305, 310, 20 S. Ct. 609, 44 L. Ed. 780, 1900 U.S. LEXIS 1799; ***United States v. Rodgers***, 150 U.S. 249, 14 S. Ct. 109, 37 L. Ed. 1071, 1082, 1893 U.S. LEXIS 2379; and, ***Yates v. United States***, 354 U.S. 298, 304, 77 S. Ct. 1064, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1356, 1957 U.S. LEXIS 657.

B. First Amendment – Right to Petition the Government for Redress

The Petitioners, laypersons-at-law, beg indulgence to comment this right to include, but is not limited to, *inter alia*, the right to proceed, unfettered of interference by Officers of the Court (*et. al.*), said interference including freedom

from obstruction,³ criminal concealment of pleadings and other documents,⁴ witness tampering,⁵ ministerial functionaries adding an Appendix to a petition that was not attached to the petition in the first place,⁶ and ordering a litigant confined within the courtroom when no determination had been made on the record regarding the outcome of the case.⁷

The Petitioners have been confronted with these and other obstructive actions since the onset of court activity related to issues raised in this action (in or about the year 1990).

Additional observations are presented herewith in AFFIDAVITS that appear in APPENDIX 1 and APPENDIX 2.

The 9th Circuit ignored evidence of the aforesaid aberrant activities.

The District Court would not allow the lawsuit to proceed which, obviously, prevented the evidence from being adjudicated in the original litigation, with the District Court concurrently representing and protecting the Defendants, and arguing on Defendants' behalf.

C. Ninth Amendment Violation Regarding the Right of Litigants to Enjoy an Untarnished Court Record Without Tampering and Interference from Officers of the Court and Ministerial Functionaries.

Though not specifically stated in the *Bill of Rights* ("Bill"), it is respectfully purported that the Ninth Amendment (hereinafter, "9th Amendment") grants the option for citizens to lay claims under 9th Amendment aegis, claims not specifically included in the *Bill*, including the right to proceed unfettered by Officers of the Court, Ministerial Functionaries, and others.⁸

///

³ Janet Irvin and Karen Burden Chappelle (Hid lawsuit pleading lodged in court, U.S. Central District of California; alleged in Case No. 95-cv-06046).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Gloria M. Mas, Mike Houchen, Judith M. Ashman, Anthony E. Alexander (tampered viciously with the record by suborning perjury and ignoring evidence of subornation).

⁶ Petitioners prefer not to disclose at this time.

⁷ Lisa B. Lench

⁸ A cursory yet succinct treatise on this point can be had at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/amendment-9>

D. Prima Facie Evidence of Perjury.

To anyone who may be interested in the least, the crime that facilitated the imbroglio in this matter is a substantial ground of perjury made by Tena M. House,⁹ a habitual, aggressive Perjurer.

CONCLUSION

The Petitioners have alleged crimes against Jurists in this action.

Submitted with amicus intent on behalf of this Court, it is carefully and most thoughtfully stated, to the best of Petitioners' ability, that the crimes alleged herein against Jurists, grave though they are, are minuscule in comparison with horrific crimes committed by Jurists throughout the history of this country. (APPENDIX 3).

Fully acknowledging most any Woman would be disturbed to any extent regarding some issues referenced throughout history of this case, Mrs. House compiled a list of crimes committed by Women, all eventually executed – and counting – with the intent to display respect for the premise that horrifying criminality is not confined to gender, and that the magnificent theory of DUE PROCESS should reign at any and all costs.

Further, the Petitioners have collaborated in compiling a list of Judges convicted of heinous criminality, with one, mentioning again, presently residing on a Death Row, to highlight the fact that some Judges can, along with members of any subset of societal cliques, commit crimes akin to the mortifying crimes committed by serial killers.

PLEASE! Consider addressing these issues. The practices alleged herein commonly saturate the gamut of legal arenas throughout the country. This is common knowledge for many.¹⁰

Dated this 7th day of December 2019

Submitted Respectfully



Lorilee L. House



Willie H. House

⁹ Suborned by Gloria M. Mas and Mike Houchen.

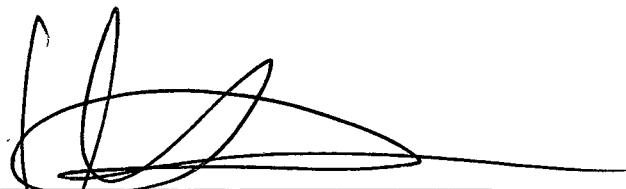
¹⁰ See <https://www.thepagg.com/how-to-fight-judicial-and-government-corruption.html>

CERTIFICATE OF PETITIONERS

We hereby certify that this petition for rehearing, presented in propria persona, in good faith and not for delay, is restricted to the grounds specified in Supreme Court Rule 44.2.

Lorilee L. House

Lorilee L. House

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Willie H. House". The signature is fluid and somewhat abstract, with a large, sweeping loop on the left side.

Willie H. House

See attached
12/1/19