

No. 17-6522

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Christine Lucas

— PETITIONER

(Your Name)

vs.

Carrie M. Ward, et al

— RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

Order of Court, Maryland Court of Appeals 7/28/2017

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR REHEARING PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Christine Lucas

(Your Name)

PO Box 375

(Address)

Cabin John, MD 20818

(City, State, Zip Code)

301-844-1696

(Phone Number)

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**Rehearing Justification Matters of the
Robert Lucas, Sr., Family Trust**

As a result of Maryland Judiciary continuing its practice of misalignment the United States Constitution matters of Darker Hue Complexation, Non-White, US Citizens, residing in the State of Maryland, I, Christine M. Lucas, had petitioned this Court via a Maryland Special Court of Appeals ruling unjust the evidence presented Maryland Judiciary since 2/2010 of Mortgage Fraud, Identity Theft, neglectful homicide against the Elderly, Embezzlement and Breach of fiduciary. I, Christine M. Lucas, family to Maryland Judiciary, emancipated 1976, Employee 1986, appear again this Court for reconsideration the matters of my Trust, "The Robert Lucas, Sr, Family Trust", Christine M. Lucas, Trustee beneficiary. The matters of Trust theft are Equity jurisdictional this Court along with Civil Rights matters. If you, yourselves wrote a Revocable Trust and before you passed, it was Embezzled, your Assets were taken by the family member you appointed to help you, but, when you are asking persons of authority to help you, no one does. You are removed from your home because of the Identity theft, your pension pays only a portion of your expenses, you live where ever you can, praying help comes before this homeless existence makes you ill and your life's work ends. My question for the Court, still not Constitutionally resolved:

What Justice can this highest US Judiciary Court of Law render, Christine M. Lucas and the disrespect given her father, - the late Rev. Robert Lucas, Sr., of Cabin John, MD, a Negro, Colored, African-American Slavery decedent who labored Maryland and the United States Federal Government for over 60 years, - the 42 USC 1982, Civil Rights Act of 1964 violations present case in lieu the injustices of Maryland Judiciary

rulings of "Common law" a 1649 pre US Constitutional, Anglo-Saxon exclusive doctrine, this 21st Century "Maryland Mortgage Fraud Protection Act 2008" violations and highly criminal Embezzlement of Trust with particulars case.

JUSTICE DENIED - US Supreme Court 1/08/2018

Neglectful Homicide Elderly American Citizen - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, Article I, Sec. 10 - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, Article VI, 2 - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, Amendment 4 - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, Amendment 5 - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, Amendment 10 - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, 13th Amendment - Justice DENIED

Maryland noncompliance US Constitution, 14th Amendment - Justice DENIED

42 USC 1982 violation - Justice DENIED

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT of 1964 - Justice DENIED

Maryland receives Federal appropriations

Infrastructure

PHS

Corrections, etc.

In Jones vs Alfred H. Mayers Co., 392 US 409 (1968) for 42 USC 1982 violations, the concurrence of Honorable, Justice J. Douglas defining the victimization of racial discrimination – Jones the petitioner.

"MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, concurring. The Act of April 9, 1866, 14 Stat. 27, 42 U.S.C. § 1982, provides :All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property. This Act was passed to enforce the Thirteenth Amendment, which, in § 1, abolished "slavery" and "involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted" and, in § 2, gave Congress power "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. "Enabling a Negro to buy and sell real and personal property is a removal of one of many badges of slavery. Slaves were not considered men. They could own nothing; they could make no contracts; they could hold no property, nor traffic in property; they could not hire out; they could not legally marry nor constitute families; they could not control their children; they could not appeal from their master; they could be punished at will. W. Dubois, *Black Reconstruction in America* 10 (1964). [n1] [p445] The true curse of slavery is not what it did to the black man, but what it has done to the white man. For the existence of the institution produced the notion that the white man was of superior character, intelligence, and morality. The blacks were little more than livestock -- to be fed and fattened for the economic benefits they could bestow through their labors, and to be subjected to authority, often with cruelty, to make clear who was master and who slave. Some badges of slavery remain today. While the institution has been outlawed, it has remained in the minds and hearts of many white men. Cases which have come to this Court depict a spectacle of slavery unwilling to die. We have seen contrivances by States designed to thwart Negro voting, e.g., *Lane v. Wilson*, 307 U.S. 268. Negroes have been excluded over and over again from juries solely on account of their race, e.g., *Strauder v. West Virginia*, 100 U.S. 303, or have been forced to sit in segregated seats in courtrooms, *Johnson v. Virginia*, 373 U.S. 61. They have been made to attend segregated and inferior schools, e.g., *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483, or been denied entrance to colleges or graduate schools because of their color, e.g., *Pennsylvania v. Board of Trusts*, 353 U.S. 230; *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629. Negroes have been prosecuted for marrying whites, e.g., *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1. They have been forced to live in segregated residential districts, *Buchanan v. Warley*, 245 U.S. 60, and residents of white neighborhoods have denied them entrance, e.g., *Shelley v. Kraemer*, 334 U.S. 1. Negroes have been forced to use segregated facilities in going about their daily lives, having been excluded from railway coaches, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537; public parks, *New Orleans Park Improvement Assn. v. Detiege*, 358 U.S. 54; restaurants, *Lombard v. Louisiana*, 373 U.S. 267; public beaches, *Mayor of Baltimore v. Dawson*, 350 U.S. 877; municipal [p446] golf courses, *Holmes v. City of Atlanta*, 350 U.S. 879; amusement parks, *Griffin v. Maryland*, 378 U.S. 130; buses, *Gayle v. Browder*, 352 U.S. 903; public libraries, *Brown v. Louisiana*, 383 U.S. 131. A state court judge in Alabama convicted a Negro woman of contempt of court because she refused to answer him when he addressed her as "Mary," although she had made the simple request to be called "Miss Hamilton." *Hamilton v. Alabama*, 376 U.S. 650. That brief sampling of discriminatory practices, many of which continue today, stands almost as an annotation to what Frederick Douglass (1817-1895) wrote nearly a century earlier: Of

all the races and varieties of men which have suffered from this feeling, the colored people of this country have endured most. They can resort to no disguises which will enable them to escape its deadly aim. They carry in front the evidence which marks them for persecution. They stand at the extreme point of difference from the Caucasian race, and their African origin can be instantly recognized, though they may be several removes from the typical African race. They may remonstrate like Shylock - Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as a Christian is? - but such eloquence is unavailing. They are Negroes - and that is enough, in the eye of this unreasoning prejudice, to justify indignity and violence. In nearly every department of American life, they are confronted by this insidious influence. It fills the air. It meets them at the workshop and factory, when they apply for work. It meets them at the church, at the hotel, at the [p447] ballot box, and, worst of all, it meets them in the jury box. Without crime or offense against law or gospel, the colored man is the Jean Valjean of American society. He has escaped from the galleys, and hence all presumptions are against him. The workshop denies him work, and the inn denies him shelter; the ballot box a fair vote, and the jury box a fair trial. He has ceased to be the slave of an individual, but has, in some sense, become the slave of society. He may not now be bought and sold like a beast in the market, but he is the trammelled victim of a prejudice, well calculated to repress his manly ambition, paralyze his energies, and make him a dejected and spiritless man, if not a sullen enemy to society, fit to prey upon life and property and to make trouble generally. [n2] Today the black is protected by a host of civil rights laws. But the forces of discrimination are still strong. A member of his race, duly elected by the people to a state legislature, is barred from that assembly because of his views on the Vietnam war. *Bond v. Floyd*, 385 U.S. 116. Real estate agents use artifice to avoid selling "white property" to the blacks. [n3] The blacks who travel the country, though entitled by law to the facilities for sleeping and dining that are offered all tourists, *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*, 379 U.S. 241, may well learn that the "vacancy" sign does not mean what it says, especially if the motel has a swimming pool. On entering a half-empty restaurant, they may find "reserved" signs on all unoccupied tables. [p448] The black is often barred from a labor union because of his race. [n4] He learns that the order directing admission of his children into white schools has not been obeyed "with all deliberate speed," *Brown v. Board of Education*, 349 U.S. 294, 301, but has been delayed by numerous stratagems and devices. [n5] State laws, at times, have even encouraged [p449] discrimination in housing. *Reitman v. Mulkey*, 387 U.S. 369. This recital is enough to show how prejudices, once part and parcel of slavery, still persist. The men who sat in Congress in 1866 were trying to remove some of the badges or "customs" [n6] of slavery when they enacted § 1982. And, as my Brother STEWART shows, the Congress that passed the so-called Open Housing Act in 1968 did not undercut any of the grounds on which § 1982 rests.¹ The cases are collected in five volumes in H. Catterall, *Judicial Cases Concerning American Slavery and the Negro* (1926-1937). And see 1 T. Cobb, *An Inquiry into the Law of Negro*

Slavery, c. XIV (1858); G. Ostrander, *The Rights of Man in America 1606-1861*, p. 252 (1960); G. Stroud, *Sketch of the Laws Relating to Slavery 45-50* (1827); J. Wheeler, *Law of Slavery 190-191* (1837). 2. Excerpt from Frederick Douglass, *The Color Line*, *The North American Review*, June 1881, 4 *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass* 343-344 (1955). 3. See *Kamper v. Department of State of New York*, 22 N.Y.2d 690, 238 N.E.2d 914. 4. See, e.g., O'Hanlon, *The Case Against the Unions*, *Fortune*, Jan. 1968, at 170. 5. The contrivances which some States have concocted to thwart the command of our decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* are by now legendary. See, e.g., *Monroe v. Board of Commissioners*, 391 U.S. 450 (Tennessee "free-transfer" plan); *Green v. County School Board*, 391 U.S. 430 (Virginia school board "freedom of choice" plan); *Raney v. Board of Education*, 391 U.S. 443 (Arkansas "freedom of choice" plan); *Bradley v. School Board*, 382 U.S. 103 (allocation of faculty allegedly on a racial basis); *Griffin v. School Board*, 377 U.S. 218 (closing of public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, with tuition grants and tax concessions used to assist white children attending private segregated schools); *Goss v. Board of Education*, 373 U.S. 683 (Tennessee rezoning of school districts, with a transfer plan permitting transfer by students on the basis of race); *United States v. Jefferson County Board of Education*, 372 F.2d 836, *aff'd en banc*, 380 F.2d 385 (C.A. 5th Cir. 1967) ("freedom of choice" plans in States within the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit); *Northcross v. Board of Education*, 302 F.2d 818 (C.A. 6th Cir. 1962) (Tennessee pupil assignment law); *Orleans Parish School Board v. Bush*, 242 F.2d 156 (C.A. 5th Cir. 1957) (Louisiana pupil assignment law); *Hall v. St. Helena Parish School Board*, 197 F. Supp. 649 (D.C.E.D.La. 1961), *aff'd*, 368 U.S. 515 (Louisiana law permitting closing of public schools, with extensive state aid going to private segregated schools); *Holmes v. Danner*, 191 F. Supp. 394 (D.C.M.D. Ga. 1961) (Georgia statute cutting off state funds if Negroes admitted to state university); *Aaron v. McKinley*, 173 F. Supp. 944 (D.C.E.D. Ark. 1959), *aff'd sub nom. Faubus v. Aaron*, 361 U.S. 197 (Arkansas statute cutting off state funds to integrated school districts); *James v. Almond*, 170 F. Supp. 331 (D.C.E.D.Va. 1959) (closing of all integrated public schools). See also *Rogers v. Paul*, 382 U.S. 198; *Calhoun v. Latimer*, 377 U.S. 263; *Cooper v. Aaron*, 358 U.S. 1. 6. My Brother HARLAN's listing of some of the "customs" prevailing in the North at the time § 1982 was first enacted shows the extent of organized white discrimination against newly freed blacks. As he states, "residential segregation was the prevailing pattern almost everywhere in the North." *Postat* 474-475. Certainly, then, it was "customary." To suggest, however, that there might be room for argument in this case (*post* at 475, n. 65) that the discrimination against petitioners was not in some measure a part and product of this long standing and widespread customary pattern is to pervert the problem by allowing the legal mind to draw lines and make distinctions that have no place in the jurisprudence of a nation striving to rejoin the human race."

In 1979 and again in 1991 I swore".....to defend the Constitution against all

threats foreign and domestic " therefore I say - NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO COME TO THE AID OF THEIR COUNTRY....

My father was murdered from what I see and recorded the filings this case, his land by white America. Under the tenure of Eric Holder, Esq., the Department of Justice received over \$50 billion US dollars from Financial Institutions' alleged Residential Mortgage corruption. I hand delivered to R. Rosenstein, Esq. in Greenbelt my Disclosure with no response. At the onset of this case in 2010, I sent to the Baltimore Field Office my involvement this matter of my Trust being stolen before the full theft took place with no response. No States Attorney involvement exists, 2 filings occurred, both were denied on 1649 terms not Maryland General Assembly.

This Supreme Court of the United States today has abandoned me and left me more oppressed, deprived, wasted 3 times my money, knowing I'm an Indigenous American. This Court has authority and the funds to write a satisfying disbursement payable to me, Christine M. Lucas, for the damages caused this US Mortgage Fraud Crisis (without valid objections) for the RICO participants theft of a Real Property Asset of my Trust by noncompliance the known MD Code Real Property 4-106(a) and 4-109(b) violations have been known since 2/2010 and the acts of Embezzlement 8/2004 - 8/18/2016 using US Taxpayer Securitized Funds. In a mocking tone the lack of Title legalization is known throughout Maryland Judiciary as exhibited in the Unofficial Decision of the Special Appeals Court granting full encumbrance. In Ameriquest vs Paramount 2008 Maryland Court of Appeals voided a Title transfer because of the same defect, but not in my case.

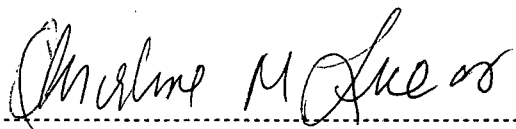
Acknowledgement Jonnie Lucas, Sr, is a thief is prevalent the order of Court 8/18/2016 whereas the Honorable Montgomery County Circuit Judge Storm names me the

Trustee per MD Codes Estate/Trusts 14.5 5-410 2, (d). Twice I tried to have him (Jonnie Lucas, Sr.) answer for his misconduct and no actions were taken against his "misconduct" per Trust, criminal behavior per State and Federal Laws. Exhibit 1

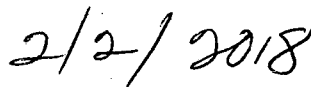
The concurrence of former US Supreme Court Judge Douglas in Jones vs Alfred Mayer, 1968, is just as noteworthy today as then. This Country's racial equality has regressed. Global eyes are on this case the same as any other case. A globally known Commentator aired 1/09/2018 an internationally prerecorded 2013 clip of a well-known American entertainer's opinion of the solution to racism out of context as: Commentator - generations of older people, white people "just have to die to solve the problem of racism": add the avoidance my case of Elderly homicide for land by this Court, the outcome is Judicial Pardon for Elderly Homicide, any Elderly person for land, unknowingly this Court.

Full reconsideration is requested, respectfully.

I, Christine M. Lucas, certify the foregoing to be true to the best of my knowledge and a copy of the foregoing was mailed postage prepaid to the above listed parties.



Christine M. Lucas



Date

Grounds

Grounds are limited to intervening circumstances voiced by the

Global Community's discord this Court's initial avoidance to adhere to UN Human Rights Declaration on 1/8/2018 and is restricted to ground specified in this paragraph and that it is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Certification

I, Christine Lucas, certify the foregoing to be true to the best of my beliefs, and that the foregoing was mailed postage prepaid to listed parties.

Christine M Lucas

Christine M. Lucas
PO Box 375
Cabin John, MD 20818
301-844-1696

2/17/2018

Date

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