

No. 25-1371

**In the  
Supreme Court of the United States**

ARTHUR EDWARD EZOR,

*Petitioner,*

v.

ELLIE PAGE,

*Respondent.*

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the  
California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District**

**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

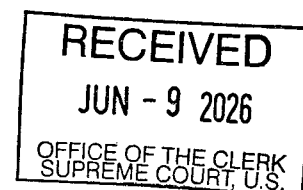
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## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. The Supreme Court of California should not have denied the Petition for Review, and the subject Order against EZOR should be reversed.

2. The Supreme Court of California had inherent and statutory authority to order the relief requested and violated constitutional norms in not properly ruling in favor of EZOR and against ELLIE PAGE ("PAGE").

3. The Supreme Court of California denied EZOR proper and meaningful constitutional review.

4. Denying EZOR review, and a full-fledged hearing on the merits, with oral argument and a reasoned written decision, was a denial of Due Process and Equal Protection of Laws under both the California and U.S. Constitutions.

5. Denial of review violated EZOR's First Amendment right of access to the courts.

6. EZOR was denied a fair and impartial process in his underlying case, making the subject Order *void ab initio*.

7. Procedural and substantive due process was violated, and valuable Property, legal and equitable rights were abridged and lost, when the Supreme Court of California did not reverse the improper granting of summary judgment by the trial court (App.1a), and the Court of Appeal's affirmance of same (App.2a). There are material triable issues in the case that should have been heard by a jury.

8. EZOR was denied his primordial constitutional right to a jury trial pursuant to the 14th and 7th Amendments and appropriate remedies in law and equity.

9. The illegal and irregular Sheriff's sale of EZOR's real property was an unlawful taking and confiscation of property rights, liberty and the pursuit of happiness under the 5th and 14th Amendments.

10. The reversible improper, unlawful granting of summary judgment by the lower courts was cruel and unusual punishment under the 8th Amendment.

11. As there was a plethora of material triable issues, it was a denial of due process equal protection of laws and the right to a jury to grant summary judgment against EZOR and in favor of PAGE.

**PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS**

**Petitioner and Plaintiff and Appellant below**

- Arthur Edward Ezor

**Respondent and Defendant-Respondent below**

- Ellie Page

**CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

There is no corporate petitioner.

## LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Court of California

No. S293714

Arthur Edward Ezor, *Plaintiff and Appellant* v.  
Ellie Page, *Defendant and Respondent*.

Order Denying Petition for Review: December 30, 2025

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Court of Appeal of the State of California,  
Second Appellate District, Division Two

No. B339284

Arthur Edward Ezor, *Plaintiff and Appellant* v.  
Ellie Page, Et Al., *Defendants and Respondents*.

Final Opinion: September 30, 2025

Rehearing Denial: October 16, 2025

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Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles

Case Number 22STCV17343

Arthur Edward Ezor, *Plaintiff* v.  
Ellie Page, The Trustee of the Jill Ilana Wizel  
Special Needs Trust, Et Al., *Defendants*.

Final Judgment: May 8, 2024

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## OPINIONS BELOW

Petitioner, ARTHUR EDWARD EZOR ("EZOR"), hereby petitions for Writ of Certiorari from the *en banc* Order filed December 30, 2025 of the Supreme Court of California (App.1a), denying EZOR's Petition for Review in Case No. S293714 (*Ezor v. Page*); and the Opinion of the of the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Two, dated September 30, 2025. (App.2a). This Petition arises from the lower courts improperly allowing summary judgment in this case and denying EZOR a jury trial on the merits. The Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be granted.



## JURISDICTION

The U.S. Supreme Court can hear this appeal, because it emanates from the highest state court of California and presents many important federal constitutional issues and questions of law and fact. Said Court's appellate jurisdiction allows it to review decisions by state courts provided that a question of federal law or the United States Constitution is involved. *See* U.S. Const., Article III, Section 2, Clause 2.

EZOR filed his Petition for Review to the Supreme Court of California on October 31, 2025. Said Petition was denied on December 30, 2025, by En Banc Order of the Supreme Court of California. (App.1a).

Mr. Ezor invokes the U.S. Supreme Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a), having timely filed

this Petition for Writ of Certiorari within 90 days of the California Supreme Court's Order.



### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

#### **U.S. Const. amend. I (First Amendment):**

Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech...or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### **U.S. Const. amend. V (Fifth Amendment):**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### **U.S. Const. amend. VII (Seventh Amendment):**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined

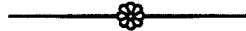
in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

**U.S. Const. amend. VIII (Eighth Amendment):**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**U.S. Const. amend. XIV (Fourteenth Amendment)**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



**STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

EZOR filed a detailed lawsuit with causes of action for quiet title and other remedies against several parties concerning a fraudulent Sheriff's sale of a duplex owned by him on La Brea Avenue in Los Angeles, California. Despite the legitimacy of the lawsuit, and a plethora of material triable issues of fact and law, the trial court improperly granted summary judgment shortly before the trial date. The Court of Appeal summarily affirmed. The Supreme Court of California denied the Petition for Review without any reasoned decision or explanation.



## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

### **I. Due Process Was Violated as to EZOR**

Federal constitutional violations occurred by EZOR not obtaining a fair, impartial process in the lower Courts.

The Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment required such a fair, impartial process. *See* seminal case, *Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868 (2009).

### **II. Due Process and Equal Protection Required a Reasoned Decision as to EZOR by the Supreme Court of California on the Merits and Oral Argument Thereto**

In California, as in other states and federally, due process is a fundamental constitutional right guaranteeing fair proceedings before the government and courts. One cannot be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process under the 14th Amendment. Moreover, equal protection requires that a party is treated fairly and disparately in cases. Certainly, having unfair proceedings deprived EZOR of due process and equal protection of laws. Such actions are and were discriminatory. *See Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Furthermore, granting summary judgment without a jury trial denied EZOR due process and equal protection of laws. There are disputed material triable issues. Summary judgment is not allowed when the record discloses such disputed issues and evidence. *See California Code of Civil Procedure*, Section 437c;

*McCaskey v. California State Automobile Association* (2010) 189 Cal.App.4th 947, 975.

**III. EZOR's First Amendment Right of Access to the Courts Was Violated by the Denial of the Petition for Review**

By not providing meaningful review, oral argument and decision on the merits, and not requiring the interested parties to respond to the Petition for Review, EZOR was, in practical terms, deprived of his First Amendment right of access to the courts. *See Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 100 S. Ct. 2814 (1980). As well, EZOR was denied of valuable property rights by virtue of the improper granting of summary judgment and not being afforded a jury trial on the merits.

**IV. The Showing of Extrinsic Fraud or "Fraud Upon the Court" Mandates That the Subject Order Be Reversed**

EZOR's proceedings, and the unlawful sale of his real property, were corrupted by extrinsic fraud or "fraud upon the court." California case law recognizes that extrinsic fraud is not to be permitted in this state. *See, thereto, Westphal v. Westphal*, 20 Cal.2d 393, 397, 126 P.2d 105 (1942).

Federal courts do not tolerate extrinsic fraud or "fraud upon the court." *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

**V. The U.S. Supreme Court Should Send a Clear Message to California's Highest State Court That a Party Is Entitled to a Jury Trial on the Merits and His Day in Court**

Unfairly granting summary judgment deprived EZOR of his right to pursue remedies and seek appropriate damages and equitable relief in front of a jury. See *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

There are numerous material triable issues in this case. For instance, the Sheriff's sale was illegally rigged. The subject property was not duly bid and never sold for at remotely fair market value. The alleged bidding parties did not deposit the requisite funds within California statutory deadlines after the illegal sale. There were improper *ex parte* communications. The Superior Court Judge illegally played jury and improperly granted summary judgment. He did not adequately consider the opposing evidence and issues presented by EZOR in the record, and never properly ruled upon EZOR's opposition to summary adjudication issues.

Moreover, the evidence blatantly disclosed that PAGE never had proper standing and status as a purported judgment creditor or trustee to notice the sale and sell the subject property. The party originally noticing the sale, Robert Brown, died before the Los Angeles County Sheriff's sale. PAGE never duly moved or petitioned the Los Angeles Probate Court to be the judgment creditor replacing deceased Brown in the sales process. Simply put, PAGE never got the required Probate Order to act.

## **VI. The 5th Amendment Was Violated**

During the American Revolution and thereafter, America's founders clearly understood that private property is the foundation not only of prosperity but of freedom itself. The common law, state law and the Constitution protect property rights of people to freely acquire, use and dispose of property. The Fifth Amendment "takings clause" recites that "nor shall private property be taken from public use without just compensation." By causing and conducting an illegal Sheriff's sale of EZOR's La Brea property, PAGE offended the 5th Amendment with property against due process. In effect, an unconstitutional taking. *See Tyler v. Hennepin County* (2023) 598 U.S. 631.

## **VII. The Lower Courts Unconstitutionally Denied EZOR His Right to a Jury Trial Under the Seventh Amendment in Granting Summary Judgment to PAGE.**

*See United States v. Wonson* (1812) 28 F.Cas 745. Refer also to Cal. Const., Article 1, Section 16; California C.C.P. Section 631.



### CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth herein, in the interests of justice and equity, and based on the record, EZOR's Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Arthur Edward Ezor

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June 5, 2026