

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"In re Camaron T. Kye & I"
"In Propria Persona, Sui Juris"
Ex. Rel. CAMARON T. KYE
PETITIONER

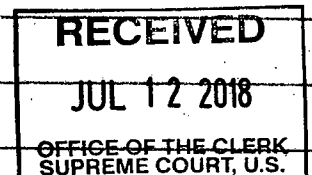
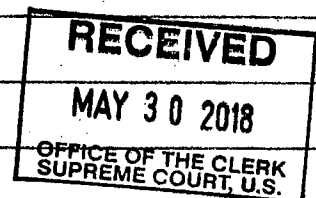
vs.

UNITED STATES
RESPONDENT(S)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS

Camaron T. Kye & I
Ex. Rel. CAMARON T. KYE
#1244559

Alcoa Correctional Center
8501 No More Victims Road
Jefferson City, MO. 65101



Question(s) Presented

- 1) How is it that Negroes, Blacks, Colored People, etc... who were deemed three fifths of all other Persons pursuant to Art. (1) sec. (2) of the U.S. Const., can be made five fifths of a Person equal to all other people pursuant to the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Const., without a nationality and divine creed; which is the other two fifths needed to make five fifths of a whole person?
- 2) What branch of law authorized the States and their institutions to apply abolished slave labels to any person of African descent after 1865?
- 3) How is it that Negroes, Blacks, Colored People, etc... can find no formal place within the nationalities of the human family and still can be considered a lawful status and made a "citizen" of any free national and constitutional government?

4) Are Negroes, Blacks, Colored People, etc... still property? And if so, what crimes can property commit, that the property owner is not accountable for in a court of law?

List of Parties

1) The State of Missouri

2) Kelly Morris, Warden of Algoa
Correctional Center - Additional Respondent(s)

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Jurisdiction

The Jurisdiction of this court is invoked under Art. (3) Sec. (2) of the U.S. Const. where it states, "In all Cases... in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction."

Whereas the State of Missouri is a party to this action, giving the U.S. Supreme Court original Jurisdiction in this matter.

Reasons for not making application to the district court

1) The Supreme Court has original Jurisdiction in this matter (See: Jurisdictional Statement on previous page).

2) The Petitioner has the right to an Art. (3) sec. (1) court e.g. The U.S. Supreme Court. (See: Stern v. Marshall, 564 U.S. 462)

3) Jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court or entertain and any claim of conflict between federal and state laws. (See: Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528)

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

U.S. Const. Art. (1) sec. (9) & (10) "Ex Post Facto Clause"; Art. (6) "Supreme Law of the Land Clause"; 13th & 14th amendments

The Declaration of Independence

The U.S. Supreme Court "Acts of State Doctrine"

The United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights Art. (1), (4), (6) & (15)

The United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Art. (3), (4), (5) & (6)

Statement of the Case

"According to all true and divine records of the human race, there is no such thing as a negro, black or colored people, etc... attached to it." These names were given to slaves by slave holders in 1779 as an act of genocide and denationalization; which replaced the true nationality and tribal names of the enslaved Africans and took them out of their proper person status. These names were encompassed in the three fifths clause of the U.S. Constitution Art. (1) Sec. (2); and were used to classify Africans and those of African descent as three fifths of a human/person/property; and were not included in the category of citizen. (See: Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393 (1857)).

These acts of genocide and denationalization lasted until 1865 with the ratification of the 13th amendment of the U.S. Const., which abolished all entities of slavery (slaves, slave masters and slave names, e.g. Negroes, Blacks, Colored People, etc...).

Thus, the use and application of these abolished slave names in all acts/proceedings e.g. birth records, medical records, arrest records, sentencing, judgments, court proceedings, etc... after 1865, is void, 'ex post facto', repugnant and unconstitutional.

Such act/proceedings that utilize these abolished slave names reduces a person to the status of property and re-opens the institution of slavery; which constitutes and perpetuates genocide, denationalization, etc... These acts are in dire violation of:

The 13th amendment of the U.S. Const.; Art. (1) sec. (9) & (10) of the U.S. Const. "Ex Post Facto Clause"; The Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal and free clause"; The United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights Art. (1), (4) & (15); etc... All of which is enforceable and still applicable as the Supreme law of the land pursuant to Art. (6) of the U.S. Const.

Therefore, any and "All Persons Born" pursuant to the 14th amendment of the U.S. Const. and branded with the abolished slave names of Negroe, Black, Colored Person, etc...

via birth records or any acts/proceedings therefrom (e.g. arrest records, court proceedings, sentencing, judgments, etc....) is still three fifths of a Person/Property; and not a lawful citizen of the U.S. or any free national government; and is in violation of Constitutional, International and Divine Law.

Whereas, The Missouri Circuit Court 22nd Judicial Circuit (St. Louis City), has classified the Petitioner as a "Black Person" under case No. 1122-CR04810 (See: Appendix B); then subsequently judged and sentenced the Petitioner to the Missouri Department of Corrections as a "Black Person" (See: Appendix C). These acts/proceedings arbitrarily and systematically deprive the Petitioner of his true nationality and reduces the Petitioner to the "status" of property/three fifths of a Person; which re-opens the institution of slavery, genocide, denationalization, etc.... and therefore, renders the judgment and sentencing of the court unconstitutional and void.

Whereas, the jurisprudence of all U.S. court systems, as well as all free national governments

is founded upon "Status" and "Jurisdiction" or "In Personam Jurisdiction" and "Subject matter Jurisdiction". These two pillars of law must be established and have precedence before the adjudication of all formal matters of lawful substance can be addressed. To have any trial or issue any Judgment without true application of these necessary conditions will make the laws and judgment 'Ex Post Facto' to the U.S. Const. and leave any court 'In want of Jurisdiction.' (See: United States v. Libellants & Claimants of the Schooner Amistad, 40 U.S. 518 (1841); Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393 (1857)). And "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties." (See: Industrial Addition Association v. C. I. R., 323 U.S. 310, 313) These U.S. Supreme Court decisions were/are lawful gnosis personifying the supreme issues of status, jurisdiction, nationality and the Petitioner.

Whereas, the Petitioner, who is no longer negligent of proper status via adequate proclamation of his nationality (See: Appendix A), is not subject to the Jurisdiction of the Respondent(s).

Reasons For Granting This Petition

Lack of Jurisdiction

Whereas, the Petitioner, who was previously being systematically denationalized and classified as a "Black Person" etc... by the Respondent(s) and their institutions, is no negligent of proper status via adequate proclamation of his nationality (See: Appendix A), and is therefore, no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the Respondent(s) as property or as a citizen under the "naturalization clause" of the 14th amendment. Thus, the Petitioner, in his proper status, is foreign/alien/immune to the laws, administration, jurisdiction and institutions of the Respondent(s).

Whereas, the Petitioner, who has the right to a nationality pursuant to but not limited to: The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. (15); and The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Art. (6); is a Moorish American National and Indigenous to the

land known as North America (See: Appendix A; as well as The U.S. Congressional Records Diplomatic Correspondence No. 3 of M.D' Audibert Callie's Appointment 1 November 1779 where it states, "for all those nations who have no Consul in our dominion, and who are the Empire of Germany, Russia, Prussia, Naples, Sardines, Rome, Tuscany, the States of America, Genoa, etc..."; This affirms the States of America is a part of the Moorish Empire under the Jurisdiction of the Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco; and the land and all that comes with it is the inheritance of the Moors of Maghrid'al' Acqa [Africa extreme west]).

Thus, the Petitioner has a right to self-determination of his political status pursuant but not limited to Art. (3), (4) & (5) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and therefore, substantiates the Petitioner's claim of being private, self-governed, immune and foreign / alien to the laws, administration, jurisdiction and institutions of the Respondent(s), pursuant to but not limited to: The U.S.

Supreme Court 'Acts of State Doctrine'; The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act 28 USC 1601; etc... "There, every man is independent of all laws except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions created by his fellow man without his consent." (See: Cruden v. Neal, 2 N. C. 338, 2 S. E. 70 (1796)).

Due to the aforementioned claim of lack of jurisdiction, the Petitioner is entitled to immediate relief from the Respondent(s). This petition should therefore, be granted.

Constitutional Violations

Whereas, the Petitioner, who was born, then later arrested, judged, sentenced, and confined as a "Black Person" by the Respondent(s) and their administrations and institutions (See: Appendix B & C) is a violation of the 13th amendment of the U.S. Const.; The U.S. Declaration of Independence, "All men are born equal and free clause"; The United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights Art. (1),

(6) & (15); etc., which subsequently violates Art. (6) of the U.S. Const., "The Supreme Law of the Land clause". (See: "Statement of the Case" within this Petition).

This claim is in full compliance with 28 U.S.C. sec. 2241(c)(3).

Whereas, the claim of the 13th amendment to abolish all entities of slavery e.g. slaves, slave masters and slave names (Negro, Black, Colored person, etc...), now becomes "ex post facto" in the 14th amendment, which then declares the same Negro, Black, and Colored slaves as "citizens" appearing under the word "person" and made subject to the jurisdiction thereof. This is in violation of the U.S. Constitution's Art. (1) sec. (9) & (10) "Ex Post Facto Clause". (See: "Statement of the Case" within this Petition).

This claim fully meets the requirements of 28 U.S.C. sec. 2241(c)(2)(3).

The Petitioner is therefore entitled to be released from the institutions and jurisdiction of the Respondent(s). For the aforementioned reasons, this Petition for writ of habeas corpus should be granted.

Conclusion

Whereas, the Petitioner, being born in a denationalized status, was not a lawful citizen of the Respondent(s), but deemed as their property; which subsequently placed the Respondent(s) in violation of Constitutional, national, International and divine law; because there is no law that authorized the Respondent(s) to apply abolished slave names to any person of African descent (e.g. The Petitioner) after 1865 with the ratification of the 13th amendment.

Thus, the Petitioner was not recognized as a whole Person (5/5ths) with rights equal to all other people, but was only granted privileges by the Respondent(s) and their administration; which is partially the result of being deprived of a Nationality/Proper status.

Whereas, "this is a new era of time now, and all men now must proclaim their free national name to be recognized by the government in which they live and the nations of the earth, this is the reason why Allah the Great God of the universe

ordained Noble Drew Ali, the Prophet to redeem his people from their sinful ways." (See: Act 6 of the M.S.T. of A., The Divine Constitution and By-Laws; Appendix D).

Whereas, the Petitioner, who has turned his heart, mind, principles, customs, culture, divine creed, nationality, status, etc... back to his forefathers, by divine and natural right (See: Appendix A), is not a citizens under the 14th amendment of the U.S. Const. subject to the jurisdiction thereof; neither has he broken any laws or committed any crimes while in his Proper Person Status. For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (*Corpus Delicti*). There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional Right. (See: *Sherer v. Cullen* 481 F. 945).

Whereas, the Petitioner, now in his proper person status (5/5ths), via adequate proclamation of his nationality (See: Appendix A); and now equal to all other men of the earth, is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities associated therewith.

For the aforementioned reasons stated

throughout this petition, this petition
for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be granted
and the Petitioner immediately released from
the institution and jurisdiction of the
Respondent(s).

Respectfully Submitted,
~~Camaron T. Kye El~~

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'In Propria Persona' Sui Juris

Ex. Rel. CAMARON T. KYE

#1244559

Algoa Correctional Center

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