

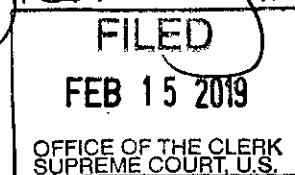
IN 18-8628 THE

ORIGINAL

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH TERM 2019

NO.

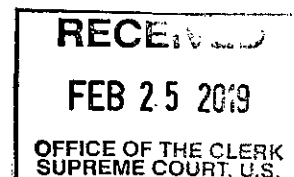


DEON LEE-EL-BEY, In Proper Persona, Sui Juris
Petitioner
- against -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S OFFICIALS, ET AL.
Respondents

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Deon Lee-El-Bey
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QUESTION PRESENTED

How the word "BLACK" can find no formal place within the nationalities of the human family and still can be made citizen of any free national and constitutional government?

PARTIES

The petitioner Deon Lee-Elbey, In Proper Person, Sui Juris, born "into" the STATE OF LOUISIANA. The respondents are The Officials of the State of Louisiana, Officials of the United States Congress and The Officials of the United States of America, John Bell Edwards (Governor of said STATE).

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DECISIONS Below:

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit is unreported. It is cited in the table at and a copy is attached as Appendix A to this petition (A-1). The order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana is not reported. A copy is attached as Appendix B to this petition (B-1).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit was entered on December 5th, 2018. An order denying the petitioner rehearing was entered on the same day, and a copy of that order is attached to this petition as Appendix A-1. Jurisdiction is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1251 ET seq. . .

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

This case involves Article I section 9⁽²⁾ and 10, the 13th and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution, which provides:

Article I section 9 (2): No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed,
Section 10: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; ~~emit~~ emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and Silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder; ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contract, or grant any Title of Nobility.

13th Amendment provides:

Section 1: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes wherefore the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

14th Amendment provides:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they resides. No State shall make or enforce any laws 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.

* * * * *

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this Article.

The Amendments is enforced by Title 28, Section 1343(3), United States Code:

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil Action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any state law, Statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.....

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The petitioner's complaint alleged that he was "Denationalized" at birth by the State of Louisiana's Officials, when they used slave identifying marks of Negro, Black, Colored etc, to identify his Nationality, throughout "All" Certified STATE OF LOUISIANA documents, in violation of the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, "Depriving" him of his Freedom, Right and Liberty, to "Proclaim" his Lawful and True Nationality. It further alleged that this "Black Nationality" was used to claim Ownership over him via the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, (Authorized by the Officials of U.S. Congress), making him a 'property' (subject) of the courts via the State wherein he resides. This is 'Denationalization' ~~and~~ 'Colorable Citizenry' because these acts derive from the Original bogus "Certificate of Live Birth". The complaint alleged that he is not a Citizen and can not be made a citizen without 1st correcting his improper status, by Proclaiming his Forefathers Nationality and Creed, becoming a whole person 5/5th and not 3/5th, without the correcting of his status, he's a Black Political Hostage, seeking redress and Freedom, Life, Liberty, Pursuit of happiness that's granted in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

The district court denied his petition as frivolous on the grounds that it lacks merit and the 14th Amendment make him a citizen and that there is no Constitutional allegations made in his petition. Further his claim can not be rescued by the Amendments. The Court of appeals affirmed the reasons stated by the district court.

Basis for Federal Jurisdiction

This case raises a question of interpretation of the 12th and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution (Between Slavery and Freedom). The district court had jurisdiction under the general Federal question jurisdiction conferred by 28 U.S.C. 1351 et. seq and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(3).

Reason for Granting the Writ

A. Conflicts with Decisions of Other Courts and Fed. Rule Title

The holding of the State of Louisiana's district court and the 5th Circuit that the "Black" petitioner is a citizen, and that the defendants are immune from the suit is contrary to the holding of the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Scott v. Sandford* (1857) and the Federal Rule Title 18 section 241-242. In addition, United States Constitution's Article I section 9 and 10, forbids the making of EX POST FACTO LAWS, within its jurisdiction.

B. Importance of the Question Presented

This case presents a fundamental question of the interpretation of this Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1856). The question presented is of great public importance because it affects the operations of labeling "Mourish Babies as being "Black, Negro, Colored etc, on State Issued Certificates of Live Birth and Other State Issued Documents authorized by Congress throughout all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and places subjected to the United States jurisdiction. In view of the large amount of State Issued "Black" Birth

Certificates, guidance on the question is also of great importance to the "Black Political Hostages", because it affects their Right, Freedom and Liberty to "Proclaim" their True Nationality and to acquire True and Lawful Citizenship under the United States Constitutional "Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1's" "Uniform Rule of Naturalization".

The issue's importance is enhanced by the lower courts in this case have seriously misinterpreted Scott. This Court held in Scott that "A free Negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is NOT a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." The Court reiterated this point by adding, "When the constitution was adopted, they (Negro, Colored, Black etc) were not regarded in any of the States as members of the community, which constituted the State, and were not numbered among its people or citizen. Consequently, the special rights and immunities guaranteed to citizens do not apply to them", "Denationalized Africans has no rights and can never muster the naturalization status of a TRUE United States Citizen".

The common sense understanding of "Denationalized Africans" is regarding all people labeled Negro, Colored, Black, African etc. as property ^{9/5th}, and nothing in Scott suggests otherwise.

The lower court's reasoning that the "Black" petitioner is a citizen is unconvincing. It relied on the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution that contains that holding. However, this (14th) Amendment is not TRUE, Lawful Constitutional Law. It violates Article 1, Section 9 and 10 (in which prohibits passing of EX-Post Facto Laws) of the United States Constitution. Petitioner's claim of the 13th Amendment to abolish all entities of slavery (Slavemasters, Slave Masters, Slaves, eg. Negro, Black, Colored etc) now becomes ex post facto in the 14th Amendment, which then declares the same Negro, Black, Colored etc. Slaves as "citizens", disguised under the word "Person" and made Subject to the jurisdiction. This claim gives rise to a legal

Conflict between Slavery and Freedom. And, is itself then, a Constitutional Issue!!!
The Court in Scott had also held that "no State, since the adoption of the Constitution, can by naturalizing an alien invest him with the rights and privileges secured to a citizen of a State under the Federal Government, although so far as the State alone was concerned, he would undoubtedly be entitled to rights of a citizen etc..."
Simply put, no State can, by any act or law of its own, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, introduce a new member into the political community created by the Constitution of the United States. For the Officials (defendants) to denationalize the petitioner at birth placing him out of his "Proper Place", is unjustly and unlawful, subjecting him to be treated as property 3/5th of all other Free Nations attached to the human family.

Thus the court below seriously misinterpreted Scott by failing to distinguish between, Slave names, Slave labels, property, Slavery or Freedom, Citizen or Slave. This Court should correct that misinterpretation and make it clear that petitioner can not be a "Black" citizen, and his status must be correct by "Proclaiming his Forefather Nationality and Creed to all Nations and governments, then he can be made Citizen via the Uniform Naturalization clause of the United States Constitution.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Certiorari should be granted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,
Date: Feb. 15th, 2019

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