

In The Supreme Court of The United States

File No. 19-7351

In Re: Moorish American Government (M.A.G.) Ex Rel: ALPHONZA L.P. THOMAS
 Petitioner
 - against -

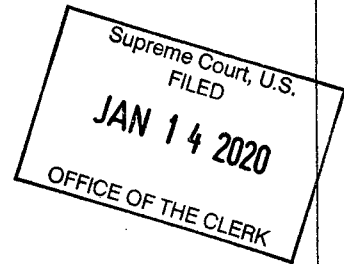
United States et al., The Federal Middle District Court of North Carolina, Agents:
 Magistrate Judge Jai Elizabeth Peake (Mag/Judge), Chief Judge Thomas D. Schroeder (Mag/Judge)

ORIGINAL

invited by case No. 19CV692:

Moorish American Government (M.A.G.)
 Petitioner
 - against -

United States Et. AL. - ALL THREE BRANCHES



In The Nature of Truth
 Averment of Jurisdiction to the
 United States District Court for the
 Middle District of N.C.

Petition for a writ of Mandamus -
 Extraordinary Writ;
 Affidavit of Fact;

Averment of Jurisdiction - Quo Warranto

For the Record, To be read into the Record, Let it Show
 Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal - Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent.

Alphonza Leonard Phillip Thomas Beyelo
 22385 McGirts Bridge Road,
 Laurinburg, N.C. near 28352
 PJC: 919-596-1195

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FEDERAL QUESTIONS 28 U.S.C.A. §1331 & §1251

1. Do the United States Constitution, the United States Congress and/or the Constitution of the State of North Carolina have Averment of Jurisdiction over a Moorish-American-National under the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution pursuant to Subject Matter and Impersonal Jurisdiction?
2. Do the United States Constitution, United States Congress and/or the Constitution of the State of North Carolina have the right to deny the Status of a Moorish American National by forcing a questionable citizenship on him that he did not apply for and do not want?
3. Is it an 8th Amendment violation to the U.S. Constitution under, "Cruel and Unusual Punishment," for the State of North Carolina to impose a life imprisonment on a Moorish American National that the State of North Carolina "do not" have the jurisdiction or status over?
4. Did the United States Congress violate the U.S. Constitution under the 5th, 14th, and 15th Amendments taking jurisdiction and status that it did not have in coining the word "Black" making the word "Black" as an encompassment of a people (imported and enslaved) giving them a questionable citizenship that the 14th and 15th Amendments did not (and do not) allow them to have as "property", that the imported African Moor (created slave) did not ask for and/or seek, taking personal ownership away from the southern plantation owner and placing that ownership with the Federal and State Court system, while depriving him (me) of his (my) True Nationality and Birthrights (given by his (my) Creator) in a cruel, unjust, and unfair social, economical, and legal system?
5. How can the word "Black, Negro, Colored" can find no former place within the nationalities of the human family and still can be made "citizen" of any free national and constitutional government?
6. As for "Black, Negro, Colored" persons with criminal records what crimes can "property" possibly commit which it's owner, the slave master (State & Federal Courts), is not accountable for in a court of law, when the 14th Amendment clearly establishes the former slave as "property" under the jurisdiction of the State Court of residence and the Federal Court system, as certified at "live birth"?
7. Can the Court of a Free National Government be found within the Court of another Government?
8. Do interior Courts have judicial power from U.S. Congress per Article III of the U.S. Const. in this case?
9. Should the NC middle District Ct. respect the independence of the Moorish American Nation?
10. Should the NC middle District Ct. sit in judgement on the acts of the Moorish American Government done within the same or its own territory?

Decisions Below

The decision of the United States District Court For the middle District of N.C. is unreported.

A copy is attached as appendix A to this Petition, it is Dated: 12-30-2019

Jurisdiction

The decision of the United States District Court For the middle District of N. C. was filed on 12-31-2019.
A copy of the decision is attached as appendix A to this Petition, it is dated 12-30-2019.

Jurisdiction is conferred by Article 3, Sec. 2 of the Constitution for the United States - 28 U.S.C.A §1251 Et. Seq - Original 13th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States Sec. 14 of that 13th Amendment and 28 U.S.C.A §1651(a)

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED-28 USC §1331-Jurisdiction to F. Ct. §242

This case involves Amendments VIII and IX and all their provisions are set out in Appendices B, D-F. The Amendments are enforced by Title 18 Part I Ch. 13 §241 which provides no conspiracy against rights, §242 which provides no deprivation of rights under color of law, §1303 of 18 U.S.C. which provides no kidnapping and fines if found under §241-242; Also 28 U.S.C. §1332 which provides jurisdiction to F. Ct. and compensation from federal violators of Federal Laws, §1251 which provides the Supreme Ct. of the U.S. Jurisdiction in this case of M.A.G. Citizens v. U.S. Citizens, U.S. And 28 U.S.C. §1651 (a) that provides the Supreme Ct. of the U.S. with power to issue all writs in aid of its Jurisdiction; Also 28 U.S.C. §1343 (3) that provides compensation for PPT. loss and injury U.S. Statute at large, Foreign treaties (1787 to 1845) J. 100-105 which provides Consul Rights Alienforced by U.S. Const. Art. VII

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. This case does not involve any State or Federal Statute for Prisoners with in the meaning of Post Conviction Relief. This case is in my special express and explicit cause of action in the common Law Venue, original and exclusive Jurisdiction in my District Court of the United States. See M.A.G. F. Proc. in Appendix D-E, INT. LAW VENUE.

2. The District Court magistrate Judge when presented with the attached Averment of Jurisdiction, implies that jurisdiction over me can be found in a statute (??). The mag. Judge has chosen to see my Affidavit of Facts a motion and has made unlawful statements and actions also inactions. The court has made a total misapplication of law with the cause of action. Judgement and Injunction Orders have been issued by the M.A.G. as official acts with in the meaning of Acts of State and have not been Honored.

BASIS FOR FEDERAL JURISDICTION

3. This case raises a question of interpretation of the Due Process law of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The District Ct. had jurisdiction under general federal question Jurisdiction conferred by 28 U.S.C. §1331; Also a sum that exceeds \$75,000.00 diversity of citizenship; Criminal offenses against U.S. laws, Admiralty & maritime prize, Action against the U.S. and its Consul/Attorney General; civil action with above mentioned Treaty and U.S. law. See Appendix B, F. 10, Line 16, And with M.A.G. Citizens against U.S. Citizens.

NAME OFFICE AND FUNCTION OF DEFENDANT

4. This action is against mag. Judge Jai Elizabeth Peake who screens U.S. District Court cases with Chief Judge Thomas D. Schroeder whose order is attached and who has been served via Attorney. The mag. Judge's DUTY is ministerial. SHOW THAT WRIT IS IN AID OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

POINT I - Article III section 2 of the Constitution for the United States applies to the Supreme Court of the United States.

5. This case arises under the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution for the U.S. The Moroccan-American Treaty (1787) recorded in the U.S. Statutes at large, Foreign treaties, (1787 to 1845) J. 100-105; is brought within admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction, and is with a Moroccan American National Citizen against Citizens of the U.S. and under Amendment 13 Section 14 of that original Amendment to the U.S. Const. Now because I fall in this Jurisdiction of Article III, only the Supreme Court of the U.S. can aid me because U.S. Congress has not established Art. III Courts with the Judicial Power outlined in Article III, under the Supreme Court. So no other court has Jurisdiction but the Supreme Court of the United States.

POINT II - Exceptional Circumstances warrant the discretionary powers of the Supreme Court - To wit:

6. A. The mag. Judge Judged the Validity of the M.A.G. official Act and by doing so has violated The Supreme Court of the U.S. Act of State doctrine and so correcting the mag. Judge's Judgement is left to the one and only Supreme Court of the U.S. according to Art. III of the Const. for the U.S. because in a case of a Nation against a Nation only the Supreme Ct. of the U.S. has Jurisdiction and the Judicial Power per that Article; Congress nor Amend. XI can Trump Art. III, VI, & VII.

7. B. According to Amendment XI to the U.S. Const. No Judicial Power of the U.S. extends to this case. Now that is against Article III to the U.S. Const. which Grants Judicial Power to the Supreme Court of the U.S. in this case. Now that is a Conflict of Constitutional Law. The Grant of Judicial Power in Article III, now becomes ex facta in the XIth Amendment which declares No Judicial Power to suits against the U.S. and is in violation of the U.S. Const. Article I Sec. 9 cl. 3 and 10. and the Courts that enforce these laws are criminally liable. Art. III is 1st in time; thus 1st in right Congress cannot adjudicate.

8. C. M.A.G. Judicial Power does exist in the case and according to the Const. for the U.S. because its Art. VI makes Treaties the Supreme law of the land more pointed to the above mentioned Treaty I am the Consul mentioned in Sec. 20-21 and the Sole arbitrator between the M.A.G. and the U.S. Congress has not invoked Art. III, in creating an Federal district Ct. BUT I HAVE.

9. D. Dealing with Article III constitutional issues in this case now become very unusual to the point of a rare instance in a matter that one court, the Supreme Court of the U.S. has Jurisdiction with. The argument in A-B above is Article III argument left to the Supreme Court of the U.S. to hear. NO Tower or higher Ct. See Appendix B, Page 1, Line 18.

10. E. I point you to the entire Complaint lines 1-25 and its Questions. There the M.A.G. has made Judgement leaving all Courts in want of Jurisdiction. However the Supreme Court of the U.S. can pass Judgement upon the lower district Court of this case pursuant to the All Writs Act. Meaning the F. Ct. mid. District Ct. has dishonored The District Court of the United States of the M.A.G. an independent government and Nation. The Supreme Ct. in two cases: Balzac v. Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298 (1922) and Mookini v. United States, 303 U.S. 261 (1938) made it clear that a district Court of the United States described a court created under Article III. Now see my Complaint and all documents of Record and you will see the case has been in the Court of the M.A.G. the entire time. So the Judicial Power Vested in the Supreme Court of the United States should be used to help a fellow Article III court. I have been compelled to make this court due to the failure of Congress to do so. I declare the circumstances which warrant the Supreme Courts discretionary powers become exceptional, even outstanding. Allow me to share my research on the matter...

11. F. First Put your self in the mind set of The Constitution for the United States of America and its Article III. The question of Jurisdiction must be answered before any Proceedings can go forward. The United States District Court in M.C. is not an Article III Ct. and is Federal and territorial in that these courts or court implements administrative law on territory exclusively under the Jurisdiction of the United States and as a result they are incapable of achieving Justice in law and equity as charged in Article III of the U.S. Const. to the Peoples detriment. Congress has failed to provide Art. III Ct.s in the State and even the several States to all the Peoples detriment. The U.C. J. district Ct. is disguised as an Article III Ct. to subvert any remedy and freedom by subjecting me to its administrative when it is legislative and non-judicial. Now U.S. Congress has created and freedoms by subjecting me to its administrative when it is legislative and non-judicial. Now U.S. Congress has created courts using various Powers under Art. I, Art. III and Art. IV of the U.S. Constitution. However even Art. III courts are limited to their territorial Jurisdiction and have no power over me. In order for a court to have Jurisdiction over me there must be minimum contacts by me with the territory that makes up its geographical Jurisdiction. I am Moroccan American and I do not choose to participate in that abhorred administration. Now federal Courts do not extend their judicial districts beyond Federal territory. Art. III Ct.s are territorial courts that may exercise the judicial power of the United States - Federal territory. Art. I and IV courts have no such power. The U.C. J. Dis. Ct. is a Art. IV court like those established in the 48 other States. Because Congress can make law locally or nationally it must be presumed that law locally or nationally made is territorial in scope rather than national. Foley Bros. Inc. v. Filardo 336 U.S. 281 (1949) unless a contrary intent is shown in the legislation itself. Hawaii stands alone as the only Art. III Ct. created with this intent.

12. In contrast Section 9 (a) of Pub. L. 86-3 only provides for Judges appointed by the President pursuant to Section 133-4 of title 28 U.S.C. and all of title 28 U.S.C. provides for the territorial government of the U.S. and nothing of Art. III can be put back into it without destroying the entire title 28 U.S.C. as positive laws. So there Congress took non-Art. III Judges and put them in an Art. III Ct. and so the Judicial Power as given in Article III can not be used in that Ct. Also to let Amend. XI Trump this suit would be allowing Congress to adjudicate.

13. The F. District Ct.s are found in title 28 U.S.C. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure in Sec. numbered from 91-131. Title 28 U.S.C. was enacted into positive law in 1948. The district courts were found in Ch. 5 just as they are today. The districts themselves had not changed from 1911 when they were described as the "State of North Carolina" territory that existed on July 1, 1910. The territory was for example the "State of North Carolina" which then and now consists of the Federal territory within N.C.

14. AS I delve deeper into my research I find State Courts that were already established when the Constitution was ratified were duty bound to obey the Constitution and the laws enacted pursuant to it. Reference to

the Judiciary Act of 1789 clarified and substantiated that no Art. III district courts had been created in the several states pursuant to that law. Districts were created for territories that by the date of enactment, 9-24-1789 had not yet ratified the Constitution because, of course, they were not states. North Carolina did not yet ratify the Constitution until after enactment of the Judiciary Act of 1789. District Ct.'s created under that act could not have been created under Art. III. The federal trial cts. during the period of the Judiciary Act of 1789 were manned by two United States Supreme Court Justices riding circuit and the district judge for the district. The Judiciary Act of 1879 and every other Judiciary Act since that one are also supportive of my position on these United States district courts.

The evidence is incontrovertible and the failure of Congress to make an Article III court for me and my people - nation - m. a. g. creates a crisis of immense concern. What were I/we to do?!!?

POINT III - Adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court

NOTICE: U.C.F. District Ct. it's Agents, heirs, reps, Consuls, Judges etc... Produce your Delegation of Authority from U.S. Congress Pursuant to Art. III of the Const. for the U.S. within 30 days. Failure to do so acts as evidence your lower state cts and higher F. Appeals Ct. has no Judicial Power, authority or Jurisdiction over me in the case presented by me, the true possessor of the Moorish-Moroccan Empire.

FACT: Respect of the m. a. g.'s Judgment and official Act is due for Justice in law and equity with in the meaning of Art. III Sec. 2 of the Const. for the U.S. Only the Supreme Court of the United States has the Judicial power to command the U.C.F. District Ct. to Honor my Nations Judgment. Moreover writs of mandamus are abolished. However these writs are understood in the rules of the Supreme Ct. of the U.S. The Supreme Court of the U.S. is the only Court that deals with these Constitutional matters that are the Supreme Law of the Land of which all authority of Courts and officers of the Courts under the Supreme Court are derived. The duty for this writ of mandamus lies squarely with the Supreme Court of the United States. Remember Congress failed. The official Act and Judgment of the m. a. g. was sent to the clerk of the U.C.F. District Ct. for the Record Pursuant to Art. IV Sec. 1 of the Const. for the U.S. - Both the Supreme Court of the United States and my District Court of the United States are created pursuant to Art. III of the Const. for the United States so these Courts have the same Jurisdictional make up and these Courts should aid each other before they aid another Court created by Somewhat Jurisdiction. Now the Power of 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651 to grant this writ of Mandamus most certainly is in aid of the Supreme Court of the United States Jurisdiction. see Fed. R. Civ. P. 81(c)(2).

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Court thus established its power to review acts of Congress and to declare invalid those it found to be in conflict with the Constitution. Any Court trying to act as an Article III to the United States Constitution Court that is not the District Court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the United States is invalid. See 1803: marbury v. Madison. Remember this is a BLACK issue. See Appendix B Page 11 line 18.

So the Power to help me is bound up in the Supreme Court of the United States. Effectively the U.S. Supreme Court holds Moorish America - m. a. g. in slavery. Give us our Freedom please.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT - STATEMENT OF FACTS. I, when used with Exhibit denotes Line. A. Warring against the Constitution for the United States. Relief with money is sought from N.C. State and Fed. Courts. The holdings of the Court below are not in line with the United States Constitution and the Supreme Law of the Land per Art. VI of the U.S. Const. nor the oath taken by the mag/Judge. Any Judge who does not comply with his/her oath to the Constitution of the United States, wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the Supreme Law of the Land. This Judge is engaged in acts of treason. See Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958). Thus Defendants have a LEGAL DUTY to enforce m. a. g.'s Judgments in my case.

The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that "no State legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it." See also In re Sawyer, 144 U.S. 200 (1892); U.S. v. Will, 444 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S. Ct. 471, 66 L. Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); Choens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264, 404, 5 L. Ed. 257 (1820). I rebut 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(c)(3) claims in Exhibit 1 with Exhibits 2-6. Printed to Exhibit 2, 8-13, List 20-25.

So even the lower courts are bound to Honor my Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of the United States Constitution FOR the United States is being asked to do what it was created for; That is to enforce the Constitution Namely Art. III of the Constitution for the United States.

B. Importance of Questions Presented

This case presents basic questions of the ability of a mag/Judge and inferior Courts under the Supreme Ct. of the U.S. to interpret the law and equity owed to the m. a. g. by acting in a judicial capacity against the official acts of a Nation - Moorish America, while having no judicial power, and Jurisdiction against the intent of U.S. Congress and its Constitution, when their duty to enforce my Judgments is only ministerial and does not involve exercise of DISCRETION.

The lower courts reasoning that law and equity Justice is not owed to the m. a. g. and nation, declares their authority higher than the Supreme Court of the U.S. and the U.S. Republic Const. And "Judges not only can be sued over their official acts, but could be held liable for injunctive and declaratory relief and attorneys fees." LeZama v. Justice Court, A025829.

And so this suit against the inferior court comes in search of Justice. The inferior court is claiming I can not defend my personal property and Birth Rights in my proper Person Status and Jurisdiction; Against provisions for property loss and injury provisions for compensation. 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (3), 18 Sec. 241-2, 26, Sec. 1332.

Look the mag/Judge has violated a very specific duty to uphold the Constitution for the United States that he/she is plainly obligated to carry out. Thus the Supreme Ct. reactive power is invoked. The Supreme Court of the United States has all the power it needs to correct the errors, and now sees these are substantial showings of the denial of Constitutional rights and that the lower courts assessment of the Constitutional claim is debatable and wrong in factual and procedural ruling.

The m. a. g.'s Petition states a debatable claim of the denial of Constitutional rights. I was born a Moorish American National Citizen. So relief can only come from state and Federal Courts, that hold me. And if Summary Jurisdiction exists in this case then the Supreme Court of the United States has it and the Judicial Power to enforce this writ in aid of its Jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1651, sec. 1251 et seq.

Also if the F.R. of Civ. P. apply to the mag/Judges and the Courts they are in, then they have also violated R. 70 Fed. R. Civ. P. because they are liable for disobedience to my Judgment I know they have. hold.

LOSING STATEMENT AND RELIEF SOUGHT

This Moorish American National Citizen, Alphonse Leonard Phillip Thomas Bey, invited by the inferior Court filed the above mentioned writs Questioning the authority that has been claimed over him and proving that the inferior Courts have no Judicial Power over him according to the clearly established Federal law of case and Article III of the Constitution for the United States mentioned above. This Relief Sought of enforcing my Judgments and demands is and was Sought from the State and Federal cts. and their Exe. and legislative Branch Co-Defendants U.S. et al.

33. Petitioner has exposed the failure of the U.S. Congress dating back to 1789 failing to ordain and establish Art. III Courts in the several States of the U.S. that continues to date subverting justice in law and equity. And also exposed the illegal establishment of the 11th Amendment to the U.S. Const. resulting in illegal/Constitutional deprivation to his right to Suit in law and equity against the U.S.

34. Petitioner has uncovered a fraud removing the veil disguising the fact that the alleged Court and mag/Judge are really not Article III of the U.S. Const. Court or Judge nor are any courts that Congress has made, yet these courts pose to be real Article III courts with Article III Judges and Judicial Power.

35. The M.A. G. is not of the same National Jurisdiction, Customs, or National Peers as the U.S. Therefore the officers of the U.S. Courts cannot sit in judgment of the Free M.A. G. (Acts of State). So the highest court in the U.S. is now authorized to exercise Summary Jurisdiction in conjunction with its Judicial Power that reflects tantamount Powers of the M.A. G. and its Jurisdiction.

36. Laws under the 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Const. are repugnant to the Constitution. Any law that is repugnant to the Constitution shall remain forever 'colorable' and is Null and Void. Marbury V. Madison 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176 (1803).

37. Petitioner now demands a Remand holding the inferior court in contempt to Compel Honor of my Entry of Default, Summary Judgment, Injunction Order, a Absolution, and Writ of Execution/All M.A. G. court Judgments.

38. Your forefathers, high Courts and Congress wrote and established the provisions of law that we must respect and obey. And pursuant to their laws said ancient Judges shall not violate the Supreme Law of the Land, nor sit in judgment on the official acts of State-Nation, and all writs in aid of the Courts jurisdiction are authorized to end all Conspiracy against rights and deprivation of rights under color of law. (See: Cooper V. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958)); (Acts of State doctrine) 28 U.S.C. § 166 (b). Also See: F.R. Title 18 Sec. 241-2, "If two or more Persons conspire..." "Whoever, under color of any law..."

39. Now the AVERMENT OF JURISDICTION AND FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION... of RECORD IS THE M.A. G. JUDGEMENT. see Appendix B. The demands of line 24 and its Amendment should be met. And the M.A. G. has given-Sent the U.C.F.District Ct. all the proper Documents for processing, see Appendix D-E.

40. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55 (c) the court is hereby demanded to Prove the claimant M.A. G. has not established a claim or right to relief by evidence Satisfactory to the Court.

41. The writ at Appendix B is distinguished from other Petitions of the United States Code U.S.C.; Yet it can be enforced within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (a). (All writs Act).

42. The U.C.F. District Ct. has entertained the writ in Appendix B and it was filed for the Public Record 7-15-2019 as the judicial business for the M.A. G. and the U.S., and as we have seen here the problem is the U.C.F. District Ct. has no Art. III Judicial Power to go with the way they administer judicial business. Art. III judicial Power imposes self-restraint on judges that have it; that serves as some protection from judicial abuse. And this Statement of closing 3000 points demonstrate my clear LEGAL RIGHT to the act demanded here in the lower ct. (See pages).

43. The Supreme Court of the United States does not need to get totally involved because I have done all the work and a Command for Honor in the name of Justice in law and equity is the order of today's judicial business. And the objection and its Appendix filed in the district court 12-6-2019 show that the district ct. should have enforced the demands of the petitioner because the courts are criminally liable. Perhaps the criminal is having trouble understanding it's crime or it's administrative duty. Whatever the case, all U.S. Court officers must know Res Judicata. Hassan V. Lavine 415 U.S. 533. There is no discretion to ignore lack of Jurisdiction. Joyce V. U.S. 474 ad 215. The law provides that once state and federal Jurisdiction have been challenged, it must be proven. Main V. Thiboutot 400 S.Ct. 2501 (1980); "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time" and "Jurisdiction once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided."

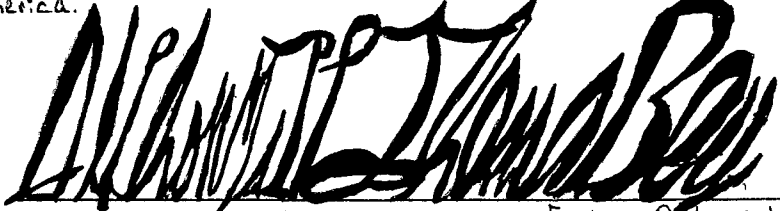
44. Basso Utah Power and Light Co. 495 F.2d 906, 910. Jurisdiction over me and the Moorish Nation is mine.

45. And so the Judgement of the U.C. middle district Federal Ct. is unsustainable. See: M.A. G. V. U.S. All docket entries in the District Court of the United States with the case No. 19CV692, held with the Clerk at 324 W. Market St. Greensboro North Carolina. The Defendants will continue to be a threat to the Constitution for the U.S.A. and the Constitution for Moorish America, our Flag and affirmation. The Supreme Court of the U.S. Now sees I have been denied a Substantial Constitutional Right to be set free as a Citizen in this said Moorish American Nation to have all the Jurisdiction to enforce my Courts Judgments in my true Moorish IDENTITY as Alphonza Leonard Phillip Thomas Bey and according to Art. III Sec. II of the U.S. Constitution. Now the U.S. Supreme Court must decide between the 2 court records cited in this Paragraph. Thus I request the U.S. Supreme Ct. Clerk to Notify the N.C. Middle District Ct. Clerk to certify and transmit the full record of case with No. 19CV692.

46. All Rights Reserved pursuant to U.C.C. 1-308, 1-103, 6 and 1-105. I, Alphonza Leonard Phillip Thomas Bey, do not, under any conditions or circumstances, not by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any Unalienable Rights or any other Rights Secured by the Constitution or Treaty and hereby request that the Officers of this Court fulfill their obligations to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish American) and to carry out their delegated Judicial Duties with good behavior, and in Good Faith. Thank You, I AM: Authorized Representative, Natural Person. Ex Relation: ALPHONZA L.P. THOMAS, In this realm, N. America.

Dated 1-15-2020

Attachments: Appendices A-G


All Rights Reserved from the Creator Father God of the Universe. In Propria Persona. Flesh and Blood / Being
In 2022345 McGirts Bridge Road Laurinburg Nc near 28352-
[Exempt], Non-Domestic, a North American Territory Part of
The Republic of the M.A. G. which is over the Territory of
North America-North West Amerexem-
Africa-
The Present Moorish-Moroccan Empire

National Motto: Know Your higher Self and lower Self.