

22-5632

No. _____

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Albert Coppedge - EL — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

New York state et al — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Albert Coppedge - EL
(Your Name)

110 center Drive
(Address)

Riverhead, New York 11901
(City, State, Zip Code)

1/A
(Phone Number)

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1) Respectfully, what Branch of Law Authorized, the States to Apply abolished SLave labels (Negro, Black, and colored) to any human, of African descent, after 1865?

2) How can one be a "Legitimate" 14th Amendment, natural/Artificial person with out an anchor, to a provable birth certificate of the Adoption parent?

3) How can the courts proceed on status (Black identity) when Slavery Nor involuntary servitude, has no jurisdiction in the united states, but These incidents, and badges of Slavery still exist on Legal documents?

LIST OF PARTIES

☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

☒ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

- 1) Plaintiff: is ALbert Coppedge - EL, victim of this Extra legem conspiracy, and action of the defendant(s).
- 2) Defendant: New York state, Governor Cuomo (Cuomo), and The department of social services (NYS). The corporation(s) (Artificial person) is the The alleged unnamed person(s) Et al, in Appendix A. Distinct From Article IV § 2. U.S. Const. But Through its representatives per sect 66 of the General Construction Law of New York state.

RELATED CASES

The U.S. is a corporation (Aggregate), Person(s)

Amistad 40 U.S. 518 P. 2, 7

2015 WL 1138246:

3:14-cv-52 metaphyzic - Electromagnetic - EL P 2A

2:11-cv-00455-JS

2:21-cv-07220-JS-ARL

Scott v. Sanford 60 U.S. 393.

Paul v. Virginia 75 U.S. 168

Covington Drawbridge Company 61 U.S. 227.

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of Notice of Claim of Albert Coppedge - EL

(Pursuant to Section 53 of the General Municipal
Law) NYS Department of State Division of
Corporations Notice of Claims.

Appendix F: Averment of Jurisdiction / our
Authority / The Divine Constitution of Moorish
America / Petitioners Letter From Respondent.

1 Other

Berry, *supra* n. 2, at 14 (quoting Frederick Douglass, The
Constitution and Slavery, N. Star, Mar. 16, 1849). See 2001 WL
2001 WL 902130 (U.S.) (Appellate Brief).

Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 . . . 2A, 3 2B

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28 U.S.C.A. sect 1251 et seq . . . 10

28 U.S.C.A. sect 1333 . . . 12

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section 53 of the general municipal Law (NYS) . . 11B

66 of the general construction Law of New York
state . . . 11B

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Rule 10b-5 of SEC . . . 5

Exhibit 1 North Carolina bureau of vital statistics
of cules coppedge No results

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix B to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☒ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☒ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix 1/A to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 07/13/02.

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: N/A, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix D.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including Sample petition (date) on 04/1/02 (date) in Application No. X A X. Herein the petition Letter of Respondent is Enclosed in Appendix F.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).
28 U.S.C. § 1254(3)

☐ For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was N/A.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix N/A.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: N/A, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix N/A.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including N/A (date) on N/A (date) in Application No. AAA N/A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

Constitutional And Statutory PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Fifth Amendment	P. 6, 4
Sixth Amendment	P. 3, 6
Eleventh Amendment	P. 9, 11.
Thirteenth Amendment	P. 1c, P. 3, 2A, 2B, 4, 10
Fourteenth Amendment	P. 3B, 4, 4B, 5, 5B, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11C, 12C
Fifteenth Amendment	P. 4B, 5B

The Fourteenth Amendment's Genderless "All persons born, as a Corporation is impossible without the parent, having an Legitimate, and provable, certificate of Live birth, to incorporate the son, AS an asset, of the trust. The state is the disclosed principal Beneficiary of the trust, in the constructive trust sent to the Department of commerce, then to the International monetary Fund in Europe, as collateral for the Fourteenth Amendment's section 4, public debt. The state's are in the union, and does not exempt a debt owed by a municipal, state, or national government.

There is no naturalization by ceremony nor application, and sect 12 of The original 13th Amendment, of the united states constitution, with 20 sections Ratified: November 18, 1865 by 3/4 of the several States. crime is based on intentions and acts, The uniformed Rule of naturalization (Art 1, sect 8 of the u.s. const) is violated, Because the Birth certificate is phony, which has no foundation in conjunction to petitioner. There is no true balance without Naturalization, to subject the uniform Law of bankruptcy pursuant Art 1, sect 8 CL4. u.s. const. and The un veto-ed House joint Resolution 192, 73d congress (73-10). The 14th Amendment 2, sect: Nor shall any state deprive any "person" of Life, liberty, or property, without "due process" of Law, and the 13th Amendment place's SLavery (The whole institution, incidents, and badge's Negro, black, colored) And involuntary servitude, out of the jurisdiction of the states (union).

Statement of The case

"Slave Appellations Extra Legem"

Within this concise statement I, Albert Coppedge-EL, will be attempting to unequivocally summarize Law, and legal Facts relating to said Case. 42 U.S.C. § 1983, as explained in memorandum and order 21-cv-4718 (JS) (ABL), Background P.2 see Appendix A, in which states: First claim is against Governor Andrew Cuomo (Now Kathy Hochul, Governor of the Fund, by Supervising the blocked credit of Federal Grant, Through the Public Corporation Pursuant Section 66 of the General Construction Law of the State of New York,) of New York State. By which the Certificate of Live birth Proves unlawful (Slavery, Nor involuntary servitude, concerning incidents and Badges of the institution of Slavery, e.g. Negro, Black, and colored are Extra legem, and have No Jurisdiction according to the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution) and Assumable Jurisdiction, under Seal of New York State, this document forges "Denaturalization" (in which I never stated "Denaturalization"), (a Federal crime, according to Federal Rule title 18 U.S.C. § 241-242), Pursuant the 13th Amendment which abolished Slavery, and it's names (Negro, black, colored).

Plaintiff is moorish American (in fact, And by the Pick a name, or country of The continent' African American, in which Neither has a continental government At Large, or has ever given continental citizenship status), non 14th Amendment Person (Genderless, sundry, and Equivocal Commercial Property / Artificial Person, proven Herein) Date 4/17/74. see 18 u.s.c §1001 (Fraudulent conveyance of Language).

It was stated by (JS) of the district court That 42 u.s.c. §1983, has a 3.5 year statute of Limitation, Albeit there is no statute of Limitation on Fraud.

The 13th Amendment of the u.s. constitution, says in part: Neither slavery (A situation In which one person (corporation) has absolute Power over the Live, Fortune, and liberty of Another, ex post Facto to Article 4, sect 2 Etc) nor involuntary servitude (not resulting From a free and unrestrained choice, Not subject to control by will) shall exist within the united states, or "any place" subject to their jurisdiction.

There is no precedent or pulchritude by equity of the statute, because there is no black statute.

There is no Jurisdiction to apply Negro, Black, and colored Slave Appellations, Because the phrase "black person"; colored man/woman, has no technical or legal significance, that the courts are judicially Bound to know. see *Pauska v. Daus*, 31 Tex 74. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S 537 at 557 (1896).

The appellations are Arbitrary, and are Extra-legal/Extra Legem, and ironically Abolished with the whole institution, Abrogated 1865 Pursuant the 13th Amendment.

The above appellations are suspect classifications, and black is not a race, Nor color (but according to science means Death). In *Bloss v. Holman* (Justice not man) stated an "Enslaved person" has No Standing before the Law. phrases as black ethnic, in which there is no Nation, or people that ever existed or known to the human Family, before 1625 when the English term was first used. The 13th Amendment gives the means, Rights to Autonomy, as proclaimed.

In contrast as a Point, civil action 3:14 CV 52.
metaphyzic - Electromagnetic - EL (2015 WL 1138246). B
Analysis 2, moorish American is an organization, not to
be confused with the Lawful moorish American nation.
see Declaration - Proclamation of the moorish American
Nation our status and Jurisdiction, Appendix C.
The above Petitioner sought to use being a moor, to
try and exempt himself from a crime, with out
Acknowledgement of The Moroccan - American Treaty of
Peace and Friendship (28 June 1786). Article .21.
Holds the moor to stand trial for the killing or wounding
(injury or hurt of Law, within it's sundry meaning). The 13th
Amendment is private, and self-Activating, guaranteed
Autonomy. the above Petitioner in 3:14 CV 52 claimed,
Cherokee indian ancestry, Albeit these people are
under the bureau of indian Affairs. black a "slave"
Appellation Abalished, and is Extra legem. As states on P.
(A B C)
1., the 13th amendment puts SLAVERY (all it's incidents) and
Involuntary servitude (Not resulting From a Free will/a
charge or burden on an others estate, For anothers
Benefit or Government interest) out side of the
Jurisdiction of the states. The 13th Amendment of
The u.s. constitution is color-blind, and gives the
People (Jew, African, italian etc) a right to be free
With inalienable rights, this is supreme legislation
And the supreme Law of the Land, not statutory.

Black is not a nationality nor color technically,
There is no country named black (Africans are not
Philippines, nor do we derive a name from a
River in E Colombia & N Brazil, or Niger, w Africa,
No more than the Ancient Land of "Kemet", now
called Egypt, has nothing to do with the ethnic of
The people), "Ethnos". According to Scott v. Sanford
60 U.S. 393 - at 475 Scott proclaimed being a
Negro (Property), unhappy (Evil), separated from the
so-called whites, by indelible marks, at 410.
He Scott never proved "status and jurisdiction", as
The "Bozal muslims", of the Amistad 40 U.S. 518
Westlaw at 533 Fifteen years earlier.

Congress pass the Fugitive slave act of 1793, which authorized
A slaveholder or his agent or attorney (as today by accepting an
Agent which puts one under court jurisdiction) to seize the
Fugitive" and seek a certificate for removal from a judge or
magistrate (There is no proof of the Adoptive parent Birth
By certificate). In which who can claim I (the petitioner)?

as Slave catchers roamed the states to reclaim
Runaways (slaves) but also to kidnap Free men, or
misnamed black, to sell into bondage ect. see

The Kidnapping of John Davis and the Adoption of the
Fugitive slave Law of 1793, and 13th Amendment
In conjunction with State Parole and community
Supervision.

The black codes enacted shortly after the civil war in the bible belt (ex-confederate states) 1774, 1779, 1787 (corporate united states), 3/5 clause of Article 1, section 2, along with the Negro act of 1790 - 1793's Fugitive Slave act (still in effect under the commissioner of state parole) was outlawed, except for the latter. There-fore, the people in the U.S. that hold the badges, and incidents of slavery, are unconscious and lawless by intent, and habitually criminal by their corporation (United States Government) and never taught the 2/5, that would make them a 5/5, "whole person". The 3/5, is under a ban of restriction because it is considered, to be in violation of international law or custom (Art 1, sec 9). The 13th Amendment mandates Ayant Cause.

This is a criminal prosecution on behalf of the Government, not because the suspects (Negro, black, and colored), has committed any crime, or trying to get out of trouble, but because it serves a Government interest or some "black op's" to maintain the status quo, in "slave names", see Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 96 S.Ct. 893 (1973).

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right... to be confronted with the witness (Government) against him....
U.S. (Supreme Law) Const. Amend. VI.

The 14th Amendment is the act of changing from one form to another; the process of being changed, common stock; to capital stock. called June 16th "Conversion". The 4th section still makes human beings, monetary-value by, and in this economy, upon the Amendments subjugation by the courts, and zip code 4 digit exstention, called a market. The colonists cultivated to treat humans beings, and expropriated lands as new forms of Property, see 131 Yale L.J. 1062 at 1110 B. at 1117: Further, land and enslaved labor were interdependent commodities: each asset became useless without the other. The attempt to keep plantations (states) whole, led to experiments in changing the legal categorization of enslaved people: chattel (cattle), sheep, and horses (mulatto means mule), and as protected real estate (collateral toward the national debt). without the Free National Descent Name of our (Africans) Forefathers (moors), and our own true "nationality", by divine and natural law, we are still slaves (14th Amendment 4th section), and subject to the Jurisdiction thereof, (Property now owned by the U.S. Government ... its courts and Law, Inmates are state Property). All in a civilly Dead corporation (dissolved or bankrupt). Assumable ownership.

Strict scrutiny is a searching examination, and The Government bears the burden to prove, that Reasons for any (Racial) Classification (are) clearly Identified, and unquestionably legitimate. Distinctions between citizens solely because of their Ancestry are by their nature "odious" to a "Free people," *Rice v. Cayetano*, 528 U.S. 495, 517, 120 S.Ct. 1014, 145 L.Ed. 2d 1007 (2000). 133 S.Ct. 2411 *Fisher v. University of Texas* at 2417, the court of Appeals denied Petitioner's request for rehearing "en banc" see 644 F.3d 301, 303 (C.A.5 2011) (Per curiam). Petitioner sought a writ of certiorari. The writ was granted. 565 U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 1536, 182 L.Ed. 2d 160 (2012). Herein is an attempt at constructive artistic realism. West Headnote 13 constitutional Law: mere recitation of benign or legitimate purpose for racial Classification is entitled to little or no weight under equal protection analysis. U.S.C.A. Const. Amendment 14. (black People, colored Person, Negro Race), are Extra legem (out of the Protection of the Law) Pursuant *Pouska v. Daus*, 31 Tex 74, and the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution, We are what our Forefathers were, and not what A Corporation, that Issues a Franchise (something that Does not belong to them, Like voting rights) says we Are.

Since the United States Constitution has never been changed (Article 4, sect 2), there is no need for the application of the 14th and 15th Amendments, for the salvation of our people [S] and citizens. The above including Article 1, 2d section, excluding 3/5 of all persons not to be "Taxed". Stating no Alteration, in conjunction to Scott v. Sanford pursuant to the 14th Amendment. But since a slave (Black) without his/her "nationality," cannot be a citizen, (as well as a Justice who relinquishes that status, upon public oath of office, now a Foreign Agent); it stands without constitutional law, and within, for the so-called Negro to be owned by the states of the United States (Union), fettering of Property.

It appears that the Government interest of suspect classifications (Negro, black, and colored) is order over Land and Property.

Albeit The Government Agents will never argue this in a public court, and cower, even to hear it. See Court of Appeals mandate Appendix B. The word Person, as used in the 14th Amendment is a masterful work of deception and has fooled millions of the best Legal minds.

memorandum & order 21-CV-4718 (JS) (ARL)
United States District Court Eastern District of
New York. Background submitted on the court's
Form complaint for civil rights action pursuant
to section 1983, it is incomprehensible and non-
sensical. Albeit do to the brevity, of space on
The ~~complaint~~ complaints see Appendix A: second
claim/complaint is against the department of
social services, for allowing mr. celus coppedge
via the Suffolk county Family courts (Probate) to
adopt I, the plaintiff Albert R. Gordon - FL
Ex rel, without having any proof of birth, or
consanguinity. c. 4/17/84. (Still the state has
not produced the original birth certificate, proving
A Naturalized by Application or ceremony, 14th
Amendment "Person" required by the U.S. constitution,
Article 1, section 8 cl 3: To establish a uniform
Rule of naturalization). see rule 10b-5 of SEC.
Negro, black and colored in conjunction with the above
Nul tiel corporation/record, are Ex post Facto, and
on a Birth Certificate (Albert coppedge, de Facto)
which anchors to a parent, in which the
Government has not stood up to the challenge
to produce. In which the N.C. Bureau of Vital
Statistics shows "No results". Exhibit A.

As previously stated the Negro, black, and colored, whose names were outlawed in article - 1 of the 13th Amendment, under Assumable Jurisdiction appearing as "Persons" (Commercial) Property, and owned by Congress in the ratification of the 1868 14th Amendment, Further evidence of denationalization of West African Nationals, the making of the Negro, black, and colored, can be found upon their certificates of Live Birth. All state certified Births, bearing the "Slave Names" of "Negro, black, colored and African American, or their Vital Statistic Numerical - Alphabet codes, are Documented strawmen in a Perpetual Life of Chattel. This way, as property NBC can annually Generate a trillion dollars and yet not "own" Anything the citizens are bound to respect.

Legally, Property cannot have rights. Since 1870, feigned voting rights of the negro have been granted, and expired 5 times (including July 2006 disinclined granting by the merciful Bush Administration via NAACP).

Diety nor moorish People named themselves black, Anglo-Americans did. I give them back their names, by Prognosis of Stockholm Syndrom, and illusion only.

The District nor the u.s. court of Appeals
Never subpoena this document (Adoptive Parents
certificate of Live birth), nor gave I, the petitioner
A chance to Amend. IF this document is not
Found (Birth certificate of parent) [REDACTED]

The Supremacy Clause is violated, and Federal
Rule title 18 U.S.C. § 241-242, as well as on
The disclosed principal (President Joe Biden).
The above is a disregarding of due process 5,
14th Amendment U.S. Const.

The state seals are stamped upon every birth
certificate, These documents have been Authorized
By the United States Congress, through its signature,
Signed as the Last article, on each of the
Reconstruction Amendments, particularly the 14th
Amendment. According to Federal rule title 18 section
241-242: No one has the right, (especially under
caddes, and courts, etc) To Denationalize, deprive
Any right, privileges or Immunities by reason
of color (An apparent, but legally insufficient ect)
or race (moorish American muslim). In U.S.
Criminal Law, this genocidal act is classified
"As Denationalization", a crime among the families
of nations. Never before in the history of Slavery
Has the national identity of victims been so
Eradicated by the Legal criminals (Tyrants).

The point to be observed here is, Prior to Enslavement by the states in America, the moorish were of nations, without a doubt, because only a nation, can have a nationality, not an organization! They had to have Free national names (as I am malian moor, by blood, of Mary Ann Gordon-EL), see Amestad mutiny 1841, 40 U.S. 518. on status and Jurisdiction. Appendix C, Declaration Proclamation. After the Sultan of Morocco Financed the 13 colonies to win their revolutionary war to become The united states, he signed the first treaty (still in effect), was written to protect the moorish nationals enslaved, here in the U.S. E.g. The Sundry Freemoores act (where my blood is found in South Carolina indigenously, and by way of Wales) of 1790. see Art VI C13 of the U.S. constitution. see ancestry.com (Mary Ann Gordon).

64 Yale L.J. 1164, Yale Law Journal July, 1954 The Expatriation act. at 65: The concept of Voluntary Expatriation utilized by the court in Mackenzie was totally different from the right to renounce citizenship proclaimed in 1868. This act of naturalization was performed under duress -- where there is, in effect, no act -- no "legal" responsibility for the act is incurred. See Prosser, Torts § 29 (1941).

I, or any meanish American, "not speaking for so-called black people, that wish not to be spoken for." Has never chase or self-proclaimed Naturalization by application or ceremony. Thus the 14th amendment "Person" (corporation/commercial property subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the united states and of the states wherein they reside,) is nugatory, because the birth certificate of Petitioner Has no anchor, The burden of Proof is on the The court. The united states Law, is that a person with acquired nationality after birth, to become entitled to the rights and privileges of it's u.s. citizenship 8 u.s.;c.A. §§ 1401 et seq. The Louisiana purchase by treaty (washitaw), misnomered "Free colored" inhabitants, see Scott v. Sanford 60 u.s. 393. at 587 4th paragraph, by free will, and not forced. "Proclaim", brings to Light, the process of "proclaiming" a thing is an issue rooted strongly in government; the assertion of one's right to bring into existence, for cause of action, to demand that which is one's own, "And it is not black". Intentional miseducation is draconian. Since 1865, the use of slave labels has been unconstitutional. Negro, black and colored are earnest, But meaningless, identities "Proclaimed".

Sovereign immunity non constitutional.

memorandum & order 21-cv-4718(JS)(ARL)

P. 7 Appendix A States: First, to the extent Plaintiff asserts any claims against the state of New York, "(i)t is well established that New York state has not waived its sovereign immunity from section 1983 claims." Harrison v. New York, 95 F. Supp. 3d 293, 314 (E.D.N.Y. 2015) etc. As a general matter, states enjoy sovereign immunity from suit in Federal court, even if the claim arises under Federal law.

(Citing U.S. Const. amend. XI), Debunked. The June 28, 1975 Supreme Court ruling of Fitzpatrick v. Bitzer 96 S.Ct. 2666. West Headnote 1, Constitutional Law ^{key} Governmental Immunity in General, Federal Courts ^{key} Abrogation by Congress, The Eleventh Amendment, and the principle of state sovereignty which it embodies are necessarily limited by the enforcement provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. U.S.C.A. Const. - Amendments.

11, 14, § 5. See p. 5 of this statement, and Appendix A P. 2. West Headnote 2, of 96 S.Ct. 2666: Congress may, in determining what is "appropriate legislation" (Supreme legislation) for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the 14th Amendment,

Provide For Private suits against state or state officials. (N.Y.S. is a corporation, and is a "Person," named in 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983) which are constitutionally impermissible in other context. U.S.C.A. Const. Amendments 13, 14, §§ 2, 5. In brief, the "blacks" are wards of the States, the states are united and empowered by congressional legislation, and congress must answer to the united states constitution, which is over seen by the U.S. Supreme court, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1251 et seq.

Under the U.S. Supreme court rulings, Hagan v. Lavine, Jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court, or entertain and decide any "Claim" of conflict between federal, and state Laws. This ruling also states, as example, that That the conflict question is itself a constitutional matter, within the meaning of

1343(3), Proper Jurisdiction. The claim of The 13th Amendment to abolish all entities of slavery (Slave names, slave masters, slaves, eg. Negro, Black, colored) now becomes ex post facto in The 14th Amendment, which then declares the same Negro; black, and colored 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 very Powerful Judgment of *Fitzpatrick v. Bitzer* (opinion) 96 S.Ct. 2666, at 457 and 2672 En banc, All concurring: Connecticut (one state of the union as N.Y.) may not invoke the eleventh Amendment, since that Amendment bars only Federal-courts suits against states by citizens of "other states" (I was Born in the state of New York). Rather, the question is whether Connecticut may avail itself of the "nonconstitutional" but ancient doctrine of sovereign immunity as a bar to a claim for Damages under title VII (civil rights act). In my view Connecticut (or any state) may not assert sovereign immunity for the reason I expressed in dissent in *Employees v. Missouri Public Health department*, 411 U.S. 279, 298, 93 S.Ct. 1614, 1624, 36 L. Ed. 2d 251 (1973): the states surrendered that immunity, in Hamilton's (Alexander) words, "in the plan of the convention" that formed the union, at least insofar as the states granted Congress specifically enumerated powers. *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 687, 98 S.Ct. 1347, 1367, 39 L. Ed. 2d 662 (1974).

The people (state, Person Artificial / corporation / Incorporated Per 134 U.S. 594. S.C.B. 1795, Penhallow v. Doan's Administrators (3 U.S. 54; 1 L. Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54). The department of Social Service's is the person that acted under the color of state law, and violated the privileges and immunities secured by the 14th Amendment (due process, How could this Agency conduct business, with the Adoption Parent, without a Birth Certificate, which is a prerequisite, to activate a Blocked Grant? municipal bond (1858) a "security" issued by a non-Federal Government or Governmental unit, such as a state bond to finance local improvements (De Facto state courts), the interest received from a municipal bond may be exempt from Federal, state, and local taxes (The 14th Amendment sect 4, shuts this claim down). I am the sole beneficiary (The escrow is automatically closed, because the public corporation, Per sect 53 of the General municipal Law, and The above corporation as defined in section 66 of the General construction Law of The state of New York. The Secretary of State is the agent of the Coppedge, Albert Fraudulent corporation Nul tiel en Fact.

I am the source of the pension, but
Elain-ed, and sequestered from redress of
Grievance, egregious on the part of
New York state et al (Person(s) duly named).

The Person(s) named in 42 U.S.C. § 1983, are
in a proper manner, in accordance with legal
Requirements, and technical-meaning exception.,
14th amendment "Person" section 1.

The bible's Book of wisdom chapter 1:9 says:
For the devices of the wicked man shall be
scrutinized, and the sound of his "words"
shall reach the Lord, for the chastisement
of his transgression. 1:11 For a stealthy
utterance does not go unpunished, and a
Lying mouth slays the soul (where it's
Actions are Thinking, willing, Reasoning, and
understanding). I the petitioner can write
Volumes, on said matter, but will stay
in the limited scope, to not over-whelm
The Justice en banc.

The son of the widow has
Spoken, from the exhumed people placed,
in the shallow grave of Laws, intended
to keep them dead (Black). A free moor
(non mason, or muslim son).

See. House Joint Resolution 192, 73d congress
In session June 5, 1933. See emergency banking
Act, March 9, 1933, 48 Stat. 1 public Law 89-719, 73-10.
The federal-question jurisdiction 28 USC A§1333.
Appeal dismissed on Forma pauperis basis, see
Appendix D. Small claims is not a \$10,000,000 issue (but revenue)
The United States does not recognize a unilateral
sovereignty, only "Persons" which are corporations
Translating into "commercial Property." see The well
Hidden United States Supreme Court case of 1795: "In
as much as every Government is an "Artificial Person,"
An abstraction, and a creature of the mind only etc.
S.C.B. 1795, Penhallaw v. Doane's Administrators (3
U.S. 54; 1 L. Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54); Hale v.
Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905). See Paul v.
Virginia A corporation aggregate is not considered as
A citizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen
(Article 4, section 2 of U.S. Const), except for the purpose
of giving jurisdiction (14th Amendment section 1) for
which a corporation may be considered a
citizen (Feigned citizen, Fork tanged) of, and
By which it is incorporated, "1868".

see 2001 WL 902130 (U.S.) (Appellate Brief),
Berry, *supra* n.2, at 14 (quoting Frederick Douglass, *The Constitution and Slavery*, N. Star, Mar, 16, 1849).
stated, the United States Constitution "was made in
view of the existence of slavery, and in a manner
well calculated to aid and strengthen that heaven-
Daring crime"; "It's an contradiction on the
United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
Named after Thurgood Marshall, at 40 Foley
"Square" in the city of New York, said: "The
U.S. Constitution, was written by rich white
men, for rich white men" (original Art-1, sect-2,
Clause (or Paragraph-3). The "most Honorable"
Chief Justice Marshall, was a 33° (degree) Jon Cawon,
"Moorish" muslim Shriner (in Fez). But
The appeal was dismissed because it "Lacks
An arguable basis either in Law (Not making a
complaint) or in Fact (it was no way to rebut the
Facts, so the buffer was to rubber stamp by
Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).
The Procedure was a Article III, Prerequisite,
Albert Being black (a slave name) is not a
District or Superior court issue, and Lacks
Jurisdiction; except the U.S. Supreme Court.
\$ 90,000,000 is not a Small Claims-issue
Either, the U.S. court of international trade has
Been put on notice, see Appendix D.

The Multi Person/Corporation of the Fourteenth Amendment is a fraudulent contract, and does not invoke equity jurisdiction in a common-law judicial system, technically the "Child, I, adopted, received a Birth certificate, issued by the state of New York, falling on the attorney General, who I am Foreign to, using the blocked credit, to purchase the mutual Funds, in turn uses those Funds to purchase municipal Bonds, The Funds Finance all products that bills arise from in the municipal construction contracts, and related Federal products, and projects. The child, "I," forms a constructive trust in which the parent becomes the Trustee, the child, "I," an asset of the trust, and the state becomes the disclosed principal (liable) Beneficiary of the trust. All without a parents Birth certificate? Corporate crime!

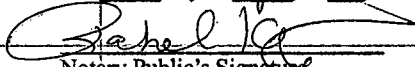
contracts between the United States and Sovereign (Free and inalienable) are international contracts because The United States is a Foreign corporation, and The Compact Clause mandates, Congress Now To take action. Americans should keep our Business American, The World Court, and the Religious community, by Ashwander rules, can be kept at bay.

see 61 U.S. 227 the Covington Draw
 Bridge company says:
 Could a Negro or set of Negroes, though
 Incorporated (which they undeniably maybe,) sue
 in the Federal Court's? and yet, if it is the
 corporation they could. Appendix D will show
 A notarized Claim, to the International court
 of trade (United States court of international
 Trade). Black is not a district or
 superior court issue, and any End of statement
 court would lack jurisdiction, of case.
 Except the United States
 Supreme court which
 oversee the constitution, in which
 congress must answer to.

Albert C. Copeny
 El.

8/30/022

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me
 this 5 day of Sept. 2022


 Notary Public's Signature

willingly serving ²⁷
 and not human be-
 ings. Ephesians 6:7.

RACHEL KING
 Notary Public - State of New York
 No. 01K16401639
 Qualified in Suffolk County
 My Commission Expires Dec. 16, 2023

The Law is
 made for Lawbreakers
 slave traders and
 Liars etc.
 1 Timothy 1:8-10

some, by rejecting
 conscience, have made a
 shipwreck of their
 Faith. 1 Timothy 2:19.
 The challenging path is
 to free a slave boy
 Qur'an 90:12-13.

Conclusion/Reason For Granting Petition.

The United States Supreme Court

The Petitioner: Albert Coppedge - E.L.

V. New York State et.al

8/18/022

Re: Reason For Granting the Petition.

Herein are constitutional - Fact doctrine, matters that the District, and Appellate courts overlooked, all without mercy, and wisdom To see the Petitioners, untrained attempt in knowing much about Prerequisite Factors.

Thus by being a novice, Petitioner was never Given the opportunity to Amend, or Redress This legitimate grievance.

I (the Petitioner) Pray, that the most Honorable Supreme Court, Invested with Law, which Governs all events, decides to hear This reason, under the providence, of the All-Seeing; All-hearing; and All-knowing Source, who exist outside the Finite Duration of time.

Truely black, Negroes, and colored have no basis in Law, or Fact, and Is not a District or Superior Court Issue, Lacking Jurisdiction Subject matter, Save Congress that must answer the Supreme Law of the Land.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert C. Lippedge, Jr.

Date: 09/17/022