

22-6275

ORIGINAL

No. _____

FILED

DEC 02 2022

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Dalton Alonzo Dixon — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of North Carolina — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Dalton Alonzo Dixon
(Your Name)

355 Old Glenwood Road
(Address)

Marion, North Carolina, 28752
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 1.) Isn't CONSENT necessary, when participating in any governmental program?
- 2.) If so, without CONSENT, isn't the statutory presumption(s), assumption(s), or force labor a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution (Slavery and Involuntary Servitude)?
- 3.) Isn't a United States CONSTITUTIONAL "citizen of the United States" per the Fourteenth Amendment mutually exclusive and NOT equivalent to that of a Statutory "Citizen of the United States" per 8 U.S.C. § 1401?
- 4.) Don't I have a right of Expatriation from any destructive unwanted governmental program(s), outside of the government's jurisdiction, and physically domiciled inside a state of the Union?
- 5.) If so, why has the United States District and Appellate Courts, under Article 1, and/or Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution refused to acknowledge my declaration to cease from further actions and release me from any Commercial implied in fact Contract(s), agreements, and governmental programs?

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(Continue) Question(s) Presented

- 6.) Isn't a implied consent to an implied contract, in which I declare a Non-Consent, a violation of the English Common Law (knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally making a binding contract)?
- 7.) If so, isn't the Federal Common Law, and the Uniform Commercial Code (Contracts and/or Agreements) in the District of Columbia and Territories, offered to a Non-participate, and private individual person, domiciled in a state of the Union, declaring his/her Non-Consent, a violation of the English Common Law?
- 8.) Isn't a Monopoly by the United States Government(s) under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution, prohibited by Section 2. of the Sherman Act?
- 9.) If so, isn't enforcing 31 USC § 5118 in the States of the Union a violation of the United States Constitution, pursuant to, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 (No state shall...; make any thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts...)?

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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 A,B,C 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 D,E 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 _____ 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 November 23, 2022, and October 17, 2022.

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case. (November 23, 2022)

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: October 17, 2022, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix C.

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

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

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

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

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

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The following are Statutory provisions that are Contrary in nature to the Constitutional provisions, for a private individual domiciled in a State of the Union. In Violation of Article 6, Section 2. of the United States Constitution. (...any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding):

1.) In the United States Constitution, pursuant to, Article 3, Section 1, and Section 2. (Judicial Power); in the States of the Union, are Contrary in nature to, the United States Constitution, pursuant to, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17., and Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2. (Judicial Function), in the District of Columbia, Territories, or Property.

2.) In the United States Constitution, pursuant to, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1. (No state shall ...; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts..), in the States of the Union, are Contrary in nature to, 31 U.S.C.A. § 5118, in the District of Columbia and/or Territories.

3.) In the United States Constitution, pursuant to, the Fourteenth Amendment (a Constitutional "Citizen of the United States"), domiciled in the States of the Union

(Continue) Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

is Contrary in nature to, the exclusive legislation of 8 U.S.C.A. § 1401 (a Statutory "citizen of the United States"), in accordance with, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17. of the United States Constitution, under a Commercial implied Contract, Consent, and/or agreement.

4.) In the United States Constitution, pursuant to, the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4. (Insurrection and rebellion), are Contrary in nature to, 50 U.S.C. § 212-213 (Insurrection and rebellion). Due to the fact, you cannot bring Maritime Law in Land. 18 U.S.C. § 7 - A citizen of the United States is a vessel by legal definition (a Statutory "citizen of the United States"). This is where the Extra Territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

5.) In the United States Constitution, pursuant to, Article 3, Section 2. (The judicial Power shall extend to all Case, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution...; to all Case

(Continue) Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction...), are Contrary in nature to, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1333 (exclusive jurisdiction of admiralty and maritime), and 18 U.S.C. § 7. Which are Colorable jurisdictions under the Federal Common Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code.

- The War Power Act; Under Maritime Law, where the Emergency Bank Act was passed by Franklin Roosevelt March 9, 1933, also known as War Powers Act, and Section 2 amended the Trading With the Enemy Act, originally passed October 06, 1917 to include domestic transactions and made citizens of the United States Enemies. Section 5(b) in the original Act excluded domestic transactions and citizens of the United States.

- On August 25, 1983, the Federal Register designated all of the military districts by zip code, which identifies the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) District.

(Continue) Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

- CATRONA 297 Fed. Supp. p. 827 1924

District Court Decision. In Admiralty, they fictionalize the vessel; they make the vessel a juristic person (a Statutory "citizen of the United States"). Public Vessels Act, 1925 they fictionalized the vessels. In 1920 they passed the suits in Admiralty Act, where the United State waived judicial and sovereign immunity and they consented to be sued.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Now here come, Dalton Alonzo Dixon (Natural Born Private Person), United States of America National and/or Constitutional Citizen of the Republic Constitution per the Fourteenth Amendment, under the jurisdiction of Article 3, Section 1, and Section 2 of the United States Constitution. (Judicial Power), domiciled in the States of the Union. And under the reservation of rights, pursuant to, the Uniform Commercial Code 1-308, pursuant to, 1-103. (With the reservation of rights, U.C.C. 1-308, pursuant to, U.C.C. 1-103, the statute(s) being enforced as a commercial obligation of a commercial agreement, must now be construed in harmony with the Old Common Law of America, in which I retain my former status in the Republic and fully enjoy my unalienable rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic). In regards to these matters concerning DALTON ALONZO DIXON (Juristic Person, Public Vessel, and/or Corporate Entity), United States Statutory Citizen per 8 U.S.C. § 1401, (Commercial implied contract),

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(See Attachment, Pages 2, 3 of 3)

(Continue) Statement of the Case

Under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution.

Fraudulently the United States Federal and State Governments connected the Natural Person to the Juristic Person through a Commercial implied in fact contract and/or agreement, by the use of the Birth Certificate and the Social Security Administration Program, on the date of my birth, without my knowledge or consent. Subjecting me to a ~~Foreign~~ (colorable) jurisdiction, I know not of.

In which I the Natural Person set forth my declaration of Non-Participate, and Non-Consent, in which I seek Expatriation from all governmental programs. Setting forth a Discharge and Full Settlement and Closure of all Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Process (C.U.S.I.P.) and Automated Tracking Identification System (A.U.T.O.T.R.I.S.) accounts associated with the Name and Numbers: DALTON ALONZO DIXON, XXXXX5298, XXXXX5298. Located at the Depository Trust Corporation, 55 Water Street, New York, New York, 10041. Which are

(Continue) Statement of the Case

"Demand Deposit" accounts insured by the Federal Depositary Insurance Act (FDIA), which insures the Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under Title 12 of the United States Code.

(Continue) Reasons for Granting
The Petition

nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers, in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

[Declaration of Independence of 1776]

(Continue) Reasons for Granting
The PetitionConclusion

People born within and domiciled within states of the Union, are non-resident, non-persons under federal law rather than "citizens". They are "citizens" within the meaning of the United States Constitution, but not within the meaning of federal statutory law.

In which No lawful Debts is owed to the government under the provisions of the United States Constitution. And all of the presumed Debts shall be Discharged under the Granting of this Petition.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Dalton Alonzo Dixon

Date: December 01, 2022

"Without Prejudice, pursuant to, (U.C.C.)
Uniform Commercial Code 1-308 and 1-103"