

Moorish American Consular Court, Competent Jurisdiction
Pursuant to P.L. 8 Stat. 484

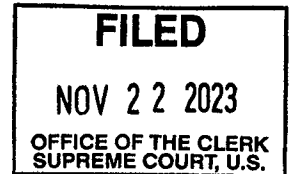
No. 23-6191

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"In re Colby Jerome Hale EI"

Colby Jerome Hale EI - Petitioner
c/o Denver Sheriff P.O. Box 1108
Denver, Colorado [80201]



VS.

Jeffrey P. Colwell, Court Clerk
B. Lawson, Deputy Court Clerk
Lewis T. Babcock, Senior District Judge - RESPONDENTS
c/o U.S. District Court of Colorado
901-19TH Street
Denver, Colorado [80294]

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF PROHIBITION
AND A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF COLORADO

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Question(s) Presented

- 1) What is the purpose of Rule 18 of the Supreme Court of the United States, on an Appeal from the U.S. District Court. If you do exactly what the rule requires and it is still sent to the U.S. Court of Appeals to be taken?
- 2) If you file a Non-Consent to Magistrate is it still in the courts discretion to hear the filing if it wants too?
- 3) If petitioner's case does not make it pass a magistrate's recommendations on a Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 8. Do you still have to notify the party's, if they have never been notified at all?
- 4) Is there a Remedy if the U.S. Court Clerk, never notified the petitioner of his right to hold consent to a magistrate in a Civil matter?
- 5) Can the Local Rules of the United States District Court of Colorado, violate the established rules of the highest court of the Union?
- 6) Can the U.S. District Court forfeit its jurisdiction by willfully not answering a Constitutional Challenge to a Statute, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 5.1?
- 7) ~~Are Colorado Revised Statutes 18-3-201 and 16-2.5-101, by 18-3-201, C.R.S. referring to just section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., to make ambulance attendants, paramedics, doctors, nurses and firefighters~~
- 7) Are the two Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-3-201 and 16-2.5-101, vague by one Statute 18-3-201 referring to just section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., to make ambulance attendant or operators, paramedics, doctors, nurses and firefighters "Peace Officers"?
- 8) When you look at section 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., and go through article 2.5, and can't find a doctor, nurse, ambulance attendant or operator, paramedics, and firefighter listed as a "Peace Officer", does statute 18-3-201 not reach its overbreath?
- 9) According to these two statutes 18-3-201, C.R.S. and 16-2.5-101, C.R.S., it gives doctors, nurses, firefighters the right to detain someone under reasonable suspicion, YES or NO?

List of Parties and Related Cases

List of Parties

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

Related Cases

- Hale-El v. ADAMS COUNTY FIRE RESCUE, No. 23-cv-01039, U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado. Judgment entered Aug. 9, 2023.
- Hale-El v. THORTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, No. 23-cv-359, U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado. Judgment entered Aug. 4, 2023.
- Hale-El v. DENVER COUNTY JAIL, No. 23-cv-8, U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado. Judgment None. Ungoing

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Jurisdiction

- 1) Article VI (6), Section 2, of the United States Republic Constitution, "all treaties made, or which shall be made... shall be the supreme law of the land: and All judges, in every State, shall be bound thereby,"
- 2) Article III (3), Section 2, of the United States Republic Constitution, "and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; - to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;"
- 3) See FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE, Title 22 U.S.C., Chapter 2, CONSULAR COURTS SUBSECTION 141 to 143.
- 4) Diversity of Citizenship, Title 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (a)(2), "the district courts shall not have original jurisdiction"
- 5) Title 28 U.S.C. § 1251 (b)(1), "All actions or proceedings to which ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, or vice consuls of foreign states are parties"
- 6) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15: (1) Everyone has a right to a nationality.
(2) No one shall arbitrarily be deprived of his nationality.
- 7) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by laws.
- 8) ~~Title 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (a), The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue writs of prohibition~~
- 8) Title 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (a), The Supreme Court and all courts established by Acts of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions
- 9) Title 28 U.S.C. § 342, "The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceedings are in courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or to persons holding office under the authority of the United States, where a State, or an ambassador, or other public minister, or a consul, or vice consul is a party."
- 10) Title 28 U.S.C. § 1631, "Whenever a civil action is filed in a court ... or an appeal ... is noticed for or filed with such a court and that court finds that there is want of jurisdiction, the court shall, if it is in the interest of justice, transfer such action or appeal to any other such court ... in which the action or appeal could have been brought at the time it was filed or noticed."
- 11) Article III (3), Section 2, Clause 2, of the United States Republic Constitution, "In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact"

Reasons for Granting the Petition

- 1) There are two vague statutes 18-3-201(1) and (2), and 16-2.5-101 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, that are going unchecked. That can possibly allow doctors, nurses, paramedics, ambulance attendants or operators, EMT's and firefighters. Get away with Murder. See the Elijah McClain case in ADAMS COUNTY (2019).
- 2) This court is the ONLY court to auto-correct the U.S. District and U.S. Court of Appeals. Not adhering to Rule 18 of the Supreme Court Rules. It does not make any sense. To go through the U.S. Court of Appeals. For a rule saying that I can go directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. After a United States District Courts decision. And petitioner notifies the U.S. District Court several times on different Civil Cases. It does not make any sense, why they keep doing it.
- 3) It will put the U.S. judges and clerk's on notice of their judicial capacity and ministerial capacity.
- 4) It will place put a notice to anyone who sits in a seat of government, that there is only so much discretion that is justifiable, before it turns into Conspiracy to deprive someone of their Civil Liberties.
- 5) The United States District Court of Colorado, forfeited their right to jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. § 2403, when they chosen not to answer the Constitutional Challenge to a Statute. And the U.S. Court of Appeals taken the appeals and knows that petitioner's desire to have it heard in the Supreme Court of the United States, Forcing petitioner's cases in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Only to be finally heard on appeal a second time. When it should have been its first time on appeal. Violating the (5th) Fifth Amendment for Substantive Due Process and Double Jeopardy, and ~~have by filing an appeal twice when Rule 18 of the Supreme Court of the United States, says all I have to do is file it ONCE.~~ by filing an appeal twice, when Rule 18 of the Supreme Court of the United States. States: that petitioner can file it directly to the Supreme Court on ONE Appeal.

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I am, Colby Jerome Hale El, a Moorish American National, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris.
In Proprio Solo, In Proprio Heredes at all times and all points in time.

- 1) Petitioner is protected by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1786 A.D. superseded 1836 A.D., between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco and the United States, Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America, Volume 8, Pages 100 through 104 and pages 484-487. (<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barbary/bar1866t.htm> or at Bevin's Law Book of Treaties)
- 2) Petitioner's Nationality Documents for Moorish American Nationals, Colby Jerome Hale El. Can be found on the WEBSITE: www.MoorishAmericanConsulate.org click on "Consulate Courts" then click on "Georgia Republic."
- 3) This court's appellate jurisdiction and discretionary powers ~~because this~~ are needed when the exceptional circumstances, arise ~~when~~ the United States District Court of Colorado, are notified that petitioner will be invoking the Supreme Court of the United States appellate jurisdiction. Pursuant to Rule 18 of the Supreme Court Rules, everything was followed. In accordance with Article III (3), Section 2, Clause 2, of the United States Republic Constitution and Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between Morocco and the United States this should have been honored. Petitioner asserts, "those whom would utilize good faith as a corner stone to their FRAUD are 'hostes humani generis.'" Colby Jerome Hale El, September 16, 2023. Furthermore, this is the only court that can remedy its own Rule from an inferior court's clear absence of jurisdiction and the separation of powers doctrine. When the clerk's and/or judge, Files, petitioner's Notice of Appeal, not once but twice in the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. For case no. 1:23-cv-01039-LTB-KLM, petitioner has written an Amended Notice of Appeal to try to auto-correct the clerk's ministerial and administrative ~~descretion~~, a power that Congress has not delegated to them, nor has the United States Constitution. In the case of U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200 at 212, "the District Court lacked jurisdiction or that § 455 mandate disqualification of all judges," pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (a)(2), "the district courts shall not have ~~jurisdiction~~ original jurisdiction". The U.S. District Court, clerk and judge can be held liable, Bradley v. Fisher, 80 U.S. 335, 351-352
"A distinction must be here observed between excess of jurisdiction and the clear absence

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of all jurisdiction of the subject-matter. Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject-matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." I have made the case, for want of jurisdiction, this was known to the Clerk, at Document Number, Nineteen (19) case number 1:23-cv-01039-LTB-KLM. For a Non-consent to the Article I (one) magistrates, jurisdiction, that was intentionally filed after petitioner's Notice of Appeal. And in-which the document was never addressed, it should have ~~at been~~ heard. "The element of agreement is a key distinguishing factor for a civil conspiracy action" Wiggins v. Phillip Morris, Inc., 853 F. Supp 470, FN. 30. (D. D.C. 1994) (quoting Halberstam, 705 F.2d at 477). A U.S. Clerk and/or judge's job is not to come up with their OWN laws or rules. In the case Myers, 272 U.S 52, at 132, it states "it is contended that executive officers appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate are bound by the 'Statutory Law', and are not his servants to do his will, and that his obligations to care for the faithful execution of the laws does not authorize him to treat them as such" the procedure is judicial in nature, but Rule 18 of the Supreme Court is jurisdictional in nature. And a Notification to the lower, inferior courts, to be taken to of the highest court of the union. See Cohens v. Virginia, when cases can be taken from even lower inferior state courts. Petitioner sought to challenge the constitutionality of a State statute in pursuance of Fed. R. Civil. P., Rule 5.1 (a)(1)(B), "a state statute is questioned and the parties do not include the state, one of it's agencies, or one of its officers or employees in an official capacity" the U.S. District Court forfeited that jurisdictional right when they choose not to question it. Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 5.1 (b), "The court must, under 28 U.S.C. § 2403, certify to the appropriate attorney general that a statute has been questioned" for case no. 1:23-cv-01039-LTB-KLM, challenging Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-3-201(1) and (2), and 16-2.5-101, C.R.S. For both the Void-for-Vagueness and Overbreadth Doctrine, a very noticable First Amendment Challenge on its FACE. Currently, I am being held on a Writ, that petitioner never put in for, serving a consecutive sentence, thats not supposed to be served until May 23, 2027 in County Jail, "Conspiracy" In re Certified Question, 506 Mich, at 358, quoting Mistretta v. United States, 488 U.S. 361, 419 "[t]he power of the legislative being... only to make laws, and not to make legislators, the legislative can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands."

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4) "It is true that the government of the United States is also a government of delegated powers;" Territory v. Daniels, 6 Utah 291; 22 P. 159, 160

5) Public Law 857 - August 1, 1956, "Whereas Morocco is now the only foreign country where the Consuls of the United States exercise such jurisdiction; and Whereas it is the policy of the United States to discontinue the exercise of Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in Morocco at such times as it becomes appropriate: ~~Therefore~~ Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the relinquishment by the President, at such time as he considers this appropriate, of the consular jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco is hereby approved and sections 1693, 4083 to 4091, inclusive, 4097 to 4122, inclusive, and 4125 to 4130, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, are repealed effective upon the date which the President determines to be appropriate for the relinquishment of such jurisdiction, except so far as may be necessary to dispose of cases then pending in the consular courts in Morocco.

Approved August 1, 1956.

6) "Under the acts of cession, the United States, were bound, in good faith, to extinguish the Indian title to lands within the limits of Georgia, soon as it could be peaceably and on reasonable terms" Worcester v. State of Georgia, 31 U.S. 585

7) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural rights of indigenous ~~peoples~~ peoples and prohibited from making any law that effects the rights of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by the General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See Article 5 to wit: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire..."

8) The United States District Court of Colorado and the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. Are violating, United States Constitutional Fifth Amendment rights to Due Process. By my documents invoking not only the Original Jurisdiction before petitioner cases are dismissed. But also, the Original Appellate Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States, is being blocked for some reason.

9) "... to prevent anyone of the Cherokee defendants from carrying those cases to the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error for review, under the twenty-fifth section of the act of congress of the United States, passed in the year 1789, and entitled 'an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.' The Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia, 30 U.S. 1, at 10

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- 10) "Jurisdiction is taken in the case under consideration exclusively by the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the law which has been quoted. These provisions, as has been remembered, apply, indiscriminately, to criminal and civil cases, wherever a right is claimed under the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision, by the state court, is against such right" Worcester v. State of Georgia, 31 U.S. at 568
- 11) Petitioner has been systematically moved around to different facilities during critical points for a response in his lawsuits, causing petitioner not to receive those documents.
- 12) Petitioner can prove through evidence and documentation his legal documents have been mis-labeled and mis-filed in the wrong jurisdiction. To petitioner documents intentionally being systematically filed late or not at all.
- 13) Petitioner's mail has been tampered with from the wrong zip-code being re-written on the envelope. Mail coming from the U.S. District Court and U.S. Court of Appeals being re-directed several times and in some instances sent back to them. To petitioner receiving time sensitive documents eight days after its postmark leaving petitioner with six days to research, write and send it back to the courts on a 14 day response.
- 14) If the Colorado County Jails, U.S. District Courts, government agents and/or actors have too. For a lack of better words cheat me, to beat me. That speaks volumes on the MERIT for these cases. (1) Legal Mail is free in jail why would petitioner not respond with any position on the matter. Especially, when there is a Five-Hundred and Five dollar filing-fee that petitioner is expected to pay regardless of the outcome. Petitioner does not have a mental disability, he is fully capable and aware of that fact.
- 15) Petitioner had not received any response from documents that he sent to the courts for over a month. Petitioner was locked-down and placed on restrictions when he tried to get answers to his questions at the Denver City Jail. So, four Notice of Appeals were mailed out between July 7th through the 9th, of 2023 (placed in mailbox) in order to salvage any damage that the almost well-planned conspiracy. ~~The~~ County Jails and the U.S. Colorado Courts ~~has~~ have done almost irreparable damage to petitioners lawsuits. See Document Number Fifty-one (51) from case no. 1:23-CV-00008-RMR-SKC; Document Number Thirty-five (35), case no. 1:23-CV-00359-LTB-KLM Appendix F; Document Number Six-teen (16) case no. 1:23-CV-01039-LTB-KLM, Appendix B. These are the Notice of Appeals, Document Numbers and Case Numbers, filed between July the 12th through the 14th, of 2023.
- 16) Elliot v. Peirsol, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828) ("Courts are constituted by authority, and they cannot act beyond the power delegated to them. If a court acts without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void; and form no bar to a remedy sought in opposition to them, even prior to a reversal. They constitute no justification; and all persons concerned in ~~executing~~ executing such judgments, or sentences, are considered, in law, as trespassers.")
- 17) Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 533, There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction. Joyce v. U.S. 474 F2d 215; The law provides that once State and Federal jurisdiction have been

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challenged, it must be proven. Maine v. Thiboutot, 100 S.Ct. 2501 (1980);
"Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time" and "jurisdiction, once challenged,
cannot be assumed and must be decided". Basso v. Utah Power and Light Co. 495
F.2d 906, 910

18) Power of Court to remove or suspend judge 53 ALR 3d 882

19) Petitioner filed a, Nonconsent to Magistrate and Notice of Removal to the Original
Jurisdiction. I am, a Moorish American National, petitioner's affairs are international. U.S.
Magistrate Judges lack jurisdiction "sec 634 (b), rather by the Constitution. They are
thus not Article III judicial officers. The jurisdiction and powers of magistrates
as governed by 28 U.S.C. Sec. 636, and limited by the Constitution, U.S. Const. art.
III, sec. 1" Ocelot Oil Corp. v. Sparrow Industries, 847 F.2d 1458, 1461 (10TH
Cir. 1988)

20) Petitioner has written documents trying to get cases removed from the U.S. District
Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. See Document Number, Nine-teen (19)
Civil Case No. 1:23-CV-01039-LTB-KLM labeled Appendix C and Document Number,
Fifty-nine (59) Civil Case No. 1:23-CV-00008-RMR-SKC both documents had the
same verbatim captioning.

21) Document Number, Nine-teen (19) see Appendix C, was labeled Nonconsent to Jurisdiction
of Magistrate Judge and it was dated July 6, 2023, and placed in the mailbox the same
day. A, Notice of Appeal, document number, Sixteen (16) see Appendix B was placed
in the mailbox between July 7TH to the 9TH of, 2023, well after the time limit for mail to
be sent out from the facility. Somehow, the Notice of Appeal document number, Sixteen (16)
for case no. 1:23-CV-01039-LTB-KLM was filed 5 days before the Nonconsent to
Magistrate document number Nine-teen (19). Which was filed July 18, 2023, exactly
twelve (12) days after it was placed in the mailbox.

22) The U.S Magistrate filed an order dated July 25TH, 2023 giving petitioner an additional
14 days. The common pattern of the courts giving the impression, I am in non-compliance.
So after petitioner filed his objections because the Nonconsent to Jurisdiction, document
number, Nine-teen (19) case no. 1:23-CV-01039-LTB-KLM was not Honored. And
the case was dismissed, see document number, Twenty-nine (29) Appendix A

23) Petitioner re-filed a Notice of Appeal again, for case no. 1:23-CV-01039-LTB-KLM to the
Supreme Court of the United States. Following the dictates of Rule 18 of the Supreme
Court Rules and petitioner's appeal still went to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth
Circuit. This also happened for case no. 1:23-CV-00859-LTB-KLM see Appendix I.

24) Petitioner notified the U.S. District Court and U.S. Court of Appeals of his decision
to have his appeal taken to the Supreme Court to the United States, by Amending his

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Notice of Appeal.

- 25) Petitioner asserts, "The individual may stand upon constitutional rights. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business or to open his door to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land, long antecedent to the organization of the state... He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1905)
- 26) "... judges who become involved in enforcement of mere statutes [civil or criminal in nature and otherwise] act as mere "clerks" of the involved agency..."
K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, Ch. 1 [CTP. West's 1965 Ed.] A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is not competent to do anything judicial like issue orders, or warrants, A Clerk Masquerading as a Judge is operating in his private capacity and has no immunity.
- 27) ~~27)~~ Petitioner, demands this court, the Supreme Court of the United States to compel the lower courts to follow the RULES. It makes no sense of how the U.S. Courts are picking and choosing which rules to follow. Petitioner, demands case no's. 1:23-cv-00008-RMR-SKC, 1:23-cv-00359-LTB-KLM and 1:23-cv-01039-LTB-KLM be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.
- 28) Document number Fifty-nine (59), for case no. 1:23-cv-00008-RMR-SKC was mis-labeled Notice of Authentication of Service. Instead of, Notice of Removal. It has the same caption as Document number Nine-teen (19) Appendix C case no. 23-cv-01039-LTB. See Appendix E, it is the long version that was just file-stamped and the transaction was not electronically entered to receive a document number.
- 29) Document number Thirty-five (35) was just labeled Notice. Instead of, Notice of Appeal, See Appendix F and G. For case no. 1:23-cv-00359-LTB-KLM that was a strange anomaly. Petitioner never received any recommendations from the Magistrate for case no. 23-cv-00359-LTB, just a notice that Kristen L. Mix retired.
- 30) The Order for the appeal that petitioner wants taken to this court, the Supreme Court of the United States. See Appendix A.
- 31) ~~31)~~ The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit not only filed an appeal on my behalf but also said that the claims ~~was~~ that were dismissed by Magistrate Gordon P. Gallagher could not be taken on appeal. Pursuant, to Rule 18 of the court rules of the Supreme Court "shall... designate the judgment, or part thereof". Fed. R. App. P. Rule 3 (c)(6), "An appellant may designate only ~~part~~ part of a judgment or appealable order by expressly stating that the notice of appeal is so limited"

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- 32) Title 28 USC § 455 (a) "Any justice, judge, or magistrate [magistrate judge] of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might be reasonably questioned." Petitioner, can't help but notice the unfairness of his lawsuits being cut down in their infancy. Quite possible on the Principle that petitioner is a Moorish American National.
- 33) 28 USC § 455 (b)(1), "Where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding."

Conclusion

- 1) I, Colby Jerome Hale-El, demand ~~the~~ Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4TH) and Fifth (5TH) Amendments of the United States Republic Constitution.
- 2) I, Colby Jerome Hale El, demand the United States Supreme Court view this Petitioner (in my Proper Person) as a Moorish American National (Aboriginal and Indigenous to this Land) and not as a (brand) NEGRO, BLACK (person), COLORED, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or 'nom de guerre' imposed upon me for misrepresentation 'Actions' or other acts of 'Misprision' that a misdirected society may "believe" to be true.
- 3) I, Colby Jerome Hale El, demand the United States Supreme Court to prohibit the United States District Court of Colorado and the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. From, inappropriately handling my legal documents by mis-labeling and mis-filing petitioner's documents.
- 4) I, Colby Jerome Hale-El, demand the United States Supreme Court to compel the U.S. District and Appeal Courts of Colorado. To honor the Removal's to the Supreme Court of the United States for Cases ~~(1) 1:23-cv-00008-RMR-SKC~~, ~~(2) 1:23-cv-00359-LTB-SBP~~, and ~~(3) 1:23-cv-01039-LTB-KLM~~, 1:23-cv-00008-RMR-SKC
- 5) I, Colby Jerome Hale El, demand the United States Supreme Court to Grant both Writ of Prohibition and Writ of Mandamus

This document is executed under the penalty of perjury; [in the nature of 28 USC § 1746 (1)]

I AM Colby Jerome Hale El
Natural Person - In Propria Persona, Sui Juris and Sui Heredes -
In Solo Proprio: Authorized Representative; All Rights Reserved

Date: September 17, 2023