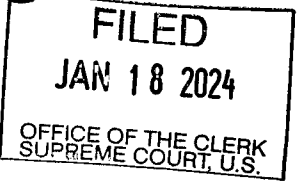


23-6539
No.

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re, Jesse James Corbin-Bey - Petitioner



VS.

Chadwick Dotson, et al. - Respondent(s)

On Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus
TO THE ROANOKE CITY CIRCUIT COURT
PETITION FOR WRIT OF Habeas Corpus

Jesse James Corbin-Bey ^{under protest} [#1405181]
Sussex I State Prison
24414 Musselwhite Drive
Waverly, VA 23891
N/A Phone Number

Questions Presented

The Petitioner, Jesse James Corbin-Bey "In Propria Persona", Sui Juris, is a Moorish American National, Indigenous to the Continental America's; that being North, Central, South America, and Mexico, who has been unconstitutionally imprisoned on behalf of the judgement rendered by the Judge of the Roanoke City Circuit Court of Virginia, who lacked subject matter jurisdiction to issue a judgement in the case, or to have any court proceedings, for failing to properly identify and name the Petitioner precisely, and attaching an Ex Post Facto slave label / marker 'Black' as a part of the Petitioner's status on behalf of The Commonwealth of Virginia who was the Plaintiff in the matter; and Ex Post Facto Laws created / legislated by U.S. Congress.

This Petition Invokes the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court because there aren't any other avenues for relief in any other Court.

The Questions Presented are:

- 1.) Should this Court use it's power to grant a Writ

For Habeas Corpus to the Petitioner, who has no other available forum to raise his compelling claims of being unconstitutionally imprisoned on behalf of the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge who failed to properly and precisely identify the Petitioner "In Propria Persona", and for having an Ex Post Facto label 'Black' attached to the Petitioner's false status through Ex Post Facto Laws and Labels legislated by U.S. Congress?

2.) What branch of Law authorized the United States to apply abolished slave labels (Negroe, Black, and Colored) to any person of African descent after 1865, to reinstate such persons as chattel-property and reopen the institution of Slavery under colorable Constitutional Amendments?

3.) Are 'Blacks' 'Slaves' or otherwise "Persons", as used in the 14th Amendment, and how can they be made 1st class citizens without their inalienable Free National descendant name of their Forefather's?

4.) As for 'Blacks' with criminal records, what crime can property produce and or, possibly commit which it's owner, the 'slave master' is not accountable for in the court of Law?

5.) If one can produce a "Black" "slave" shouldn't the same one must also produce the "Black" "slave owner" also?

6.) How the label "Black" can find no formal place within the nationalities of the human family and still be made a "citizen" of any free National and a Constitutional Government?

LIST OF PARTIES

The Petitioner Jesse James Corbin-Bey is in the custody of Chadwick Dotson, who is the Director of the VA. Department of Corrections.

28 U.S.C. section 2403(a) may apply and shall be served on the Solicitor General of the United States, Room 5616 Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington D.C. 20530-0001.

Related Cases

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, VS. JESSE JAMES CORBIN-BEY, NO. CR08-2295-2301, Roanoke City Circuit Court, PLA 24
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Petition For A Writ of Habeas Corpus

Jesse James Corbin-Bey respectfully Petitions for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Opinions Below

This Petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus is an original proceeding in this Court, but relates to the judgement rendered in the Roanoke City Circuit Court via Plea Agreement which is made available in Appendix A.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The Petitioner By private Authority, Invokes this Court's Jurisdiction pursuant to it's Authority under 28 U.S.C. sections 2241 and 2254 to grant writ of Habeas Corpus, as well as pursuant to Rule 20.4 of this court, the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. section 1651(a), and 28 U.S.C. section 2242; This Petitioner also calls to Invoke The United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous peoples, and Universal Declarations on Human Rights.

Statement Of Reasons For Not Filing In District Courts

Rule 20.4 requires an original petition for writ of habeas corpus by a state prisoner (1) to "Comply with the requirements of 28 U.S.C. sections 2241 and 2242, and in particular with the provision in the last paragraph of section 2242, which requires a statement of the reasons for not making application to the district court of the district in which the appellant is held"; (2) to "set out specifically how and where the petitioner has exhausted available remedies in the state courts"; (3) to "show that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers"; and (4) to show "that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form, or from any other court".

(1) By the petitioner being unconstitutionally mislabeled, and misidentified as "Black" in violation of the United States Constitution Article 1, section 9, Clause 3; and section 10; Ex Post Facto Laws which is in violation of the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution As well.

The claim of the 13th Amendment to abolish all

entities of slavery (slave names, slave labels, slave masters, slaves, eg. (Negroes, Black, and Colored) now becomes Ex Post Facto disguised in the 14th Amendment which declares the same Negroes, Black, and Colored slaves as "Citizens" disguised also under the word "Persons" and made "Subjects" to the United States Jurisdiction. This claim give rise to a legal conflict between Slavery and Freedom, and which is a Treaty violation on an International level as well as International Laws. And, is itself then, a Constitutional Issue. The reason for not making an application in any district Court where the Petitioner is held is because 'Under the United States Supreme Court rulings Hagan vs. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528, (1974), 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 the Conflict question is itself a Constitutional Matter' within the meaning of 28

U.S.C.A. section 1343(a)(3), Proper Jurisdiction, and also within the United States Constitution Article IV only the "proper status" can be heard in the "Proper Jurisdiction", being "Black" is not a district court or superior Court issue. In fact the Ex Post Facto "Black Label" would leave any court "In want of Jurisdiction" except the United States Supreme Court, a special Congressional Committee Hearing and / or the International (World Court), in the Haag Netherlands. The Jurisprudence of all U.S. Court's systems is founded upon two Master words "Status" and "Jurisdiction". Without these two legal principals, there cannot be a lawful proceeding. To have a trial or proceeding without true application of these necessary conditions will make Laws "Ex Post Facto" to the United States Constitution and leave any Court "In Want of Jurisdiction". This Court's Jurisprudence regarding Statutory interpretation provide that the Petitioner should be permitted via, 28 U.S.C. section 2254.

(2) Jurisdiction is always in want of proper parties to be present. The Scope and extent of jurisdiction of Federal Courts are governed by 28 U.S.C.A. Section 1251 ET seq. The Federal Courts has the unquestionable authority to entertain suits to redress a person deprived, under color of State Law, and of Constitutional Rights. Now, to the question of 'States' ownership of slaves / 'Black Labels', via 'Birth certificates', 'Black Licenses', 'Black Arrest records', and all other official State levels: The States are only limited to the Federal jurisdiction Allocations. 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 overseen by the Supreme Court of the United States. Also any court, which lacks personal jurisdiction, is also a court without power to issue an "In Personam" judgement, see: Pennoyer vs. Neff, 95 U.S. 714, 24 Led. 565; "Jurisdiction is essentially the authority, conferred by Congress to decide a given type of case one way or the other, see: Hagans vs. Lavine, 415

U.S. 528, (1974); And due to these issues having to do with Ex post facto Laws, and Labels and it has to do with the Unconstitutional imprisonment of the Petitioner who is a Moorish American Political Hostage due to irregularities (Ex post facto) Laws set forth in the United States Constitution, this is a Constitutional Matter and no State Court can render Justice over Constitutional Matters that's Civil issues, that is illegal. The State Court and District Superior Court's has no authority over said issues herein. For these reasons, this Court's Jurisprudence regarding Statutory interpretation provides that the Petitioner should be permitted via, 28 U.S.C. sections 2254(b) 1(B)i, and 2254(b) 1(B)ii.

(3) Exceptional Circumstances warrant the exercise of this court's discretionary power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus for the reasons set forth, infra, in the Statement of Facts / the case, and of the reasons for granting the writ.

(4) Unless this Court grants this Habeas Corpus petition issues referenced above, the "adequate relief cannot be obtained in any form or from any other United States Court. No other United States Court can redress or grant relief when there are claims of conflict where Constitutional Ex Post facto; Laws, Labels, and Denationalization are the claims made, which further violates international laws and treaties, which is the case in these matters stated throughout this petition.

Constitutional And Statutory Provisions Involved

This petition involves the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

Article 1, section 9, clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution provides:

The privilege of the writ of habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

Article 1, section 9, clause 3, of the U.S. Constitution provides:

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Article 1, section 10, of U.S. Constitution provides in relevant parts:

Clause 1: No State shall pass any bill of Attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of ~~contracts~~, or grant any title of Nobility.

The Eighth Amendment provides:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

The Thirteenth Amendment Provides:

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

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

The Fourteenth Amendment provides in relevant parts:

Section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where in they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; Nor shall any state deprive any person of Life, Liberty, or property, without due process of Law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the Laws.

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

Federal Rule title 18 U.S.C. sections 241-242 provides in relevant parts:

No one has the right, especially under badges, and Courts etc.) to Denationalize, deprive any rights, privileges, or immunities by reason of color or race, under those titles they shall be fined, or both imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

28 U.S.C.A. section 1203 provides:

Hostage Taking is illegal, kidnapping is a first degree offense / crime if they commit such acts.

28 U.S.C.A Section 1251 ET ~~seq.~~ provides:

(a) Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies between two or more States.

(b) The Supreme Court shall have original by not exclusive jurisdiction of:

(1) All actions or proceedings to which ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls or vice consuls of

(2) All Controversies between the United States and a State;

(3) All actions or proceedings by a state against the citizens of state or against aliens.

28 U.S.C.A. sections 1343(a)(3) provides in relevant parts:

(a) The district Court's shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by Law to be commenced by any person:

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

28 U.S.C. sections 2254(b)1(B)i, and 2254(b)1(B)ii states:

(b)1- An application for writ of habeas Corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgement of a State Court shall not be granted unless it appears that -

(B)i- There is an absence of available State Corrective process; or

(B)ii- There is an absence of available State /Circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect rights of the applicant.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Introduction

By Special visitation now comes The Petitioner, Jesse James Corbin-Bey a 35 year old Moorish American National "In Propria Persona", Sui Juris and with Constitution De Jure to move this Extraordinary Writ for a Habeas Corpus. Whereas the Petitioner hereby challenges the Defendant(s) et al, Roanoke City Circuit Court by way of THE COMMONWEALTH STATE OF VIRGINIA et al., to be set free from this unlawful, and Unconstitutional Imprisonment, is now the order of this imperative Writ for a Habeas Corpus. The Supreme Laws of the United States and all other free National Governments Judicial Systems uphold there can be no legal proceeding without the right order establishment of Proper Status and Apposite Jurisdiction. These Two Pillars of Law must be in place and have precedence before the adjudication of all formal matters of Lawful substance can be addressed. I, the Petitioner come to you as a humble Moorish Man by the Grace of Allah, bearing my free National

Name of Moorish American National, which is not to be misconstrued as a religious member or organization subjected to the jurisdiction of the United States Government. Whereas, the Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient moabites, Hamatitie's, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet (Egypt) to traverse from East Africa and later form themselves kingdoms extending from the Northwestern and Southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas. Whereas, the Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central, and South Americas have formed a Sovereign Theocratic Government guided by the command principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and justice through virtue of the universal right to self-determination as well as with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People guaranteed in the Charter. As a result of the 13th amendment, Moorish people were emancipated from slavery in 1865. All that will be stated herein are the lawful gnosis personifying the Supreme issues of Status and Jurisdiction, but also to include Ex Post Facto Laws and Labels; these issues are relevant to

the immediate matters of nationality and Freedom of this Indigenous Moorish American Petitioner to the Continental breast of North America. Because these issues of EX Post facto Laws and Labels which state and Federal District Courts lack jurisdiction necessary to redress said issues as stated in the Reasons For not filing in District courts. Mr. Jesse James Corbin-Bey, referred to as "The Petitioner" files the instant Petition for writ of Habeas Corpus.

II: Unconstitutional Acts and Law Violations

Furthermore The Petitioner moves this Court to release this Moorish American Petitioner from this Unconstitutional and unlawful 15 plus years of Imprisonment in the Matter where the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge, by way of The Commonwealth of Virginia, who was the Plaintiff in the alleged related cases subject matter. The Petitioner ~~challenges~~ the legality of the status imposed on him, and the jurisdiction of the Roanoke City Circuit Court. The Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge and Commonwealth of Virginia were participants of misidentifying, and

Mislabeling The Petitioner as JESSE JAMES CORBIN JR., a 'Black' as 'Race', under the 14th Amendment (disguised) as a citizen, and persons, and made subject to the United States Jurisdiction in violation of the 13th Amendment, and being that slavery in all Forms was declared abolished in 1865, makes the Slave label / marker 'Black' Ex Post Facto, in violation of Article 1, section 9, Clause 3, and Article 1, section 10 of the United States Constitution, which ultimately caused the Petitioner to be Unconstitutionally Imprisoned, as a 'Moorish American Political Hostage'. The gross failure of the Roanoke City Circuit Court and the Commonwealth of Virginia to properly identify, or and name The Petitioner "In Propria Persona" is in conflict with the very jurisprudence of all United States and international court systems which is founded upon two master words, "Status" and "Jurisdiction". Without these two legal principals there cannot exist a lawful proceeding to have any hearing, trial, plea agreement,

on proceedings in general without the true application of their necessary conditions and will make laws ex post facto of the U.S. Constitution and leave every court in "Want of Jurisdiction", which in this matter it has because the Petitioner wasn't properly identified precisely. Any court which lacks personal jurisdiction, is also a court without power to issue an "In Personam" Judgement, see: Pennoyer vs. Neff, 95 U.S. 714, 24 Led. 565 (1877). All people who are free Nationals, are born with the "inalienable right" to inherit a Nationality of their Fore Fathers, eg. Chinese, German, Egyptian, or Moorish. Any act, lawful or disguised which deprives a person or people of this birthright given by their Creator Allah is an act of "Denationalization" and "Genocide". These are First Degree Felony criminal violations for any Government to enact upon a people under Colorable Amendments to its Constitutional Laws. The Roanoke City Circuit Court and the Commonwealth of Virginia having misidentified and mislabeled this aggrieved Moorish American Petitioner

as 'Black' and without his Tribal Name 'Bey',
via arrest records, court records, Prison Records,
'Person Status', etc. etc. That makes those Acts
unconstitutional, being that this confirmation is in
dire violation of the U.S. Constitution Article
1, section 9 (CL.3), and section 10, which thru
Ex Post Facto Laws created by U.S. Congress,
which the Roanoke City Circuit Court and Common-
wealth of Virginia that enforced the fore mentioned
acts; by imposing the ex post facto label 'Black'
as apart of the Petitioner's 'status' which is also
a violation of the 13th Amendment of the U.S.
Constitution, which declare 'Black' abolished in
1865; makes those involved "Criminally Liable". All
Slave identifying marks of Negroe, Black, colored
etc. which were also voided with their institutions
because those 'BLACK' Labels / Names were given to
those enslaved, were also applied to captured and
imported African Moors were "Demurable" and an
act of 'Denationalization' which placed them out
of their "Proper Person" Status, to be treated unfairly

and unjustly. According to Federal Rule Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 241 through 242 states, in relevant parts: No one has the right, especially under Coadges, and Courts, etc.) to Denationalize, deprive any rights, privileges, or immunities by reason of "Color or Race". Whereas the Courts are hereby demanded to prove that Negroe, Black, and Colored is a lawful status with a descendant nature within the scope of Nationality or National origin of Fore Fathers, equal to all other people. Further, prove this status existed before the establishment of the Continental Congress and after it's Congressional death /abolishment in the enactment of the 13th U.S. Amendment of the United States Constitution. In addition, Negroe, Black, and colored is declared "Property" and no property can testify against itself in any Court of Law. Only its owner must appear before a court. Therefore who owns the Negroe, Black, and colored that was declared abolished in 1865 with the enactment of the 13th Amendment, with the Institution of slavery? It is the appearance of the "Right owner" of the Property, required to

answer in a Court of Law, according to the Negroe laws that governed Negroes, Blacks, and Coloreds during the times where slavery was a legal American Institution ratified by Congress in 1779 with the Black Code Laws. "Courts enforcing mere statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially; thus, having no judicial immunity. And unlike Courts of Law, do not obtain jurisdiction by service of Process, nor even arrest and compelled appearance"

See, *Boswell vs. Otis*, 9 How. 336, 348; to wit.

Furthermore these criminal and unconstitutional acts committed by the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge and the Commonwealth of Virginia by failing to properly identify the Petitioner "In Propria Persona", and depriving the Petitioner of his Nationality are acts of "Denationalization and Genocide. These inhumane acts are in violation of the 8th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, By then inflicting an unconstitutional judgement and unlawfully holding the Petitioner as a "Moorish American Political Hostage"; kidnapping the Petitioner,

in violation of Federal rule 18 U.S.C.A. section 1203 and Federal Rule title 18 U.S.C. sections 241 through 242. The Petitioner asserts that his true and lawful Appellation has not been presented "*In Propria Persona*" in any of the Roanoke City Circuit Court's documents, ~~or~~ any of The Commonwealth of Virginia's documents; and that a derivative of a "persons status" or name is not the "Legal Status" name, or identity. Furthermore the Petitioner has never abdicated his position as a Moorish American National to one of a lesser, or deplorable, or demurable status of 'Black', Negroe, Colored, African American, nor that of an United States citizen, or etc. In addition, the Supreme Court of the United States (in the Landmark case of "*Dred Scott vs. Sandford*", 60 U.S. 19 How., 393 (1856-57) held that Negroes whether held to slavery or free - were not to be included and were not intended to be included in the 'Category' of Citizen and (subjects of the Union States Rights). This ruling statement shows that Negroe, Black, and Colored were never meant to be citizens, so the only ties

to that Ex Post Facto slave label 'Black' is 'property'.
In Addition to what has been stated above and
throughout this entire Petition, without a valid contract,
agreement with this Petitioner's Bonafide signature
"In Propria Persona" on it, requiring specific performance
and Placed into evidence on records or etc etc,
then the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge,
or the Commonwealth of Virginia has no legal
Authority to further hold the Petitioner Hostage
Unconstitutionally captive in their custody in
any judicial manner or any other kind of illegal
custody et al. By the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge
lacking jurisdiction, violates the 14th Amendment of U.S Constitution

III. Supreme Court, Stare Decisis :

1. The state is prohibited from violating any
substantive rights, see: Owens vs. City, 445 U.S.
662 (1980); and it cannot by one power (eg. taxation/Eminent

Domain) as a matter of Law, see: U.S. and UT vs. Daniels, 22p. 159, nor indirectly that whis is prohibited to it directly, see: Fairbanks vs. U.S., 181 U.S. 283, 294, 300:). By the Roanoke City Circuit Judge and Commonwealth of Virginia placing and or documenting an ex post facto label 'Black' as being apart of the Petitioner's "alleged status" through ex post facto laws legislated by U.S. Congress which are in violation of the 13th Amendment, and Article 1 sections 9, clause 3, and 10 of the U.S. Constitution, and also the substantive rights of the Petitioner.

2.) Where rights are secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them, see: Miranda vs. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 125:). By the Defendant(s) using Ex post facto Laws and Labels in order to establish jurisdiction, abrogated Laws that secured rights afforded to the Petitioner by the U.S. Constitution.

3.) "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction cannot be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". see: Griffin vs. Matthews, 310 F. Supra 341, 342 (1969); and "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of Parties. See: Industrial Addition Association vs. C.I, R., 323 U.S. 310, 313. The Plea agreement in the related case

Still cannot cure the jurisdiction that the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge "was in want of".

4.) If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. See: Louisville vs. Motley, 211 U.S. 149, 29 S. Ct. 42, "The Accuser bears the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt". It is factual that by the petitioner being a Maorish American, Jure Divino, the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge, Court's of The Commonwealth State of Virginia, etc etc, does not have jurisdiction to hold the Petitioner in any judicial manner. The slave trade, and slavery was abolished in all of their forms and entities, etc. etc, so the petitioner should be set free at Liberty and have his Freedom restored. see: United States vs. Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad, 40 U.S. 518.

IV. International Rights, and Treaty Violations

1. Article 6 of the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states: Every Indigenous individual has the right to a nationality; Article 15 of the Universal Declarations of Human Rights states: Everyone has the right to a nationality, clause two further states: No one shall be arbitrarily deprived

of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality. Ex Post Facto Laws Legislated by U.S. Congress deprived the Petitioner of his nationality by replacing it with an Ex Post Facto Slave label "Black" as being apart of his Status, and also furthermore Denationalizing the Petitioner, violating the before mentioned Articles afforded to the Petitioner by the United Nations Declarations. The Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge, by way of the Commonwealth of Virginia claiming that the Petitioner is JESSE JAMES CORBIN JR., a 'Black' man, but the Petitioner is really Jesse James Corbin-Bey, a Moorish man, who's race is Asiatic, and who is a true descendant of the Ancient Al Moroccan Empire that stretched unto the present day Americas.

2. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and Kingdom of Morocco (the first and oldest to date) has Articles built-in concerning the treatment of Moors accused of crimes in the United States territories. This Treaty forbids Moorish Moslems being tried in any Christian Court of Law and to have either a "Blue Ribbon Jury" or Islamic Counsel Representation. Neither of which has been afforded to the Petitioner, which violates This Treaty, and Article VI, section 2 of the United States Constitution.

Reasons For Granting The Writ

I. Exceptional Circumstances Warrant the Exercise of this Court's original habeas corpus jurisdiction.

This case presents several exceptional circumstances. First, as the aforementioned facts indicate, the Roanoke City Circuit Court and the Commonwealth of Virginia by misidentifying and mislabeling the Petitioner as 'Black' in violation of the United States Constitution Article 1, Section 9, clause 3, and section; Ex Post Facto Laws Legislated by U.S. Congress warrants this court's original jurisdiction being that no lower court, state or district, can redress Acts of Congress that's Constitutional in nature.

Second, By the Roanoke City Circuit Court by way of the Commonwealth of Virginia misidentifying the petitioner's 'Status' as 'Black' by way of Ex post facto Laws, is in violation of the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution that suppose to had abolished all forms and entities of slavery, which in these matters hasn't. Only this court can resolve matters of Ex Post facto Laws Legislated by Congress of the U.S. These de facto acts of Denationalization, via arrest

records, criminal history sheets, State Identification cards, Birth certificates, etc etc cannot be resolved or entertained by lower courts, because they all lack the necessary jurisdiction to redress matters that draws into question Acts of Congress, which in itself is a Constitutional matter within the Article III to the U.S. Constitution.

Third, International laws and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the U.S. and Morocco has been to the utmost violated requiring this Court's intervention; without which the Petitioner will continue to be held unconstitutionally in violation of the 8th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ~~do~~ to the inhumane and extraordinary acts on behalf of the U.S. Congress, The Roanoke City Circuit Court, and The Commonwealth of Virginia by way of ex post facto Laws, labels, and circumstances stated throughout the statement of the case.

Fourth, it is clear that a fundamental miscarriage of justice occurred when the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge lacked jurisdiction to issue an "In Personam" judgement in the related case, In Violation of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Due process Clause

II. Reasons For This Court To Resolve These Matters

A. Lack of Jurisdiction

1. The Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge lacked subject matter jurisdiction to issue an "In Personam" judgement on the related case by failing to properly identify the Petitioner "In Propria Persona". Any court, which lacks personal jurisdiction is also a court without power to issue an "In Personam" judgement, see: *Pennoyer vs. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714, 24 Led. 565. By the judge going against those facts, is in direct violation of the Supreme Court of The U.S. ruling, and all Jurisprudence of every Court of Law, By Lacking Jurisdiction, violates 14th Amendment of Constitution.

B. Ex Post Facto Labels and Laws.

1. By the Petitioner being unconstitutionally mislabeled, and misidentified as 'Black' an Ex Post Facto slave label in violation of Article 1, section 9, clause 3, and section 10 of the U.S. Constitution, by the use of Ex Post Facto laws, and also in violation of the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The claim of the 13th Amendment to abolish all entities of slavery (slave names, slave labels, slave masters, slaves, eg. (Negro, Black, and Colored) now becomes Ex Post Facto because those entities are now disguised in the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution which declares the same Negroes, Blacks, and Colored's slaves as "Citizens",

disguised also under the word "Persons" and made "Subjects to the United States Jurisdiction. This claim give rise to a legal conflict between slavery and Freedom. These laws were legislated by the United States Congress, and if this Court does not resolve these matters, then no other relief or redress can come from any other U.S. Court, due to the fact they all lack jurisdiction to redress laws that are Ex Post Facto legislated by the U.S. Congress. Where Constitutional rights are secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them, see: *Miranda vs. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 125°).

C. International Rights and Treaty Violations

1. By the Petitioner been deprived of his Nationality of Maorish American By the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge, By Way of the Commonwealth of Virginia Through Ex Post Facto Laws Legislated by U.S. Congress, which is in violation of the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article 6, and Universal Declarations on Human Rights article 15. By the Petitioner being deprived of his Nationality

is the reason as to why the Petitioner has been Unconstitutionally arrested, charged, and held as a "Moorish American Political Hostage" in the offense alleged in the related case. That 'Black' entity "JESSE JAMES CORBIN JR.", is not the Petitioner "In Propria Persona", so it is not the Petitioner.

2. By the Roanoke City Circuit Court Judge not issuing the Petitioner with Islamic Counsel Representation or a 'Blue Ribbon Jury' is in violation of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and Kingdom of Morocco, concerning the treatment of Moors on these lands, which has not been followed through in the related case subject matter. Therefore This Court should resolve these matters.

D. The Petitioner's Status

1. The Petitioner's Lawful status "In Propria Persona" is Jesse James Corbin-Bey, a Moorish American National, who's race is Asiatic. That 'Black' entity JESSE JAMES CORBIN JR. listed in all documents in the related case should be abolished with slavery. Being 'Black' is not a Nationality or lawful status in the scope of Nationalities that are attached to the Human Families of the Nations of earth (United Nations) with National origins. 'Black' is an Ex Post Facto Slave label. Therefore this court should resolve these matters by correcting the Petitioner's True Appellation and STATUS.

CONCLUSION

This Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,
Gene James Corbin-Bey
Moorish American National

Petitioner, Jesse James Corbin-Bey
^{without prejudice}
[#1405181], "In Propria Persona",
Sui Juris.

Currently Imprisoned at:
Sussex I State Prison
24414 Musselwhite Drive
Waverly, V.A. [23891]

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

No.

In Re, Jesse James Corbin-Bey - Petitioner

Vs.

Chadwick Dotson et al., Respondent(s)

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus contains five thousand amount of words, excluding the parts of the petition that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

I, Jesse James Corbin-Bey pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on January 12th, 2024 x *Jesse James Corbin-Bey*

Moorish American National
"In Propria Persona" Sui Juris
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