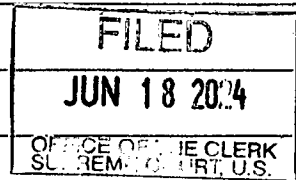


24-5003

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES



No.

Alfred Lane-Bey (Natural) - Petitioner

Vs.

ALFRED DARNELL LANE T98017, - Respondent(s)
et al

Writ of Habeas Corpus - To the District and
Court of Appeals in the First Circuit

Without Prejudice
by: A. L. B.
Alfred Lane-Bey
Moorish American
In Propria Persona, sui Juris
(Not Pro se nor colorable)

Question Presented

Petitioner (ex parte) Alfred Lane-Bey 'In Propria Persona, sui Juris (not Pro se nor colorable) is a indigenous moonish American sovereign who has been unlawfully imprisoned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts due to the state not having subject matter Jurisdiction, by failing to identify the proper party in propria persona - Proper Self (Natural) to render any such Judgment (Contracts) in any manner, absent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts intervention, therefore the petitioner will continue to be held as a political hostage unconstitutionally by ex post facto labels and laws that hasn't presented the true identity (Proper status) of this free indigenous moonish American man.

This Petition invokes the extraordinary Jurisdiction of the Court because all other traditional avenues (state court's and federal district) lack the necessary means to rectify or decide the herein claims of conflict between federal and state laws, Human Rights and the U.N. Declaration on Rights for indigenous people.

The questions presented are;

1). Should this court use its power to grant writ of Habeas Corpus to a indigenous moonish American sovereign man who has no other available

forum to raise his compelling claims of ~~exp~~ ex post facto and international law violation and lack of subject matter jurisdiction on behalf of mis-labeling and mis-naming the Petitioner?

2). What branch of the government authorized the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to apply abolished slave labels (Black, Negro, colored and etc) to any moon/moorish American descent after 1865? Wouldn't this be reinstating such person as chattel-property and reopening the institution of slavery under colorable constitutional amendment?

3). Isn't it a fact, that all courts and any government that function's under colorable procedures is not real law and is repugnant to the constitution?

4). Who own's the so-called black, Negro and colored people? and is these labels attached to the human family?

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Parties to the Proceeding

Petitioner, by special visitation, Alfred Lane-Bey a
aboriginal/indigenous moorish American sovereign
'in propria persona, sui juris' (not Pro se nor colorable)
is being held as a political hostage unconstitutionally
in the commonwealth state of Massachusetts, is
the movant herein the extraordinary writ of
habeas corpus

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 Court of appeals 1st circuit; 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 b2 to the petition and is

☒ reported at District of massachusetts; 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.

proceeding before the Supreme Court of United States.
The petitioner is in the custody of Shawn P. Jenkins,
the director of the Massachusetts Department of
Correction: Office of the Attorney General
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA [02108-1518]

Statement of Reasons For Not Filing In The District Court

Rule 20.4 requires an original petition for writ of habeas corpus by a state prisoner. 1) To "Comply with the requirements of U.S.C. 2241-2242, and in particular with provision on last paragraph of 2242, which requires a statement of the reasons for 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 state / district court or otherwise comes within the provision of 28 U.S.C. 2254(b)." 3) To show that exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the courts discretionary power." 4) To "show that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any court." Petitioner Alfred Lane-Bey meet these requirements

1) By petitioner 'Proper Person status' being unconstitutional and unlawfully labeled 'black' (Three Fifth of a man) in violation of the U.S.A. Constitution

Article I section 9 clause 3 and section 10, ex post facto laws and also violation of the 13th Amendment, The claim of the 13th Amendment to abolish all entities of slavery (slave names, slave master, slave e.g. black, negro and colored) now comes ex post facto in the 14th Amendment which declares the same black, negro, and colored slave as 'citizens' disguised under word 'Person' and made subject to the Jurisdiction. This claim give rise to a legal conflict between slavery and freedom and, itself then, a Constitutional issue.

The reason for making a application in the district court where petitioner is held because it is proper for petitioner to exhaust all traditional avenues even though under the U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Hagan v. Lavine, 415 us 528 (1974)) Jurisdiction cannot be sustained by lower courts or entertained and decide any claim of conflict between federal and state law. This ruling also states, as example that the conflict question is itself a Constitutional matter; Within the meaning of 28 U.S.C 1251, the only remaining true, Article III Constitutional court is the U.S. Supreme Court acting only within its original Jurisdiction. Only the 'Proper status' can be heard in the 'proper Jurisdiction' and being label 'black' (three fifths of a man) is not a circuit or district court issue, In fact ex post facto 'black' labels would put or leave any court in want of Jurisdiction.

2). Jurisdiction is always in want of proper parties to be presented. The scope and extent to Jurisdiction of federal courts has the unquestionable authority to entertain suits to redress a man or person deprived, under color of state laws and Constitutional Rights. The petitioner has exhausted all remedies and this court Jurisprudence regarding statutory interpretation provides that the petitioner should be premitted via 28 USC 2254(b)(1)(B)(i) and also in 28 USC 2254(b)(1)(B)(ii)

3). Exceptional circumstances warrants the excise of this courts discretionary power to issue writ of habeas corpus for the reason set forth, *infra*, in the statement of facts and of the reason for granting writ.

4). Unless this court grants this writ, then adequate relief cannot be obtained in any form and from any other united states court. No other court can redress or grant relief when there claims of conflict, where unconstitutional ex post facto laws and denationalization are claims made, which further violates human rights and united Nation Declaration on The Rights of Indigenous People laws herein and would compel the petitioner to file a petition in The International court of Justice (World court) for the violation of substantive Rights.

Petitioner For Writ of Habeas Corpus

Alfred Lane-Bey a aboriginal / indigenous moonish American in Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not pro se)

non colonable) respectfully petitions for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Statement of Jurisdiction

This indigenous moonish American man by private authority invokes this court jurisdiction pursuant to its authority under 28 USC 2241 and 2254 to grant a writ of habeas corpus as well as, pursuant to rule 20.4 of the rules of this court, the all writ act, 28 USC 1651(a) and sovereign immunity/ies Act of Oct. 21, 1976 C.E., and 28 USC 1601-1602; The moonish zodiac constitution; The Great Seal of moonish nation (Ab Antiquo); The Treaty of Peace And Friendship - 1787/1836; The Right of Indigenous People; The Supreme court of the U.S. - Act of state and The 1781 organic united states constitution.

Constitutional & Statutory Provision Involved

1). This Petitioner involves the following provisions of the U.S. constitution;

- Article I, sec. 9, C.L. 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 of the public safety may require it.

- Article I sec 9, C.L. 3 of the U.S. constitution provides;

- No Bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be pass.

X

- Article I, sec. 10 of the U.S. Constitution provides;
 - make any Thing but gold or Silver coin a Tender in payment of debts;
- Amendment I, of the U.S. Constitution provides;
 - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion
- Amendment IV of the U.S. Constitution provides;
 - NO man or person shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
- Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides;
 - nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.
- Amendment XIII, of the U.S. Constitution provides;
 - All Persons (Black, negro, colored and Africans/property) born or naturalized in the U.S. and subject to the Jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the U.S.A and of the states wherein reside.

2). This Petitioner involves the following provision of statutes of the U.S.

- 18 U.S.C. 1581 provides;
 - Peonage; obstructing enforcement
- 42 U.S.C. 1994 provides;
 - Peonage abolished
- 18 U.S.C. 1589 (3)
 - mandatory restitution
- 18 U.S.C. 654
 - officer or employee of the U.S. converting

property of another.

- 18 U.S.C 912 provides;
- fraud

- 4 U.S.C 72 provides;
- All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in The District of Columbia and not elsewhere

- 26 U.S.C 7206 provides;
- false statements

- 1 U.S.C. 204 provides
- prima facie - presumption

I Introduction

By special visitation, comes now, Alfred Lane-Bey, 'in Propria Persona' (Proper self - Natural); 'sui Juris' (not Pro se non colorable) a Indigenous Moorish American sovereign; possessing free-hold by inheritance status; standing squarely affirmed and bound to the zodiac constitution, with all due respect and honors given to the Constitution of the United States Republic - North America.

The United States by way of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts are using fraudulent records that does not identify this Indigenous Moorish American sovereign 'Proper self' and when challenging these concerning issues in the federal district and courts of appeals for the first circuit, this aggrieved Indigenous Moorish American complaint was denied, due to not

paying filing fee. According to Article I, section 10 of the United States Constitution states that all tender in payment of debts are only suppose to be paid in gold or silver coins, anything otherwise is unconstitutional and this aggrieved indigenous moonish American has no access to gold nor silver coins.

II. Unconstitutional And unlawful Acts.

1). By this indigenous moonish American petitioner proper person status being label 'black, African American' (see appen. a) (Three fiftths of a man) is unlawful and unconstitutional and a act of denationalization which is a international violation. All so-called black people were and are declared labels / Title of slavery as property, which was stated in the Landmark case Dred Scott v. Sandford.

In 1865, out went the slaves, the slave identity (black, Negro, colored and etc.,) and also the slave master and the casting of denationalization by the letter of law. All people who are born free nationals are born with the 'inalienable' right to the inherent nationality of their fore-fathers and fore-mothers, e.g. Chinese, German, Egyptian or moonish and any act unlawful or disguised, which deprives a person or people of this birthright given by their Creator is an act of 'DENATIONALIZATION' and

'GENOCIDE'

Therefore, these are first degree violations for any government (Respondents) to enact upon people under colorable amendment to its constitutional laws. [Hence: Formal charges (see app. a)] The respondents are enforcing ex post facto laws that violates Article I section 9, clause 3 and the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Furthermore, this Indigenous moonish American sovereign assert that the true appellation of this petitioner 'in propria persona' (Proper self-natural) has not been presented in any of the respondent document (Commonwealth of Massachusetts) and that a derivation of a persons status or name is not the legal status, name or identity 'in propria persona' (see app. c). The petitioner has not abdicated his position as a sovereign to one lesser deplorable or demurrable status of a black, negro, colored, African American nor that of a United States citizen (see app. c)

2). The Commonwealth of Massachusetts / Respondents are compelling the petitioner to act as corporate entity, ALFRED DARNELL LAINE T98017, and is currently subjecting petitioner to false imprisonment. This corporate entity (ALFRED DARNELL LAINE) is consider a 'Person' under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. A

'Person' is a agent or public officer of the government, pursuant to '26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(1), Therefore The commonwealth of Massachusetts / respondents are committing fraud by trying to impennate me to be a public officer. my name is Alfred Lane-Bey / not ALFREDDARIVELL LANE, the Massachusetts court system lacks subject matter and in ~~pernam~~ personam Jurisdiction to proceed against moonish American's, my last name is Bey, which obligates me to act as a 'Public minister' on behalf of the moonish nation. In accordance with Article III section 2 of the Constitution for the united states of America.

The only court that has subject matter jurisdiction to entertain claims against 'Public ministers' is the Supreme court of the United states, for these reason's any records the commonwealth of Massachusetts / respondents is in possession of and would prove their authority to continue to falsely imprison this indigenous moonish American is fraudulent, which violates '18 U.S.C. 912 and 26 U.S.C. 7206.

In addition, the commonwealth of Massachusetts is as a result of the aforementioned fraud, holding in custody stolen property, violating Amendment V of the U.S. Constitution and 18 U.S.C. 654. I am part and parcel of the moonish nation (see, app. C); my physical body and all proceeds thereof are property which belongs to the moonish nation. The commonwealth of Massachusetts is not

authorized by the moonish nation to keep said property, as long as the state is holding said property without the express authorization and consent of the moonish nation, the state is committing theft. I am the trustee of said property for the benefit of the moonish nation. The commonwealth of massachusetts interference with my free disposal of said property equates to theft of the intellectual property rights of the moonish nation established by the moonish zodiac constitution as registered with the library of Congress LC AA222141 and the United States Republic: Department of Justice; moonish American credentials [AA222141-TRUTH A-1]

3). Furthermore, the fraudulent information that's on the commonwealth of massachusetts documents to prove their authority to continue holding this indigenous moonish American petitioner as a political hostage is 'prima facie' evidence, according to 1 U.S.C. 204, consequently is nothing more than a 'presumption', presuming the petitioner is filling the public office (ALFRED DARNELL LANE T98017). A presumption is not evidence, it's a violation of due process of law to treat them as evidence and a judge have no delegated authority to turn them into evidence, if a judge turns a presumption into evidence, he/she in fact establishing a state sponsor religion, violating the ~~first~~ first Amendment Establishment clause.

4). All federal district and Circuit courts are created as territorial "Property" or "franchise" courts whose sole purpose is to supervise the management of all community property of the states of the union pursuant to Article IV section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution. Franchise courts are 'colorable' and is not in the Judicial branch (Article III) of the government, but rather within the 'Executive branch' as a legislative franchise. Any law that is repugnant to the constitution, shall remain forever 'colorable' and is null and void *Murphy v. Madison* 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176 (1803)

Therefore, by the commonwealth of Massachusetts / respondents compelling this indigenous moonish American petitioner to accept the fictitious and fraudulent charges on the Circuit Court of Portsmouth Virginia documents;

a). make Rights guaranteed by the constitution no longer unalienable. An 'inalienable' right is one that cannot be sold, bargained away or transferred to the government by ANY method, including the authority of law specially by the mechanism of franchise,

b). Destroys the separation of powers between the judicial and executive branches. The only remaining true, Article III constitutional court is the U.S. Supreme Court acting only within its original jurisdiction.

c). violates the mandate of constitution Article 4 Section 4 to protect every state (People) from

Invasion by either other state (People) of the national and Federal government.

In addition, to what was stated above, it is unlawful and unconstitutional for the commonwealth of Massachusetts/respondents to be compelling this aggrieved petitioner to accept the duties of the franchise or accept the obligation of the public officer (ALFRED DARIUELL LANE T98017) or the straw man that's attached to it without compensation and this is engaging in involuntary servitude in violation of the 13th Amendment, 18 U.S.C. 1581 and 42 U.S.C. 1994 (Peonage).

No one may lawfully compel this indigenous moorish American sovereign man 'in propria persona,' *Sui Juris* (not Pro se nor colorable) to accept duties of any franchise or public officer, neither congress nor any judge without consent because this would be instituting eminent domain over petitioner 'EXCLUSIVELY' private property.

5) Let it be know.... Represent means to 'depict' to 'portray,' to 'symbolize and to 'stand for.' Let be known that, the union states Republic society 'Bar Association' lawyers, Esquires, and attorneys of Europeans colonial descent and foreign corporation, cannot depict, portray or symbolize a moor/moorish American; as they are not of the same nation jurisdiction, customs or 'national peers'; and cannot sit in judgment of any moor/moorish American! 'ACT OF STATE'. Europeans

are not indigenes of the land (Americas) - moon/moorish Americans are aboriginal! union states lawyers and Attorneys operate in Demo - Political formate, which is contrary to Article IV section 4 of the constitution for the united states. moons/moorish Americans operate in a Republican form of government, conjoined with isonomi principles - being in harmony with the constitution. moons/moorish Americans respect constitutional principles.

The unconstitutional tribunals (courts) operating under the union states society conflict and is repugnant to 'due process' under constitutional principles and function primarily in 'colorable' procedures.

Therefore, no 'fair', 'just' trial or remedy is availed to the natural people of the land, through 'colorable' process! These violating acts constitutes a 'conflict of interest', a 'conflict of law' and clearly established the FEDERAL QUESTION of 'diversity of citizenship', a 'Conflict of identity and of nationality' etc. Thus, a clear 'Averment of jurisdiction' is also hereby proclaimed and advanced. only moons/moorish Americans can 'present' and 'depict' themselves as being moons/Al moroccans and aboriginal / indigenes of the land! Thus, only moons can 'present' self! (See. app. candd)

III. Treaty violation

The Treaty of peace and Friendship between the

United States and Morocco (The first and oldest treaty to date, agreed upon by the United States) has Articles built in concerning the treatment of Moors/Moorish Americans accused of a crime in the U.S... (see app. e) This treaty forbids Moorish Americans Muslims being tried in any Christian court of law and to have either a 'Blue Ribbon' Jury or 'Islamic Consul' representation. The treaty was and is ensure proper jurisdiction is at law, and by the acts stated throughout this petition as well as history of the past and present, is proof that this treaty has never been honored by the United States and the States that reside, especially the experience this aboriginal/Indigenous free Moor/Moorish American is going through in life (see app. a and b).

All treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the 'supreme law of the land'; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, pursuant to Article IV clause 2, which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts/respondents and the courts are violating.

IV. International Violation of Law

For all of the above mentioned acts committed by the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it's clear that these international

laws have been violated to writ;

1) International covenant on civil and political Rights as follow;

a). Part II, Article 3 provides: The states parties to the presented covenant under take to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present covenant.

b). Part III, Article 8 section 1 provides: No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave trade in all their forms shall be prohibited. And secondly; no one shall be held in servitude.

c). Part III, Article 9 section provides; Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law;

d). Part III, Article 24, section 3 provides: Every child has the Right to acquires a nationality

2) universal Declaration of Human Rights as follow;

a). Article 1, provides: All humans are born free and equal in dignity

b). Article 2, provides: in relevent part; Everyone is entitled to all rights and freedom set forth in this declaration without distinction of

any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

c). Article 4 provides; No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

d). Article 5 provides; No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.

e). Article 6 provides; Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before law.

f). Article 7 provides; All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

g). Article 15 provides; 1- Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2- No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

3). United Nation Declaration on Rights for Indigenous People as followed;

a). Article 2 provides; Indigenous people and individuals are free and equal to all other people and individuals and have the right to be free from discrimination and the exercise of their rights, in particular those based on their indigenous

origin or identity.

b). Article 6 provides; Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality

c). Article 7 section 1 and 2 provides; First, indigenous individuals have the right to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. Secondly, indigenous people have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct people and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide.

d). Article 8 section 2(a) provides; states shall provides effective mechanism for prevention of, and redress for;

- any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct people or of their cultural values or ethnic identities

e). Article 46, section 2 provides; Indigenous people have the right to the recognition observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with states or their successors and to have states honor and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

V. Reason For Granting The Writ

By failing to properly identify and naming the petitioner in propria persona - proper self (natural) is

In conflict with the Jurisprudence of the United States Court systems, which is founded upon two master words 'status' and 'Jurisdiction' and without these two legal principals, there cannot be a lawful proceeding to have any trial without true application of their necessary condition and will make the law ex post facto to the United States Constitution and leave any court in want of Jurisdiction. Any court which lack personal Jurisdiction is also a court without power to issue 'in personam' Judgment (Penneyer v. Meff, 95 US 714, 241 Fed 565 (1877)), its agents, personnel, contractors and assign axioms are legally in force under national and international law attending these issues and this petitioner (natural) person-in propria persona does not waive any rights; does not transfer power of attorney; and does not willingly consent to any public trial or hearing in any 'colorable' tribunal venue or non-Article III, unconstitutional Jurisdiction.

There has been clear 'ex post facto' laws and label violations throughout petitioner entire existence, being held as a political hostage; where rights secured by the Constitution are involved and there can be no rule-making or legislation which would abrogate them (see Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 125). The Commonwealth of Massachusetts/respondants has completely undermined laws concerning substantive rights and the judicial laws governing Jurisdiction. "Lack of Jurisdiction cannot be waived or

overcome by agreement of parties (see *Griffin v. Matthew*, 310 F. Supra 341, 342 (1969)) and want of jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties (see *Industrial Addition Association v. C.T.B.*..., 323 U.S. 310, 313). If the commonwealth or any tribunal find absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed (see *Louisville v. Motley*, 211 U.S. 149, 295, CT 42) "The accuser bears the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt."

Furthermore, to what has been stated above, it is clear that the commonwealth of Massachusetts has violated all of this indigenous moorish American man substantive and international rights. The supreme court of the united states decision that was ruled states; "The state is prohibited from violating substantive rights (*Cawen v. City*, 445 U.S. 622 (1980)) and it cannot by one power (e.g. Police Power) that which is for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (e.g. Taxation / eminent domain) as a matter of power (U.S. and U.T. v. Daniel, 22p, 159) nor directly that which is prohibited to it directly." (*Fairbanks v. U.S.*, 181, U.S. 283, 294, 300:)

This indigenous moorish American petitioner is a sovereign political power holder that's lawfully decreed at article I (or II) in the state constitution and that constitution is in control of the response. Petitioner is a real, live, flesh and blood, natural being (see app. C and d) not a state create person /

corporation' (ALFRED DARIDELL LANE T98017) and is entitled to carry on his own 'private' business in his own way. Petitioner's power to contract is unlimited and owes no such duty to the state of 'massachusetts', since petitioner receives nothing from (see Hale v. Henkel, 201 us 43 (1903)). The commonwealth of massachusetts did not create the office of sovereign political power holders, therefore, they do not regulate and control those in the office of sovereign and their (commonwealth of massachusetts) statutes only apply to those 'STATE' employees in legislative created offices.

The real purpose of the constitution and the establishment of the government itself is to protect 'EXCLUSIVELY/PRIVATE' rights, according to the 'Declaration of Independence, 1776' and all the rights and property (Petitioner's Body) of this indigenous moorish American are 'EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE' and beyond the control of the government or civil laws and this petitioner has not consented in writing to convert said property to public property, it is repugnant to the constitution for the courts/states to regulate the conduct of the petitioner and such conduct cannot lawfully become the subject of any civil statutory law.

"under basic rules of constitution, statutory laws enacted by legislative bodies cannot impair rights given under a constitution. 194 B.B. at 925 (In re Young, 235 B.B. 666 (Bankr. M.D. Fla., 1999)).

Furthermore, according to Federal rule title 18 U.S.C., section 241-242 states, "no one has the right, especially under badges and counts, etc... to denationalize, deprive any rights, privileges or immunities by reason of color or race." Whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts/respondants are hereby demanded to prove that 'black, negro, colored and African American etc...' is a lawful status, has a national origin with a descendant nature within the scope nationality of fore-fathers and equal to all other people, furthermore, prove this status existed before the establishment of the Continental Congress and after its congressional death in 1865.

In addition, black, negro, colored and African American is declared 'PROPERTY' (see Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 US 393, 1856) and no property can testify by itself in any United States court of law, only its owner must appear. Therefore, who owns the black, negro, colored and African American, that's declared abolished in 1865 enactment of the 13th Amendment with the institution of slavery? It's the appearance of the rightful owner of the property not the property required to answer in a court of law, 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 v. Otis, 9 How 336, 348, 10 Writ).

To what was stated, above and throughout, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts / respondents are using fraudulent records that does not identify this indigenous moonish American petitioner 'in propria persona - proper self' ('Natural'), instead identifies a state create person (ALFRED DARNELL LAWE T98017) who's label 'black, African American' (Three Fifth of a man) with a 'social security number' this indigenous moonish American doesn't own (see 20 C.F.R. 422.103 (d)). These fraudulent records are being used to continue holding petitioner as a 'political hostage' and to subject petitioner to policies / laws that govern slaves.

Also, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts / respondents are 'public officers' of the government and by law no public officer may be exercised outside the 'District of Columbia', pursuant to (4 U.S.C 72). These act's that being committed against this aggrieved indigenous moonish American sovereign is unlawful, unconstitutional and denationalizing, which gives this court every reason to grant this writ.

Conclusion

The Petition for writ of Habeas corpus should be granted

respectfully submitted

A. L. Bey

Alfred Lane-Bey

In Propria Persona, sui Juris
(not Pro se nor colorable)

Moorish American Sovereign

falsely imprisoned at: S.B.C.C.

P.O. Box 8000

Shirley, MA [01464]