

NO.: _____

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WASHINGTON D.C.

Chief Justice, John G. Roberts Jr., at Constitutional Common Law

In re,

LeRon Everett Easley-El, In Propria Persona, Sui juris, and Constitution De jure

Petitioner;

V.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS;

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA;

STATE OF INDIANA;

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, ET AL,

Respondent(s);

A NATIONAL WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

AD RESPONDENDUM AND AD SUBJICIENDUM

FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA MARION COUNTY LOWER COURT #2

'I Am' LeRon Everett Easley-El,

In Propria Persona, Sui and Constitution De jure

4490 West Reformatory Road, Pendleton, Indiana

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 1) How the word Negro, Black, Colored, etc... Can find no formal place within the Nationalities of the human family and still can be made “citizens” of any free National and Constitutional government?
- 2) What Branch of Law authorized the states to apply abolished (13th Amendment) slave label, marks, names, (Negro, Black, Colored, etc...), to any person of African descent, after 1865?
- 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 forefathers?
- 4) As for Negroes, Blacks, Colored, etc... With criminal records, what crimes can property possibly commit which its owner, the slave Master, is not accountable for in a Court of Law?
- 5) How is it possible to sustain the Institution of Slavery without calling it Slavery?

- 6) And how can property of any kind, especially without a free national name or conscious declaration of naturalization? And prove how it is a Negroes; 'Black', Colored, etc... can be made a citizen?
- 7) Therefore, who owns the Negro, Black, Colored, etc... that was declared out with the Institution of Slavery?
- 8) Is there a "substantial showing of the denial of a Constitutional Right" under 28 U.S.C. 2253 (c)(2), and a showing that "the Petition should have been resolved in a different manner".

LIST OF PARTIES

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

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APPENDIX B: The opinion of the Indiana Court of Appeals, denying a Successive Petition for Post Conviction Relief II, appears at Appendix B, and is reported at Easley v. State, Case No. 49A02-1708-SP-01756. Denied September 22nd, 2017. Rehearing Denied December 11th, 2017.

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OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Marion County Court Circuit, Criminal Division, Courtroom II, denying a Petition for Post Conviction Relief at Appendix T, and is unpublished. Easley v. State, Case No. 49G02-9303-PC-33518. Denied: December 14th, 2016.

The opinion of the Indiana Court of Appeals, denying a Successive Petition for Post Conviction Relief II, appears at Appendix U, and is reported at Easley v. State, Case No. 49A02-1708-SP-01756. Denied: September 22nd, 2017.

The opinion of the Indiana Court of Appeals, denying a Petition for Rehearing, appears at Appendix U, and is reported at Easley v. State, Case No. 49A02-1708-SP-01756. Denied: December 11th, 2017.

Petitioner respectfully prays that an Emergency National Writ of Habeas Corpus issue to review the Final judgment below.

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under the **United States Republic Constitution Article III, Section §4; Article III, Section §3; United States Constitution, Article I, §9; and 28 USC 1343(3), and under 28 USCA 1651; 28 U.S.C. 2241; 2422; 2243; 2254.**

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL JURISDICTIONAL PROVISIONS

The jurisdiction of the Marion County Circuit Court #2, Petition for Post Conviction Relief #1, and December 14th, 2016 (Final Judgment), and the jurisdiction of the Indiana Supreme Court of Appeals, Successive Petition of Post Conviction Relief #2 September 22nd, 2017 (Final Judgment), Petition for Rehearing, December 11th, 2017(Final Judgment), is a case of such imperative and of public importance, and to require immediate determination in this court 28 USCA 2101(e).

The United States Supreme Court is a court of Original/ General Competent Jurisdiction. 28 USCA 1651 The U.S. District Courts (State and Federal) have no jurisdiction over being labeled "Negro, Black, and Colored. (U.S. Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 2 cl. 3; Sec. 3; Sec. 8, clause 3) (28 USCS 3002 sec. 15 A) (22 USC chap. 11) The District, Superior, or 7th Circuit Federal Courts are 'in want of jurisdiction', and unable to issue "In Personam' Judgment or Remand. 28 USC 1291

Whereas, the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law arising under the Constitution, and shall protect against invasion of Inalienable Rights. Marbury v. Madison, (1803) 5 US 137, 1 Cranch 137, 2 L Ed 60.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Comes now, LeRon Everett Easley-El, (hereinafter) 'Petitioner', proclaimed his "Nationality" via Moorish American Government (Census Registration). Upon September 15th, 2015, (Seven Seals Publication), and (Moorish American Government). A Public Recording in the Marion County Records Office (Recordings Act). The Petitioner has made a lawful Claim of 'Title' over said Birth Certificate, Recorded in the Marion County Records Office.

(A) The 'Service of Process' upon the Clerk of House (Karen L. Haas) (Representatives/Senate), District of Columbia-Mayor (Muriel Bowser)/(United States Government), Secretary of State Office (Secretary of State-Connie Lawson) Indianapolis, Indiana, Marion County Clerks, Office (August 17th, 2016.)

(B) Petitioners simultaneously filed/served his "Lawful Notice to Vacate Void Judgment for Lack of Jurisdiction"; "Averment of Jurisdiction/Quo Warranto"; "Affidavit in the Nature of Discovery/Subpoena Duces Tecum"; "Notice By Affidavit and Demand for Default Judgment" (under the Case No. **49G02-9303-CF-033518** to the Marion County Circuit Court #2), by Certified Mail/ Return Receipt, by the Clerks Office, filed October 24, 2016.

(C) Petitioner moved for Post Conviction Relief 2 (under the Case No. **49G02-9303-PC-033518**) to the Indiana Court of Appeals. The Indiana Court of Appeals, (herein), answered with their final judgment on September 22nd, 2017.

(D) The Respondents 'Delegation of Authority' was sought along with their (Oaths of Office) and Hazard Bonding Insurer(s) information. No valid Oath(s) of Office and Hazard Bonding Insurer(s) were found or Recorded Indiana Elections Division for any Public Servants of the Administrative lower courts since unlawful restraint, and

assumable jurisdiction adjudication of the Petitioner. If the Respondents do not possess Oaths of Office and Hazard Bonding Insurance, they need to speak now, silence, when there is a duty to speak is Fraud. Respondents exceeded their authority, acting under color of law 'injured' and 'damaged' Petitioner. **18 U.S.C.A. 241; 242.**

(E) Petitioner exhibited his "Status" documentations and the 'initial arrest' and "STATE OF ILLINOIS" "Certified Certificate of live Birth Records" from Illinois State Department of Health (Springfield, Illinois), with the 'Slavery Testimonies', upon "the record", to prove Denationalization, was committed by the lower Court. The State of Indiana failed to establish "jurisdiction". The information/ identification, accusation, "evidences", upon the face of the instrument, Denationalization.

(F) The following "Federal (Jurisdiction) Questions" were raised by Petitioner, thus, invoking Federal Court Jurisdiction Constitutional Issue:

1. What Branch of Law authorized the states to apply abolished (**13th Amendment**) slave label, marks, names, (Negro, Black, Colored, etc...), to any person of African descent, after 1865?
2. Are Blacks, as "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 forefathers?
3. As for Negroes, Blacks, Colored, with criminal records, what crimes can property possibly commit which its owner, the slave Master, is not accountable for in a Court of Law?
4. How the slave labels Negro, Black Colored, that lawfully began in (1779) are still certified as State owned property today (238) years later?

5. If one can prove a (Black) “slave”, the same one must also now produce “the (Black) Slave Owner”.

(G) The Petitioner did not file an Appeal to U.S. District Court of the 7th Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, U.S. Federal Court of Claims, etc..., due to “lack of subject matter jurisdiction”, and “Constitutional Issues” would leave any court “in want of jurisdiction”.

(H) Petitioner may prosecute a Writ of Habeas Corpus to inquire into the cause of the unlawful restraint, the lower court fraudulently concealed its Jurisdiction under color of law, where no Jurisdictional basis has been proffered or stated. Petitioner is deprived of his Liberty without ‘due process.

(I) Petitioner is being held as a “Black Political Hostage” by State of Indiana/Indiana Department of Correction, under corporately colored codes, under criminal laws, authorized by Congress under the forced application of the 14th, Colorable Citizenry and Denationalization. Congress Indiana Department of Corrections is the Custodians, in this matter.

(J) The Petitioner challenged “Custodians” power over my Nationality and the unlawful classification of the 3/5th Clause of the 1779 in the U.S. Constitution, and the extending of the 14th, 15th Amendment.

(K) The Custodians has engaged in Prosecutorial vindictiveness, obstruction of justice; the ‘burden of proof’ is upon Accusers to rebut presumption by clear and convincing evidence.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Under the U.S. Supreme Court Rulings, **Hagans v. Lavine**, Jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court or entertain and decide any claim of conflict between federal and state laws. "This ruling also states as example, the conflict question itself is a Constitutional Matter within the meaning of **28 USC 1343 (3)**, proper jurisdictions". (1) The claim of the **13th Amendment**, to abolish all entities of slavery (slave names, slave masters, slaves, (Negro, Black, Colored, African-American, etc.) now becomes ex post facto in the **14th Amendment**, which then declares the same Negro, Black, Colored, African-American slaves as "citizens" disguised under the word 'Person' and made subject to the jurisdiction (property). This claim gives rise to a legal conflict between Slavery and Freedom. And, is itself then a Constitutional Issue!!! "Jurisdiction is essentially the authority, conferred by Congress, to decide a given type of case one way or the other". (**HAGANS V. LAVINE**).

Jurisdiction is a term, which embraces every kind of judicial action. It defines the power of courts to inquire into facts, apply the law, make decisions and declare judgment. Jurisdiction is always in want of proper parties to be present. The scope and extent of jurisdiction of federal acts are governed by **28 U.S.C.A. 1251**, Et seq. The Federal court has the unquestionable authority to entertain suits to redress a person deprived under color of state law, of constitutional rights. Now to the question of states ownership of slaves, (via) Black Birth Certificates, Black licenses, arrest records and all other official at "state" levels. The states are only limited to their federal jurisdictional allocations. In brief, the 'Blacks' are Wards of the states; the states are united and empowered by Corporate US Congressional legislation and Congress must answer to the Constitution, which is over seen by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Hagans v. Lavine further establishes that a “**substantial question**” was necessary to support jurisdiction. How the word “Black” is not a district or Superior Court issue. This is a substantial, sound and merited question and the framers of the **13th, 14th, 15th**, those Supreme Court Justices, which decided the Dred Scott Case of 1857 and the phantom Supreme Court Case that overturned that decision, only can answer it legally although historically no such overruling precedence was ever recorded in US law. In fact, the black label would leave any Court “in want of jurisdiction”, except the U.S. Supreme Court, or a Special Congressional Committee and/or the United Nations International Court of Justice (The World Court), in The Hague, Netherlands.

By being born here doesn’t make you a citizen because Negro, Black, Colored people are names given to slaves during the time of slavery. Those born under the powers of the **13th, 14th, 15th**, Amendment, are not true citizens but are declared “person’s” Commercial property under the assumable jurisdiction of the United States Congress. From a U.S. Constitutional view of the names applied to slaves, “PERSONS” (Political citizens) (Subjects) which is synonymous with ‘citizen of the United States’, while still being denationalized by Congress, debased from the human race by color and previous conditions of servitude (lawful pre-1865 slavery). The U.S. **14th Amendment** used the term “Person” to diffuse the “3/5th Clause of the U.S. Constitution strictly applicable to ‘slaves’ and Ex-slaves’, misnomer Negroes, Black People, and Colored Folks. Later in the 1868 Congressional (**14th, 15th, Amendments**) the words “All Persons born or Naturalized... ”is deemed “Commercial Property” incorporating the original 3/5th Clause written in the U.S. Constitution, made the newly freed Negro, Black, Colored, and African-American(s), believe he or she were citizens. These Congressional events of the years (1868-1870) which transferred custody of the ex-slaves to the U.S. Courts and thereby granted “Assumable Jurisdiction’ over them to “the United States” and of the ‘State’ (incorporated) wherein they

reside. Balance this lawful history with the United States officially losing its Sovereignty in 1871 returning to its original corporate status as when it was just British colonies. All crimes committed since 1871 are commercial crimes and cannot be a part of any legal proceedings. True Constitutional Governments do not honor corporate Courts because Corporations are merely property themselves, and cannot preside over 'Natural Persons' judicially. This contract is publically known and legally binding hence, "the United States", its Courts and Congress are Liable and Libel for Damages for the 'Denationalization' intent of these "Reconstruction (13th, 14th & 15th) Amendments". U.S. Congress knew during their ratifications of the 'slave labels' of Negroes, Black, Colored and African-American, would never muster to the nationality and true identification (Status) necessary to nationalize the ex-slaves into the constitutional fold of citizenry. The U.S. Constitution has never changed its meaning of the 3/5th Clause, neither has Congress overruled the Supreme Court Dred Scott Decision of 1856/1857, while leaving its Justices Constitutional definitions of the Negro still intact. The original 'Straw-man' was/is used to pay on the National Debt of the Corporate "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", et al, declared an lawful expendable, non-existent feigned citizen, often referred to as a "Person" (Commercial Property), as used in the 14th, 15th Amendment, and all Corporate Contracts, thereafter.

**REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES
EXIST WARRANTING THE JUDICIAL REVIEW/ACTION**

The lower Court had no Jurisdiction to bring in a living-breathing 'Moorish Natural Person' before it, and it failed to properly identify the 'Status' of Petitioner. The "UNITED STATES" (CONGRESS/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.) et al; STATE OF INDIANA, et al; STATE OF INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, et al, are all funded in whole or in

part by "UNITED STATES", et al, they are acting and operating, as contractual agents of their principal, for the following reasons a National Writ of Habeas Corpus should issue:

Memorandum of Law

The lack of Original /Competent Jurisdiction to hear and determine a 'Case and Controversy' constitutes "Exceptional Circumstances" as basis for raising questions for the first time on Habeas Corpus. **Wesley v. Schneckloth 55 Wash. 2d 90, 346 P.2d 658, 660.** Courts enforcing mere statutes do not act judicially but 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." (**Boswell v. Otis, 9 How. 336, 348; to wit**). Any court, which lacks personal jurisdiction, is also a court without power to issue an "In Personam judgment. (**Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U.S. 714/733, 24 Led. 565**) The lower courts are in "Excess of Jurisdiction" where deprivation of constitutional rights, steps out of jurisdiction in making of some order or judicial act. **Wuest v. Wuest 53 Cal. App. 2d 339, 127 P.2d 934,937.**

Through the corporately colored citizenry laws of Denationalization, Naturalization, Fraud, Misrepresentation, Kidnapping, Human Trafficking for Profit, compared to Genocide, Treason, pogrom, International Human Rights violations (atrocities) and International Terrorism. Accusers did not establish Jurisdiction in the record, therefore, they had no jurisdiction, and they have committed Fraud, and 'Black Political Hostage' taking, which is a Federal Crime, invoking Kidnapping statutes, and International crime. **Title 18 U.S.C.A. 1203.**

And more importantly, it is Congress and Congress alone empowered by the United States to adjudicate the Supreme bottom-line issues of other Nations, Tribes, and Families, where Indigenous Peoples Rights are involved or violated, the privilege of the Emergency Writ of

Habeas Corpus (National) shall not be suspended. **Pennhallow v. Doanes... 3 U.S. 54 L. Ed 57; 3 Dall. 54; 1021 LED. United States Constitution, Article I, Section 9. Cl. 2.**

EXHAUSTION OF STATE REMEDIES

All Administrative State Remedies have been exhausted, through the pursuant to Indiana Post-Conviction Rule 1(Coram Nobis) (T.R. 60 (b), by filing the original and two copies of the Verified Petition for Post-Conviction Relief/ Verified Affidavit Special Appearance, In Propria Persona, Sui juris, Affidavit in Support of Verified Petition for Post-Conviction Relief, Petition for Discovery Order, Request for issuance of Subpoena in Post Conviction Proceeding. The State of Indiana answered Petition, Denial dated: December 14th, 2016.

Injunctive Relief

Plaintiff's damages resulting from such misrepresentation as distinguished from negligence, mistake, or omission of the court itself for the Civil contempt, excessive use or misuse of power and authority, unjust hardship, unlawful exaction, oppression, bodily injury, (brain cognitive) as a bodily member or organ), real injury, irreparable injury, injury in fact, personal workers compensation acts (my worth as a natural human being is cause for compensation acts for personal injury, loss of wages, during time of slavery, and Mental Slavery. That the civil nuisance would cease from being practiced by "the United States", against LeRon Everett Easley-El, and his family blood-line forever, and that life, liberty, privacy, good reputation, constitutional law de jure would reign, National treaties enforce, natural immunity be met. That justiciable Case and Controversy exists to determine a party is sufficiently affected to insure that a justiciable controversy is presented to or by the court, or jury. Petitioner has lawfully protectable and tangible interest for his time, energy, taking of property without just compensation, at stake in this litigation. Standing is issue which concerns power of federal courts

to hear and decide cases and does not concern ultimate merits of substantive claims involved in the action. Petitioner has alleged such personal stake in the outcome of the controversy as to ensure concrete adverseness. Petitioner has been threatened, injured by governmental action complained; the litigants are the proper parties to fight the lawsuit, not whether it is justiciable. Amount of Controversy cannot be satisfied by any (lower) district courts, Acts of Congress created this unlawful position, ratifying of the **14th Amendment. Title 7 U.S.C.A. #18 (The U.S. Reparation Ordinances) (Title 18 USC 1595 Civil Remedy) (18 USC 1606; 1607) (Uniform Crime Victims Reparation Act) (Commodity Futures Trading Act) (U.S. Reparation Ordinances) (Unlawful Restraint per 4th Amendment) (18 Pa. C.S.A. 2902)**

The truth is, "Liberation is a Divine Birthright and Inalienable Right. The Declaration of Human Rights states: "declaration of War commence when any nation transgress upon the sovereignty of another or murders one or more citizens of another". There is a Judgment owed and due, in the lower U.S. courts; the United States Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to Satisfy judgment, that is warranted against Custodians, et al. **Title 18 USC 1593; 1595** Living breathing Non Corporate Entities have Immunity from prosecution, **11th Amendment**, therefore, Writ of Habeas Corpus should issue.

Petitioner is seeking Relief for the Denationalization and Colorable Citizenry and Unlawful restraint, False Imprisonment, and Claim for the 'Certificate of Live Birth' (BLANK CHECK), made payable upon proof of proper Status. The Fair Market Value as estimated and compounded annually since 1865. The Federal Reserve Bureau Bank (Board), must issue Certified Check (Cashiers Check), must state "pay to the order of " and "accepted" or "certified" with the date and signature of a bank official. These State Documents have been authorized by

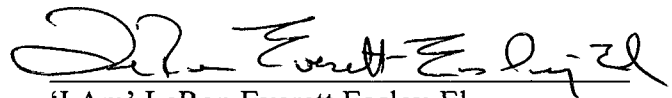
the United States Congress through its signature signed as the last Article on each of the Reconstruction Amendments, particularly the 14th.

There are two 'Claims' in this proceeding that Respondents owe, that the UNITED STATES/CONGRESS /DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA/STATE OF INDIANA (Marion County) owes the Petitioner. That the UNITED STATES Court of Federal Claims lack jurisdiction over subject matter, being brought for this Article III Court to decree, and have appellate jurisdiction. The 5th **Amendment** provides that no private property shall be taken for public use without "just compensation "within that provision that private property, shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, which means the full monetary equivalent of he property taken. Plus compensation for delay in payments, consequential damages, good position pecuniary, value of contract at time of cancellation, not profits which it would have produced, Actual cash value, for stolen property time and place of the "taking" **Article 1 section 8**, this Writ should issue.

CONCLUSION

The Petitioner is entitled to Liberation, Discharge, and Release (setting free from unlawful restraint or confinement) with a Reparative Injunction/ Preventive Injunction or Restraining Order, against United States, et al. Thus, a man unlawfully imprisoned may obtain his release on Habeas Corpus to be recognized whole (5/5ths), and justly compensated with the restitution and apologies in the amount of \$594.000.000 million. The United Nations International Court of Justice (The World Court) in the Hague Netherlands has Appellate Jurisdiction, invoking the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, and 61/295 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Article 1 through 46) Demanding the International Court International Intervention. The exercise of

Nationality and Birthrights is the Freedom and to be like God is Man's Birthright and his Divine Birth Heritage, not property of fallen humanity.



'I Am' LeRon Everett Easley-El,
In Propria Persona, Sui Juris
And Constitution De jure

Executed on: January 29th, 2018,