

18-9221

No. _____

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

APR 29 2019

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

18-12362-EE,
1:16-cr-72-

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JAAME AMUN RE EL — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT, ATLANTA DIVISION
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

el, jaame amun re
(Your Name)

Federal Correctional Institution
1 Success Loop Road
(Address)

Berlin, New Hampshire 03570
(City, State, Zip Code)

(Phone Number)

ORIGINAL

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- ① Does the accepted governing statutory law Title 11 USCS § 524 authorize a trespass or conversion against discharged property according to its "ministerial" language and operation?

Ans. No. The "language" found in Title 11 USCS § 524 (a)(2) says "(a) A discharge in a case under this title [11 USCS § 101 et seq.] (a) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect, recover or offset any such debt as a personal liability of the debtor, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived;" Ref. 8 LED 154, 5 PETERS 359... the 5th section of the Act of Congress for the relief of the insolvent debtors declares "that no process against real or personal property of the debtor shall have any effect or operation, except process of execution and attachment in the nature of execution, which shall have been put into the hands of the marshal antecedent to his application. The application of this clause in the section was intended only for a case where one creditor sought to obtain a preference by process against the debtor's property after his application. In such case, the execution shall have no effect or operation; but where the incumbrance or lien had attached before the application, it had a priority of payment out of the assigned fund."

- ② ARE (GSA) General Service Administration Bond Forms SF28, SF273, SF274, and SF275 classified as legal tender of the United States?

Ans. Yes

- ③ Are you familiar with case law regarding "Special deposits/Bond deposits" helpful in this matter?

Ans. Yes. Ref. National Bank v Graham (1880) 100 US 699, 10 Otto 699, 10 Otto 699, 25 L. Ed 750.

"National bank, as part of its legitimate business, may receive special deposits, including bonds of United States." Ref. American Sugar Refining Co. v. Anderson (1939, CA 6 Ky) 107 F.2d 948

"Deposits are usually presumed to be general, and those claiming to have made special deposit must prove deposit to be trust, that it augmented bank's funds, or that it can be traced into possession of receiver; all doubts being resolved against special interests or preferred claims."

Ref. 83 LED 1266, 307 US 247 GUARANTY TRUST CO. V. HENWOOD... Payment, § 6... "multiple currency provisions giving the holders of the bonds... determinable under the laws of the United States, are obligations "payable in money of the United States" within the Joint Resolution of June 5th 1933, invalidating gold coin clauses and providing that every obligation shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts."

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

PAGE NUMBER

- Green Point Credit, LLC v McLean (In re McLean) (2015, CA 11 Ala) 794 F.3d 1313, 61 BCD 95, CCH Bankr L Rptr TT 82853, 25 FLW Fed C 1402 "Bankruptcy court could impose compensatory sanction for emotional distress caused to debtors by creditors violation of discharge injunction, however award was remanded for application of appropriate standard, which required debtors to have suffered significant emotional distress, clearly establish that significant emotional distress and violation of discharge injunction."
- 3 LED 719, 9 CRANCH 244 The Schooner Adeline and Cargo. [9 Cranch 251] ("pg. 720")
"Absent - *Toda*, J. American property recaptured may be restored on payment of salvage, although the libel prays condemnation of it as prize of war, and does not."
- CORLEY v. US US 173 LEd 2d 443, 129 S Ct 1558 (2009).
"Statute should be construed so that effect is given to all its provisions, so that no part will be inoperative or superfluous, void or insignificant."
- National Bank v Graham (1880) 100 US 699, 10 Otto 699, 25 L Ed 750.
"National bank, as part of its legitimate business, may receive special deposits, including bonds of United States."
- 97 F.3d 1384: Hardy by & Through IRS v. United States (In re Hardy): October 21, 1996 Opinion
2. Waiver of Sovereign Immunity for § 105 - Congress amended § 106 to expressly and unequivocally waive sovereign immunity under § 105, permitting a court to "issue against a governmental unit... an order, process, or judgment awarding a money recovery, but not including an award of punitive damages." 11 USC § 106(a)(3);
- STATUTES AND RULES**
- Title 11 USCS § 524. Effect of discharge. "(a) A discharge in a case under this title [11 USCS §§ 101 et seq.]--
(1) voids any judgment at any time obtained, to the extent that such judgment is a determination of the personal liability of the debtor with respect to any debt discharged under section 727, 944, 1141, 1228, or 1328 of this title
[11 USCS § 727, 944, 1141, 1228, or 1328], whether or not discharge of such debt is waived;
(2) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect, recover or offset any such debt as a personal liability of the debtor, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived;"
- Title 12 USCS § 95a(a) BANKS AND BANKING. "(a) Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property or interest therein, made to or for the account of the United States, or as otherwise directed, pursuant to this subdivision or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued hereunder shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same;..."
- F.R.C.P. Rule E. Actions in Rem and Quasi in Rem: General Provisions (5) Release of Property. "(a) *Special Bond*. ... property released, on the giving of security, to be approved by the court or clerk ... conditioned to answer the judgment of the court or of any appellate court. ... parties may stipulate the amount and nature of such security ... the principal sum shall in no event exceed (i) twice the amount of the Plaintiff's claim... The bond or stipulation shall be conditioned for the payment of the principal sum and interest thereon...."
"(c) *Release by Consent or Stipulation; Order of Court or Clerk; Costs*. ... other property in the custody of the marshal or other person or organization having the warrant may be released forthwith upon the marshal's acceptance and approval of a stipulation, bond, or other security, signed by the party..."
- F.R.C.P. Rule G. Forfeiture Actions in Rem (3) Judicial Authorization and Process.
"(b) *Other Property; Arrest Warrant*. If the defendant is not real property:
(i) the clerk must issue a warrant to arrest the property if it is in the government's possession, custody, or control;
(ii) the court -- on finding probable cause -- must issue a warrant to arrest the property if it is not in the government's possession, custody, or control and is not subject to a judicial restraining order;
- OTHER**
- Title 26 CFR- Alien Property Custodian. PART 303-- TAXES UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT § 303.1.
Statutory provisions; section 36. Trading with the Enemy Act. "(b) The Alien Property Custodian shall, notwithstanding the filing of any claim or the institution of any suit under this Act, pay any tax incident to any such property or interest, or the earnings, increment, or proceeds thereof, at the earliest time appearing to him to be not contrary to the interest of the United States. The former owner shall not be liable for any such tax accruing while such property, interest, earnings, increment or proceeds are held by the Alien Property Custodian unless they are returned pursuant to this Act without payment of such tax by the Alien Property Custodian. Every such tax shall be paid by the Alien Property Custodian to the same extent, as nearly as may be deemed practicable, as though the property or interest had not been vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian, and shall be paid only out of the property or interest, or earnings, increment, or proceeds thereof, to which they are incident or out of other property or interests..."

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:

JAAME AMUN RE EL°

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- el,jaame amun re (Petitioner, Principal, Bailor, Debtor) *misnomer* BARRINGTON M. HAMILTON®
- U.S.D.C. Judge Amy Totenberg (*U.S. Trustee per § 581 ^{THE 28 USC} and *Alien Property Custodian - 26 CFR § 303.1)
- U.S. ASSIS. ATTORNEY LYNSEY M. BARRON (The then Plaintiff /n Error, now Defendant Party)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION.....	2
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED	3
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	4-6
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT	7
CONCLUSION.....	8

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - ORDER FROM U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

APPENDIX B - ORDER FROM U.S.D.C. ELEVENTH CIRCUIT-ATLANTA DIV

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is

☒ reported at U.S. Court of Appeals - Eleventh 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 _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was April 2nd, 2019.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

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

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

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

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

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

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

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

• **ARTICLE 1, Section 1. Supreme Court and inferior courts -- Judges and compensation.**
The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in office.

• **ARTICLE IV Section 1. Full Faith and Credit.**

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each state to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 4. Form of State governments--Protection.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republic Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

• **ARTICLE VI Clause 2. Supreme Law.**

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; And 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, any Thing the Constitution or Laws of any state to the Contrary notwithstanding.

• **ARTICLE VI Clause 3. Oath of Office**

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

• **TITLE 25 CFR Subpart H--Special Deposit Accounts § 115.900 Who receives the interest earned on trust Funds in a special deposit account?**

Generally, any interest earned on trust funds in a special deposit account will follow the principal (i.e., the tribe or individual who owns the trust funds in the special deposit account will receive the interest earned).

• **97 F.3d 1384 :: Hardy by & Through IRS v. United States (In re Hardy) :: October 21, 1996 Opinion**

2. Waiver of Sovereign Immunity for § 105 - Congress amended § 106 to expressly and unequivocally waive sovereign immunity under § 105, permitting a court to "issue against a governmental unit... an order, process, or judgment awarding a money recovery, but not including an award of punitive damages." 11 USC § 106(a)(3); see *Jove*, 92 F.3d at 1554. This court has found that "§ 106(a) unequivocally waives sovereign immunity for court-ordered monetary damages under § 105, although such damages may not be punitive." *Jove* 92 F.3d at 1554. Therefore, Hardy may seek any "necessary or appropriate" monetary relief under the statutory contempt powers of § 105 for violation of the discharge injunction.

• **2017 573 B.R. 898 :: Westlake Flooring Co., LLC v. Staggs (In re Staggs) :: September 22, 2017**

With respect to the term "actual fraud," the U.S. Supreme Court recently explained that 11 USC § 523(a)(2)(A) encompasses forms of fraud, like fraudulent conveyance schemes, that can be effected without a false representation. Actual fraud includes any fraud that involves moral turpitude or intentional wrong which is done with wrongful intent. A false representation is not required for a finding of actual fraud.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Charges

On February 16th, 2016 an Indictment was drafted and returned charged by accuser-U.S. Assistant Attorney Lynsey Morris Barron and lead FOREPERSON of the Grand Jury of *what appears to be* April McDowell. However, upon inspection of the said instrument, the charged presentment is a security taking the form of a check/bill/note/bond, which charged-"Conspiracy to commit Bank Fraud"-18 USC § 1349=\$1M, "Bank Fraud"-18 USC § 1344=\$1M, "Structuring to Evade Reporting Requirements"-31 USC § 5324=\$250K, [and "Retaliating against a Federal Officer by False Claim"-18 USC § 1521=\$250K] which totals-\$2,500,000.00 x 2 (per 28 USC § 2464, F.R.C.P. Rule E (5)(a)).

*Note. statute amounts provided can be cited in the federal handbook entitled Maximum Penalties: Title 18 Crimes and other selected...

According to the Federal Doc. 6 for ACCOUNT-1:16-CR-72, it appears the said day February 16th, 2016 on ARREST WARRANT bearing the misnomer BARRINGTON M. HAMILTON a/k/a Jaame Amun Re El [Proper appellation identified at Doc. 64, 90-92. Warrant Case No. 1:16-CR-72-1-UNA] issued, published to foreclose/ARREST/SEIZE "Other property," as referenced under F.R.Civ.P. Rule G(3). During the above stated period, Petitioner-el, Jaame Amun Re was never formally noticed of this pending matter properly, which in turn violated his substantive rights procedurally, giving rise to an "equal-protection" Amend. V violation.

* The Warrantless Arrest

Ironically, approximately (8) eight days after the issuance of the ARREST WARRANT/ATTACHMENT a "warrantless" arrest was executed by the City of East Point Police Department (Fulton County, GA), with IRS lead Federal Officer, Treasury Inspector General Task Force Agent-David Rich. David Rich breached the private residence of 2788 Plantation Drive East Point, Georgia [30344] on the said day, "warrantless." At the breached scene, Petitioner-el, Jaame Amun Re requested to see and inspect David Rich's (TIGTA) standing warrant authority, via his/their trespass. However, this request rendered futile, while held at gunpoint and handcuffed. (Ref. Doc. 118- and 119)

Additionally, U.S. Assistant Attorney Lynsey Morris Barron failed to address Petitioner-el's unanswered Affidavits in whole thereto (Ref. Doc. 118), nor did U.S.D.C. Judge Amy Totenberg hear any major portions of Petitioner-el's motions on the court calendar. These "willful" acts of conduct prejudiced Petitioner-el's ability to raise questions of law by special appearance on site, in conjunction with the government's "willful" use of the misnomer, while having Knowledge of Petitioner-el's Bankruptcy condition throughout the duration of the case.

The Initial February 24th, 2016 Hearing Summary

At Petitioner el's initial court hearing, around about 3:30 pm that day at the Richard B.-Federal Russell Building - Eleventh Circuit United States Courthouse (75 Ted Turner Drive, SW Atlanta, Ga 30333) Petitioner-el identified himself when asked by special appearance. Petitioner-el took the time to correct U.S. Magistrate Justin S. Anand at every point of miscommunication by his use of the misnomer BARRINGTON M. HAMILTON® (Ref. February 24th, 2016 court transcripts)

- Doc. 186
- Doc. 196
- Doc. 279

* Verified Special Deposit Acceptances of U.S. Bonds Estoppel
Per 48 CFR 28.203-4, 28 USC 5330a2(c)(5)(B), 31 USC 5330a2(c)(5)(B), 52132, 53101, 12 USC 5395a:

Petitioner-el, Jaime Amure and then co-litigant Curtis Stuart did authorize the reading of the charges into the record. Prosecution complied, evidencing the contract Alien-Property Custodian - Justin S. Anand suggested offers to both co-litigants to obtain U.S. counsel. Petitioner-el's co-litigant Curtis Stuart accepted the offer. Petitioner-el did not, due to unlawful/illegal seizure of assets/property, due process violation, and his negation of being trustee or surety. (Also Ref. Doc. 12) Petitioner-el's co-litigant Stuart entered a Plea of not guilty, or surety. Petitioner-el offered no verbal Plea whatsoever and directed the court do not enter a Plea on his behalf. Petitioner-el requested for the changing instrument, and operated as Principal, Title Own (U.S.A. DEPT OF STATE Authentication claimant #150337041), Subrogator and Executor hereby, providing a "Special deposit" of the subtitled Bill (which included his signature/autograph "without prejudice"/"without review") along with his estate - exemption no. for deposit purposes, following the U.S. Assistant Attorney Lynsey M. Barrons complaint tender to the court (U.S. Magistrate Justin S. Anand). Unbeknownst to the incompetent then, this acceptance substitute asset established the first trust agreement endorsement, terminating the assumed or presumed title lien issuance by the IRS/Department of Justice, due to "special deposits". It is further clarified within the transcripts (per Doc. 16), verses what the court intended and decided to publish at Document 16. More clearly, for the record, Mrs. Molly Highland Farmer whom at the time did operate neutrally, and verbalised the fact that Petitioner-el intentionally petitioned the court to make Petitioner-el's "special deposit". The "Alien Property Custodian" Trustee U.S. Magistrate Justin S. Anand "accepted" the same. Upon deposit February 24th, 2016, the court published the matter "days" after (per 48 USC 538, 31 USC 5330a2(c)(5)(B), 52132, 53101, 12 USC 5395a), erroneously published Doc. 16... "Defendant's Exhibit 1 admitted...", preceded by a "forged" statement at Document 16 NOT GUILTY PLEA. This slight of hand tactic on part of the court fiduciary was/is an additional prejudicial. Accordingly, the court violated the UNITED STATES JUDGES-CANON 5, by trespassing investigator David Rich (TIGTA) whom seized el's personal private property within a closed room el exited from, during the "warrantless" home invasion, February 24th, 2016 (Ex. 18, 19) The court prejudiced Petitioner-el, without bond release, and granted co-litigant Curtis Stuart bond. Petitioner-el's then private residence was signed and ordered by the judge to be searched at 4:35 pm that day, to act and operate as a cover against the substantial rights violations concocted against Petitioner-el and used to prejudice Petitioner-el and in turn violated the "equal protection clause" for the Const. Fifth Amend., Fourth Amend., "unreasonable search and seizure", creating an effect that would trigger Amend. Eight "cruel and unusual punishment", and Amend. Thirteen "involuntary servitude" within the Federal Correctional Institution, against Petitioner-el's beneficial interest, and in turn became a violation against Petitioner-el's discovered Bankruptcy "injunction" via 11 USC 554(a)(2).

* Violation of U.S. Bankruptcy -

Consequently, from the very beginning of Petitioner's Account 1:16-CR-7A, the unwarranted seizure of personal property / other property by U.S. Assistant Attorney Lynsey Morris Barron and accomplice David Rich both violated Title 11 USC § 541(a)(2) by deliberate acts of M. Hamilton, via kidnap. Therefore, "Actual Fraud" is found to the effect per 11 USC § 541(a)(2)(A). Petitioner-el is entitled remedy sought. Otherwise it would be a hypocrisy to acknowledge the United States immunity practices within its operation of Bankruptcy. While a defendant may be cited for contempt under 18 USC § 401 if it willfully violated the permanent injunction of 541(a)(2)(A), Petitioner-el is entitled remedy sought. Otherwise it would be a hypocrisy to acknowledge the United States immunity practices within its operation of Bankruptcy. 233 v. Taxel (In re Taxel), 67 F.3d 137, 143 (9th Cir. 1995).

Unwarranted Trial

The December 11th - 13th, 2017 trial transcripts reflect a non-consent by both litigants-el and Stuart, provided the aforementioned acts executed in good-faith by Petitioner-el. On May 31st 2018 U.S.D.C. Judge Amy Tottenberg entered a void order, as those preceding, considering the facts herein. Nunc Pro Tunc.

* Special Injuries Suffered

• Alien Property Custodian(s) fail to adjust the credit on account per Doc. 196, 186, 279, 16.

• Enhancements from the PSR prove to be unconstitutional. A "separation of power" is

the elemental factor with such misuses cited within the PSR. Only Congress

can authorize a statute or penalty. "PSR set no guidelines, statutes, and penalties.

Therefore, the enhancement point system is not eligible in the U.S.D.C. Judge Amy Tottenberg's May 31st 2018 order. Its usage is damaging and can not replace the

effects of time loss on Petitioner-el's life.

• Since being detained from February 24th 2016 to the current day of this communication

Petitioner-el has incurred avoidable losses of the lives of his cat "Diamond" whom

occupied the living quarters (8788 Plantation Drive East Point, Georgia 30344), (3) His friend

Larry Hinds a/k/a "Dr. Aiyama" passed away from cancer, (3) His friend "Zakur Tupac El" passed away

from a curable form of cancer of the prostate, (4) His cousin Carlton Davis also passed away (Orlando, FL)

being traumatized from the loss on her son Carlton. Petitioner-el's studies of Holistic herbal plants

and Doctors with prayer would've aided in altered destinies. The deceased can't be restored to life.

• Petitioner's mail security (Attorney-client) communications have been breach several times reported,

at (FBI) Federal Correctional Institution, in violation of 18 USC § 1341. The matter was reported to its

Regional Branch, to no avail. See United States v. Castro (1977, CA7 Ind) 558 F.2d 379, cert den (1978) 434 US 1010, 54 L Ed 2d 753, 48 USCS § 3604-3604 and 11 USC § 5533(a)(2)(A).

• Petitioner-el was made subject to "FRP" maintenance pay at \$5.25 per month, which violates

18 USC § 3604-3604 and 11 USC § 5533(a)(2)(A).

• Petitioner-el, since detained was made subject to contaminated institution environment mentalities,

designed for failure. Inmates suffer from PTSD. The damages are ongoing each day detained.

• The courts use of the misnomer versus using his legal name acts as a red flag in these environments.

The correction and closure of this error should've occurred at Doc. 151, Account 1:16-CR-7A. Ref Doc 151

transcripts. The trust term ceased. This resulted in a fraudulent conveyance.

Conclusion

Petitioner-el requests to be released immediately, and be provided all other available remedies.

by: el, your ~ n LP without recourse. 6.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Petitioner - el, jaame amun re, the man, the Moor, has not waived any rights, Titles, interest or remedies (NUNC PRO TUNC) and is entitled to a ministerial redress for his raised offers.

7 LED 267, 1 PETERS 573 The United States v. Stansbury and Morgan.

OPINION

The United States contend that it is changed by the act providing for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States. That act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, on receiving a conveyance of the estate of a debtor confined in jail at the suit of the United States, or any collateral security to the use of the United States, to discharge such debtor from his imprisonment under such execution; and he shall not be again imprisoned for the said debt; "but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor."

* The sole duty of the court is to construe this statute according to its words and the intent of the Legislature. Did Congress design to discharge the sureties or to release the judgment?

WHEREFORE, Rule 10. Considerations Governing Review on Certiorari (a)(c) remains applicable in this matter considering the remedial accepted statutes raised by Petitioner - el, jaame amun re o/b/o JAAME AMUN RE EL.

Respectfully executed this 29th day April, 2019.

El, Jaame Amun Re ^{without} ~~Ex~~ without recourse.

Reg # 69854019

Federal Correctional Institution
1 Success Loop Road
Berlin, New Hampshire 03570

CONCLUSION

Considering ~~the~~ guaranteed accepted Constitution, its provisions and ^{Remedial Statutes} raised by
Petitioner- el, jaame amun re, the living man, a ministerial performance from the Justices
in kind is very necessary.
The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Si: el jaame amun re <sup>Without
Prejudice</sup> Ex Without recourse.
Title Owner
{ United States of America DEPARTMENT OF STATE }
{ Authentication* Claimant #15033704-1 }
Date: April 29th, 2019.