

23-6173 ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES
1 FIRST STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20543

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
NOV 13 2023
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

AKOSUA AAEBE AKHAN — PETITIONER

Vs.

KWESI AKHAN — RESPONDENT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

AKOSUA AAEBE AKKHAN

MAILING ADDRESS:

611 N STREET NW

WASHINGTON, DC 20001

NO PHONE SERVICE

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Was/is Petitioner legally bound by the Anti-Stalking Order entered in Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 if Petitioner was forced to agree to said Anti-Stalking Order by human traffickers (enslavers); Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, while still a victim of human trafficking?
2. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner was human trafficked by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and enslaved by the white jewish mafia for forty two years, to substantiate necessity as an affirmative defense on Petitioner's behalf in response to defamatory allegations and criminal charges, and to prove Petitioner has legal standing to request monetary and punitive restitution?
3. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner was human trafficked by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and enslaved by the white jewish mafia for forty two years, to substantiate necessity as an affirmative defense on Petitioner's behalf in response to defamatory allegations and criminal charges according to 22 U.S. Code § 7105?
4. Did the court DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 lack legal standing and violate by sentencing Petitioner to ten days in jail on August 9, 2023 for allegedly violating probation ordered by reactivating Petitioner's Facebook account to qualify for a business loan and as a direct result of Petitioner being penniless after being forced to agree to said Anti-Stalking Order by human traffickers (enslavers); Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, while still a victim of human trafficking, and the court having issued not order prohibiting Petitioner from doing so?
5. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner's Children were intergenerationally human trafficked by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) enslaved by the white jewish mafia from birth, one of whom was murdered and the other two are still enslaved, to substantiate necessity as an affirmative defense on Petitioner's behalf in response to defamatory allegations and criminal charges, and to prove Petitioner has legal standing to request monetary and punitive restitution?
6. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to acknowledge that each of Petitioner's Children; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) in 12997 (1997), Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Giovanni Antonio Reinerio) in 13001 (2001), and Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Baccio Antonio Reinerio) in 13002 (2002), appointed Petitioner to be their irrevocable power of attorney, having both durable and non durable authority, less than seven days after their eighteenth birthday, respectively, to function on their behalf?
7. If maternity DNA testing proves that Petitioner is not related to Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross), despite being fraudulently listed on the Defendant's Kansas birth certificate as her mother, does that mean Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) human trafficked Petitioner and Petitioner's Children?
8. If evidence is subpoenaed from Google, Inc. which reveals historical communications exchanged between Petitioner using email address: akosua.aaebo@yahoo.com, and the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson using email address: camillejhnsn@yahoo.com, reveal that the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson admitted to human trafficking and detaining Petitioner's Children at her home, were/are the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson's living father, Duane Curtis Moore, living husband Paul Johnson, living daughter; ArianMarie Moye, and living son; Ishmael King Moye, who lived with the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson and assisted the deceased Camille Lashaun

Moore Johnson with human trafficking and detaining Petitioner's Children at said home equally guilty of human trafficking Petitioner's Children and accessories to human trafficking?

9. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify each marriage Petitioner was forced by human trafficker to commence by marriage license while a victim of human trafficking to Robert Charles Meyer in Merriam, Kansas (1996), Antonio Reinerio in Kansas City, Missouri (1999), and Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale in Beijing, China (2010)?
10. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify the immigration visa and green card Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale received from US Citizenship & Immigration Services due to Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale forcing Petitioner to falsely allege he was Petitioner's "spouse" after m US Citizenship & Immigration Services due to forced Petitioner to commence marriage by executing a marriage license written in Mandarin Chinese, a language Petitioner has zero knowledge of, that named Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale as the "Husband" and Petitioner as the "Wife" in Beijing, China?
11. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify the Missouri business entity, Mobile Tech Unlimited LLC (Charter Number LC0707614), Petitioner was forced by human traffickers to create and the business agreement Petitioner was forced by human traffickers to execute with Nazmul Chowdhury to give Nazmul Chowdhury legal rights to and co-ownership of Petitioner's patent (US Patent Number USD548457S1)?
12. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the FBI, police, and Washburn University Police legally obligated to investigate Petitioner's claims that Petitioner's firstborn Son was murdered by decapitation on October 21, 2019 @ 6:28AM to substantiate that Petitioner's firstborn Son was a victim of human trafficking due to Petitioner being "bred" and intergenerationally enslaved, and to prove Petitioner has legal standing to request monetary and punitive restitution and obtain his death certificate to schedule a honorable funeral on his behalf?
13. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner's firstborn Son was murdered by decapitation on October 21, 2019 @ 6:28AM to substantiate that Petitioner's firstborn Son was a victim of human trafficking due to Petitioner being "bred" and intergenerationally enslaved, and to prove Petitioner has legal standing to request monetary and punitive restitution and obtain his death certificate to schedule a honorable funeral on his behalf?
14. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner's two surviving Children are still victims of human trafficking due to Petitioner being "bred" and intergenerationally enslaved, and to prove Petitioner, having irrevocable power of attorney over them both, has legal standing to request monetary and punitive restitution on their behalf?
15. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to void/nullify Petitioner's fraudulent birth certificate and have a new birth certificate due to Petitioner's birth certificate being applied for and issued to a human trafficker posing as Petitioner's biological mother, and containing false information?
16. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to void Petitioner's Children's fraudulent birth certificates and have new birth certificates issued reflecting correct information because Petitioner was forced by human traffickers to submit false information, including the birth names chosen for Petitioner's Children by human traffickers, when Petitioner applied for their birth certificates?
17. Does Petitioner have legal standing to request and is the court legally obligated to declare Petitioner is eligible to receive military status benefits, including time served, because Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking (slavery) who was forced against Petitioner's will to withdraw from the Army in 1998?
18. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to find Kwesi Ra Nehem Ptah Akhan guilty of defamation, negligence, malicious prosecution if Petitioner provides

sufficient evidence in support of Petitioner's assertion of necessity as an affirmative defense that all actions Petitioner engaged in that Kwesi Akhan deemed offensive were either forced by human traffickers, and/or attempts by Petitioner to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner's Children?

19. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to require Kwesi Ra Nehem Ptah Akhan participate in paternity DNA testing to determine if he is the biological Father of Petitioner's Children?
20. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to approve evidence be subpoenaed to prove Petitioner was intentionally and maliciously misdiagnosed with post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) by DC Department of Behavioral Health psychiatrist, Dr. Robert Sherron?
21. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify Petitioner's social security and Petitioner's Children's social security numbers and order new social security numbers be issued on their behalf bearing their correct name(s) versus their forced legal names because human traffickers (enslavers) applied for and/or forced Petitioner to apply for them and said social security numbers have always been and still are used by human traffickers?
22. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reissue check disbursements totaling the amount of every income tax refund its previously disbursed to Petitioner while Petitioner was human trafficked (enslaved) and forced to surrender to human traffickers despite Petitioner having performed the forced labor to be eligible for said income tax refunds?
23. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order all three credit bureaus; Equifax, Experian, and Transunion, delete all of the information listed on Petitioner's credit report and Petitioner's Children's credit report(s) due to human traffickers (enslavers) illegally creating and using Petitioner's social security and Petitioner's Children's social security numbers to illegally establish credit and incur debt?
24. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify all of Petitioner's debts and Petitioner's Children's debts due to said debts being incurred illegally by human traffickers (enslavers)?
25. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order Petitioner be awarded request monetary and punitive damages due to being robbed of all the money human traffickers (enslavers) generated by forcing Petitioner to engage in W-2 and 1099 labor and create intellectual property while employed?
26. Are Petitioner and Petitioner's Children still the legal and rightful owneress and owners, respectively, own the land legally registered at Wyandotte County, Kansas Register of Deeds Office as Documents #00_01 and #00_06, despite it being illegally annexed by the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, to prove Petitioner and Petitioner's Children were stripped of their familial inheritance while intergenerationally enslaved?
27. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare the State of Kansas lacked legal standing to change the inception date of the Kansas business entity application Petitioner, Managing Partneress of Petitioner's biological family's Kansas general partnership Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), submitted to register their Kansas general partnership?
28. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas lacked legal standing to annex the land legally registered at Wyandotte County, Kansas Register of Deeds Office as Documents #00_01 and #00_06?
29. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas pay Petitioner and Petitioner's Children monetary and punitive restitution for illegally annexing the land owned by Petitioner and Petitioner's

Children and legally registered at Wyandotte County, Kansas Register of Deeds Office as Documents #00_01 and #00_06?

30. What is the genetic definition; familial lineage, of the individuals referred to as "Indians" in 25 U.S. Code § 1301 and 25 U.S. Code § 2201, according to United States law?
31. Does/did the United States have legal standing to declare non Black people; i.e. internally melanin recessive people, all of whom arrived thousands of years after indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) according to historical documentation, exist as individuals referred to as "Indians" in 25 U.S. Code § 1301 and 25 U.S. Code § 2201?
32. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare Petitioner and Petitioner's Children, in common with all other Akan Black citizens in this country, still legally own the land granted in United States Kanza Treaty of 1825, 1846, and 1859?
33. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare Petitioner and Petitioner's Children, in common with all other Black citizens in this country, still legally own and have legal standing to reside on the land granted in US Treaty With The Seminole Nation in 12866 (1866)?
34. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare the State of Kansas engaged in negligence by issuing Petitioner's Kansas birth certificate without requesting proof of maternity to prevent a human trafficker (enslaver) from using said documentation to falsely allege she had legal physical and residential custody of Petitioner and inadvertently legal guardianship rights of Petitioner's Children?
35. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to nullify the post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) psychiatric diagnosis Petitioner received from Robert Sherron because Robert Sherron's five page psychiatric evaluation cites no observed symptoms to justify said diagnosis and because the examination process Dr. Robert Sherron used to perform Petitioner's psychiatric evaluation did not comply with American Psychological Association's standards for performing psychiatric evaluations and determining whether a psychiatric diagnosis is appropriate?
36. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare DC Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency lack legal standing to force Petitioner to participate in mental health services provided by a mental health provider who is not a Black female who practices Nanasom (African Ancestral Religion) according to the mandates of Petitioner's religion?
37. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to acknowledge Petitioner has never been and will never be bound by the Anti-Stalking Order entered in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 and count not have committed a crime by violating said Anti-Stalking Order because Petitioner was forced to agree it by human traffickers?
38. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare the US Department of Housing & Urban Development lacked legal standing to terminate Petitioner's Section 8 Voucher eligibility due to human traffickers preventing Petitioner from submitting required documentation to their office in a timely manner while Petitioner was still a victim of human trafficking and immediately grant Petitioner a Section 8 Voucher upon submission of the required documentation?
39. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order Kajara Nia Yaa Nebthet relinquish the only physical items Petitioner was able to preserve while escaping human trafficking (slavery), all of which can literally fit in two laundry baskets?
40. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to subpoena all chats, emails, photos, website content, and documents Defendant was forced by human traffickers (enslavers) to draft, send, receive, and upload from/to Defendant's personal accounts, including the RoadRunner (now Time Warner) account known as trenerio@kc.rr.com, the Yahoo account known as akosua.aebo@yahoo.com, the Google account known as akosua.aebo@yahoo.com, the GoDaddy accounts; 253550035 and 2026458263, the BiggerPockets.com account, and all Defendant's past Facebook accounts, that human traffickers (enslavers) forced Defendant to create because each account served as a storage space for critical information that Defendant, law enforcement, and the courts

can/could easily use to prove Defendant was human trafficked (enslaved) for forty two years and that human traffickers still have access to manipulated and contain the only electronic familial possessions Petitioner has?

41. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare as to order Darrian Craig Davis pay Petitioner and Petitioner's Children monetary and punitive restitution for wrongful death due to his admission that he participated in the orchestration and execution of the murder of Petitioner's firstborn Son?
42. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order order The Estate of Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson pay Petitioner and Petitioner's Children monetary and punitive restitution due to Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson admitting she human trafficked Petitioner's Children prior to her death?
43. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare public defenders; Albert Amissah and Bryan Bookhard lacked legal standing to breach their public defender contract(s) and duties in service to Petitioner?
44. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order the apartment complex called The Lakes At Lionsgate, represented by counsel Midwest Diversified Management, pay Petitioner monetary and punitive restitution due to intentionally and maliciously benefiting from Petitioner being a victim of human trafficking while residing as tenant at their apartment complex?
45. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to declare whether the civil and constitutional rights of Black citizens in this country are being violated by local, state, and federal government implementing public and social services via laws and statutes that subordinate Black culture, religion, education, and negate their land ownership rights in comparison to non-Black people and thus entitles Black people to monetary and punitive restitution?
46. Does/did Petitioner have legal standing to request and was/is the court legally obligated to order former FBI agent Randy Harris and his Chick-Fil-A franchise pay Petitioner monetary and punitive restitution engaging in employment discrimination against Petitioner according to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)?
47. Did the Bank of New York Mellon (fka The Bank of New York), have legal standing as Trustee for the Certificateholders of the CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3, to be awarded default judgment for Quiet Title against Petitioner, and any other Black individual, despite violating 15 U.S.C. §7003 and despite CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 never being registered as a statutory trust and REMIC in the state of Delaware as alleged by Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, as Master Servicer, in their electronic Form 10-K filing (File Number 333-118926-22) with the SEC on March 27, 2006?
48. If the Bank of New York Mellon (fka The Bank of New York), as Trustee for the Certificateholders of the CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3, was awarded default judgment for Quiet Title against Petitioner in 16th Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri Case No. 1416-CV01310, despite violating 15 U.S.C. §7003 and despite CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 never being registered as a statutory trust and REMIC in the state of Delaware as alleged by Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, as Master Servicer, in their electronic Form 10-K filing (File Number 333-118926-22) with the SEC on March 27, 2006, is Petitioner still the legal owneress of 13128 Ashland Avenue Grandview, Missouri 64030 with the legal right to immediately relocate to 13128 Ashland Avenue Grandview, Missouri 64030?

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:

RELATED CASES

Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2021 ASO 000504
Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2022 CCC 000037
Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2022 CA 004697 B
Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2023 CCC 000046
District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327
District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864
Kansas District Court Case No. 2:20-CV-02295-EFM-JPO
Kansas District Court Case No. 2:20-CV-02296-EFM-JPO
United States District Court For The District of Columbia Case No. 22-3812 (TSC)
Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2022-CAB-005078
Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2022-CA-004874-B
16th Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri Case No. 1416-CV01310
United States District Court For The Western District of Missouri Case No. 4:15-CV-161
United States District Court For The Western District of Missouri Case No. 4:17-CV-947

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According to DC Code §22–4135, all the court’s rulings in this case, most of which Petitioner never received notice of because the court mailed to them an incorrect mailing address despite Petitioner repeated filing requests with the court to correct Petitioner’s mailing address, reflect:

- Significant error of law.
- Going against the weight of evidence.
- Irregularity in the court proceeding.
- Judge misconduct.
- Improper remedy.
-

OPINIONS BELOW

1. Anti-Stalking Order entered on January 27, 2022 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504
2. Summary Judgment Order on October 2, 2023 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B
3. First Referral to the Mediation Coordinator for Mediation Screening Order in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327 on April 25, 2023
4. Order Denying Petitioner's Notice of Appeal in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327 on October 24, 2023
5. Second Referral to the Mediation Coordinator for Mediation Screening Order in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864
6. Order denying Petitioner's Judicial Notice on September 26, 2023 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037
7. Petitioner's wrongful criminal conviction and one year probation sentencing on June 20, 2023 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037
8. Petitioner's wrongful criminal conviction and one year probation sentencing on August 9, 2023 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction according to Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is the only court with absolute jurisdiction to clarify and implement the civil, military, criminal, constitutional, and land ownership rights of Black "Indian" citizens, Black citizens who are victims of human trafficking (slavery) in this country, Black citizens who are survivors/survivresses of human trafficking (slavery) in this country, Black citizens who are victims of human trafficking (slavery) before and after joining the US Army and reciting the Oath of Enlistment, and as Black citizen descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who both voluntarily migrated to this land in North America prior to the enslavement era and were enslaved but were citizens in this country before they died, all of which Petitioner and Petitioner's Children are, by requiring lower courts to enforce critical laws and statutes that undergird the civil, criminal, constitutional, and land ownership rights of Black citizens in this country. The District of Columbia Court denied Petitioner's Notice of Appeal in this case on October 2, 2023, thus Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari filing in this case is timely.

Petitioner filed her initial Notice of Appeal to District of Columbia Court of Appeals with the DC Superior Court Civil Clerk's Division Office on October 11, 2023, and although it is documented that Petitioner has updated her correct mailing address via EfileDC on multiple occasions in the past four plus months prior to October 24, 2023 when the District of Columbia Court of Appeals mailed its orders dated October 2, 2023 in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327 and October 24, 2023 in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864 to Petitioner's old mailing address, which also conflicts with the fact that all of Petitioner's submitted filings in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B, including Petitioner's Notice of Appeal on October 11, 2023, reflected Petitioner's correct mailing address. Thus Petitioner did not receive the critical documents mailed to Petitioner's old mailing address by the DC Superior Court and District of Columbia Court of Appeals and that the DC Superior Court and District of Columbia Court of Appeals is wrongfully holding Petitioner accountable for failing to abide by and/or acknowledge, and which triggered the dismissal of Petitioner's case and denial of Petitioner's appeal. Each time Petitioner has filed an appeal in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B, Petitioner has went directly to DC Superior Court Civil Clerk's Division Office with three business days to request a copy of the transcript to manually file with District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and in each case Petitioner was told by the clerks at the DC Superior Court Civil Clerk's Office that because Petitioner's application for forma pauperis had been approved, the full transcript had already been forwarded to District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Thus Petitioner is contesting denial of Petitioner's Notice of Appeal by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on October 2, 2023 and October 24, 2023 because Petitioner did not receive the order the District of Columbia Court of Appeals mailed to Petitioner old address, because there is absolutely no way Petitioner could have known the information provided by the clerks at the DC Superior Court Civil Clerk's Office who stated the full transcript of Petitioner's case had already been forwarded to District of Columbia Court of Appeals was incorrect.

CONSTITUTIONAL & STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

DC Code §22–4135, the Constitution, Necessity as an affirmative defense, Defamation, Ineffective Counsel, Doe vs. Burke, 91 A.3d 1031 (D.C. 2014). Abbas vs. Foreign Policy Group, LLC, 783 F.3d 1328, 1338 (D.C. Cir. 2015), Strickland v. Washington, 20-1410 Xiulu Ruan v. United States (06/27/2022), Rehaif v. United States, 588 U. S. ___, ___ (2019), Morissette v. United States: 342 U.S. 246 (1952), Elonis v. United States, 575 U.S. 723, Staples v. United States, 511 U. S. 600, 619 (1994); United States v. United States Gypsum Co., 438 U. S. 422, 444–446 (1978), to Lawlor v. National Screen Service Corp., 349 U.S. 322 (1955), Patterson v. New York: 432 U.S. 197 (1977), 18 U.S.C. § 1512, and the Supreme Court’s opinion in 20-1410 Xiulu Ruan v. United States (06/27/2022), Supreme Court of the State of Kansas No. 119,536 - In the Matter of the Parentage of W.L. and G.L., By and Through M.S., 42 U.S. Code § 3617 (Interference, coercion, or intimidation), U.S. Code §12112, USC § 240.15c1-2, Theft: DC Code § 22–3211, 11 U.S. Code § 365 , 18 U.S. Code § 1581, 18 U.S. Code §1584, 18 U.S. Code § 1589, 18 U.S. Code § 1591, 18 U.S. Code § 1592 , 18 U.S. Code § 1593A, 18 U.S. Code § 1595, 18 U.S. Code § 2255, 28 U.S. Code § 5001, 42 U.S. Code § 2000e–3, U.S. Code §12112, 42 U.S. Code § 3617, 18 U.S. Code §1341, 18 U.S. Code § 1021, 18 U.S. Code § 1028A, 26 U.S. Code §7201, 18 U.S. Code §1031, K.S.A 12-520, 466 U.S. 668 (1984), 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 18 U.S. Code §3772, 18 U.S.C. § 10607(c), Commerce Clause (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution), Palermo Protocol, The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA 2003), Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 (TVPRA 2013), The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, 25 U.S. Code § 1301, 25 U.S. Code § 2201, Kanza Treaty of 1825, 1846, and 1859, K.S.A. Chapter 56A, K.S.A. 79, K.S.A. 80, the treaty agreement executed between the United States and Cherokee Nation on July 19, 1866, US Treaty With The Seminole Nation (March 21, 1866), the Kaw Nation Removal Act by Congress on May 8, 1872, Curtis Act of 1898, Bosone Bill (1953), Supreme Court: Students For Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President And Fellows of Harvard College (No. 20-1199).

Petitioner’s allegations are not barred by res judicata in the form of claim preclusion and/or issue preclusion (collateral estoppel) according to Lawlor v. National Screen Service Corp., 349 U.S. 322 (1955). Res judicata does not bar a suit, even if it involves the same course of wrongful conduct by the same parties and/or parties in privity as alleged earlier, so long as the suit alleges new facts or a worsening of earlier conditions, such as the fact that Petitioner’s has and continues to be accused of, prosecuted, and wrongfully convicted of allegedly violating the Anti-Stalking Order entered in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 that Petitioner was forced to agree to human traffickers while still a victim of human trafficking (slavery). Petitioner’s allegations are not barred by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and Petitioner exclusively uses the terms Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) because the only indigenous people in North America are Black people, i.e. mani (native) Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans), and is substantiated by recent research proving non Black people, i.e. akyiwadefo (white people), were the last human beings to come into existence less than 8,000 years ago.¹² Genetic data collected from the oldest human skeletons found in this country, including the 10,000 to 35,000 year old human skeletal remains of the “Lansing Man” dug up in the loess banks of the Missouri River near Lansing, Kansas in February 1902, who was an Akan descendant, stands as irrefutable evidence.

¹ A new look at Ötzi the Iceman’s DNA reveals new ancestry and other surprises by Tina Hesman Saey. August 16, 2023 at 11:00 AM.

<https://www.sciencenews.org/article/new-otzi-iceman-dna-ancestry-genome>

² Scientists determine age of some of the oldest human bones by Mano Sundaresan. January 13, 2022:55 PM ET <https://www.npr.org/2022/01/13/1072867405/scientists-determine-age-of-some-of-the-oldest-human-bones>

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is a Black woman with DNA testing that proves she is a royal Akan (Asante) descendant. Petitioner was human trafficked at birth by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and “owned” by a conglomerate of white jewish families who identity as the “white jewish mafia” while being both nationally and internationally enslaved and subjected to advanced hypnosis, sexual servitude, forced breeding, forced labor, forced clinical trials, and the theft of intellectual property forty two years to. Petitioner is seeking to be exonerated of the crimes she has been accused of, convicted of, and recent criminal accusations due to actions Petitioner was forced to take while a victim of human trafficking and while desperately attempting to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner’s Children. Petitioner has and continues to assert necessity as an affirmative defense in response the crimes she has been accused of, convicted of, and recent criminal accusations due to actions Petitioner was forced to take while a victim of human trafficking and while desperately attempting to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner’s Children despite the court declaring necessity as an affirmative defense irrelevant. Petitioner seeks to be exonerated of the crimes she has been accused of, convicted of, and recent criminal accusations due to actions Petitioner was forced to take while a victim of human trafficking and while desperately attempting to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner’s Children.

While Petitioner was enslaved, Petitioner was a victim of countless crimes, and thus Petitioner is petitioning the court for fair and full opportunity to litigate all civil and criminal matters have arisen due to Petitioner’s past enslavement and/or that have arisen due to Petitioner’s desperation to remain free from human trafficking since Petitioner’s escaped enslavement. None of the previous orders in any of the referenced cases; DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504, DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B, District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327, District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327, District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864, DC Superior and Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 address the paramount issue(s) in this case, the fact that 1) Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking for forty two years, 2) Petitioner only recently escaped human trafficking and is being wrongfully accused and convicted of crimes due to actions Petitioner was forced to take while a victim of human trafficking and while desperately attempting to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner’s Children, 3) Petitioner’s firstborn Son was murdered while a victim of human trafficking, 4) Petitioner’s two surviving Children are still victims of human trafficking, and 5) Petitioner and Petitioner’s Children were robbed of their familial inheritance while victims of human trafficking and continue to experience judicial and governmental discrimination, despite being legally entitled to monetary and punitive restitution.

On November 15, 2023, Petitioner is scheduled to face criminal charges and 180 days in jail for the third time this year for being forced to agree to the Anti-Stalking Order entered in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 by human traffickers (enslavers); Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named “Duane” of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, while still a victim of human trafficking and due to later being convicted of violating the Anti-Stalking Order entered in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 simply because Petitioner was trying to escape and is still striving to remain free from human trafficking. None of the orders issued in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504, DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037, DC Superior Court Case No. 2023 CCC 000046, DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B, District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327, and District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864 address or acknowledge the fact Petitioner was forced to endure forty two years of human trafficking (slavery) and since having escaped continues to be wrongly accused, prosecuted, and convicted for actions she was forced to commit. Moreover, the court(s) continue to refuse all of Petitioner’s requests to subpoena evidence to prove Petitioner was human trafficked (enslaved) and reject Petitioner’s asserting necessity as an affirmative defense in support of her innocence. Additionally, the Summary Judgment Order on October 2, 2023 in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022-CA-004697-B aims to legally nullify that Petitioner has legal standing to recover

real estate, personal property, Section 8 Voucher housing, and/or monetary and punitive damages from Dr. Robert Sherron, DC Department of Behavioral Health, Claudine Witter, New Endeavors By Women, Washburn University, Albert Amisssah, Bryan Bookhard, United States, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross), The Lakes At Lionsgate, Midwest Diversified Management, TransUnion, Equifax, Experian, T-Mobile, Patricia Handy Place, Malcolm Corneilius Burton, Antonio Reinerio, Randy Harris, The Estate of Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson, Darrian Craig Davis, Google, Inc., Kajara Nia Yaa Nebthet, Tassili Maat, Kalindah Laveaux, US Department of Housing & Urban Development for negligence and criminality. And lastly, both the First Referral to the Mediation Coordinator for Mediation Screening Order in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327 on April 25, 2023 and Second Referral to the Mediation Coordinator for Mediation Screening Order in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-864 on November 3, 2023 are redundant and useless because the Respondent has been rejecting mediation services regarding all matters in this case since Multi-Door Dispute Resolution, located at 10-A E St NW, Washington, DC 20001 offered the parties free meditation services in October 13022 (2021) and even mailed District of Columbia Court of Appeals a letter refusing to participate in mediation services after receiving the First Referral to the Mediation Coordinator for Mediation Screening Order in District of Columbia Court of Appeals Case No. 23-CV-327 on April 25, 2023. Without the Supreme Court's intervention, Petitioner and other Black women victims and/or survivors will continue to be wrongfully accused and convicted of crimes the court denies them necessity as an affirmative defense legal standing to contest because they were forced to act against their will while victims of human trafficking (slavery).

While a victim of human trafficking (slavery), Petitioner was sworn into the United States Army the summer of 1998 under the primary supervision of rapist Army Sergeant recruiters; Nathaniel 'Nate' Washington and Eugene Sutton, of the Army Recruiting office then located at 7510 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. And despite human traffickers (enslavers) ordering Petitioner to join the Army, Petitioner genuinely wanted to join the Army anyway because human traffickers (enslavers) were not meeting Petitioner's needs and more importantly, were not meeting the needs of Petitioner's then infant firstborn Son.

The human traffickers (enslavers) originally ordered Petitioner to join the Army to make Petitioner more suitable to be 'leased' to military men, thereby increasing their revenue. Yet before Petitioner could attend basic training at Fort Moore (formerly Fort Benning), the human traffickers (enslavers) reneged because one of their advisors predicted Petitioner would meet and marry a Black male soldier after being dispatched. Thus Robert Charles Meyer, one of the human traffickers informed the Army that he was rescinding his offer to serve as the childcare provider of Petitioner's firstborn Son and Petitioner was discharged.

Petitioner's allegations do not demand that the United States disburse compensation to Black people due the fact that Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country are each descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died because of the race of Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country. Petitioner's allegations evidences genetic data to prove familial ties and lineal relationship descent exists between Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country and Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died in order to demand that the United States compensate Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country who are descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died because Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country who are descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died continue to be denied their constitutional rights, including their First Amendment rights and civil rights according to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to receive fair and full opportunity to litigate both civil and criminal matters, and both access to and ownership of the dietary, cultural, religious traditions and material possessions and land ownership they inherited from their Black indigenous Amarukani/Amarukainit (American) and Afurakani/Afuraitkainit (African) Nsamanfo

(Ancestors & Ancestresses) due to being victims of racial discrimination. Yet what also remains historically documented is what has always and will always differentiate Black people from non Black people, i.e. akyiwadefo (white people), is the fact that Black indigenous and mani (native) Afurakani/Afuraitkainit (Africans) people have always been and will always be the only internally melanin dominant human beings in existence.

Additionally, even amongst Black indigenous and mani (native) Afurakani/Afuraitkainit (Africans) people there exists four races. In referencing research by Odwirafo Kwesi Ra Nehem Ptah Akhan, it clarifies that the concept and reality of the term 'race' originated as 'res' in ancient Kamit (Egypt) millennia before akyiwadefo (white people) came into existence. The four races that comprise the Black population are cosmologically personified by the four Sons of the Obosom (God) Yaw (Heru); Hap; Qhebsennuf, Amesti, and Duamutef as 1) black/brown with red undertones, 2) black/brown with black undertones, 3) black/brown with yellow undertones, and 4) albino white skin toned Black people. Akyiwadefo (white people) are not represented in these four races even though there are a number of Black people who suffer from auto-immune diseases such as vitiligo and albinism, and thus have similar skin complexions as many akyiwadefo (white people), each are internally melanin dominant individuals.

Petitioner uses terms from the Akan/Twi language in this petition to substantiate and consolidate her allegations founded upon familial lineage. Moreover, Petitioner use of the terms Black and Amarukafo (Americans) are rooted in familial lineage versus racial identity. Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens are descendants of ancient Kamiti (Egyptians) according to the 3.2 million-year old fossil skeleton of a human ancestor referred to as Lucy, discovered in Hadar, Ethiopia in 1974. The term Kamit also written Kemet, Kmt is the ancient name for the Afurakani/Afuraitkainit (African) country and civilization which would later be mislabeled Egypt. The term Kamit designates the country and the land as the 'Black Country' and 'Black Land'. The term kam (km) means 'black' in the ancient language as well as the Coptic dialect, the late period dialect of the language which came into popular use approximately 2,000 years ago.³

Excerpt from the publication, AFURAKA/AFURAITKAIT THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM 'AFRICA' by Kwesi Ra Nehem Ptah Akan:

"We should also take note that in ancient america the term 'ca' or 'ica' (in the language of the Inca of Peru) means: raised land, mountain, high land. The term amaru means: plumed (feathered) serpent. The ancient title amaruca, means land (ca) of the plumed serpent (amaru). Amaru is a rainbow serpent who is the creator of the 35 world. This was borrowed by the migrants from asia who settled in america, who now erroneously call themselves "native" americans of Peru. All over Afuraka/Afuraitkait the serpent with It's tail in It's mouth is the symbol of the Creator and the Creatress and very often associated with the rainbow. This rainbow serpent can be found in the Fon/Ewe (Vodoun) as: Da and Ayida Hwedo, in Yoruba (Ifa'Orisha) as: Osumare and Odumare, in Akan as: Nyankonton and Nyankopon. Again, They are Ra and Rait in Keneset-Kamit... Amaruka, Amarak, Amenraka, amaruca, are all related."

Any land to awarded to Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country who are direct descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died for being denied fair and full opportunity to litigate both civil and criminal matters, and both access to and ownership of the dietary, cultural, religious traditions and material possessions and land ownership result in discrimination against non Black people, because all non Black people who are illegally trespassing on the land and illegally purchased said land which was stolen from Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country and descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died had the legal option to retain and record

³ Publication: KAMIT HENA NTORO THE BLACK NATION AND DIVINITY by Kwesi Ra Nehem Ptah Akhan.

title insurance at the time of purchase in order to recoup any financial losses if it was later determined that the land was illegally sold.

According to U.S. law the term "Indians" refers to the indigenous peoples who previously settled North America prior to European colonization and a significant portion of the Black Reparations owed Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country and descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died directly stems from them being legal classified as "Indians" in accordance with the treaty agreements such as the treaty agreement executed between the United States and Cherokee Nation on July 19, 1866 and the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation (March 21, 1866), in which both treaty agreements awarded emancipation, citizenship, money, land, and resources to their Black indigenous Amarukani/Amarukainit (American) and Afurakani/Afuraitkainit (African) Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses), thus Petitioner, Petitioner's Children, and all other Black people who are citizens in this country and descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died must evidence genetic data to prove familial ties and lineal relationship descent exists between Black people who are citizens in this country and Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who were both enslaved and citizens in this country before they died. Moreover, Petitioner clarifies that the Emancipation Proclamation that President Abraham Lincoln issued in 1863 only freed the enslaved Black people who lived in the Confederate states; Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Arizona, and Mississippi, and the 14th Amendment did not grant citizenship to "All persons born or naturalized in the United States..." until 1868.

Without the Supreme Court's intervention, Black women victims and/or survivors will continue to be wrongfully accused and convicted of crimes the court denies them necessity as an affirmative defense legal standing to contest because they were forced to act against their will while victims of human trafficking (slavery). Petitioner's allegations are also not barred by res judicata because Petitioner has yet to have fair and full opportunity to litigate all civil and criminal matters that arise due to their enslavement and/or that arise after they escape enslavement and because Petitioner lacks the education and access to resources as result of being a victim of human trafficking for forty two years, experiencing severe injury and illness, chronic homelessness, and lack of income caused by one or more of the parties. *Cater v. Cater*, 846 S.W.2d 173, 176 (Ark. 1993). Law enforcement and judicial branches, including the police, FBI, courts in Kansas, courts in Missouri, and courts in the District of Columbia have failed to take into consideration that Petitioner's poorly communicated and incompetently written requests for justice are due to limited knowledge regarding how to interact with people apart from being assigned work after being a victim of human trafficking for forty two years. Thus all law enforcement and judicial branches Petitioner has contacted to help Petitioner have either completely ignored Petitioner or wrongfully assumed Petitioner's allegations were/are based upon Petitioner being mentally ill. Petitioner's concern is that the assumptions being made by law enforcement and judicial branches that Petitioner's allegations were/are based upon Petitioner being mentally ill should not and do not justify the fact that they are failing to investigate verifiable international human trafficking (slavery) allegations.

- Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) was employed as a phlebotomist at Bethany Medical Center, located at 51 North 12th Street, Kansas City, Kansas 66102 before and after April 2, 1978 and April 1, 1979, and on April 1, 1979 while filling in for a nurse, Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) deceived Petitioner's biological parents by convincing them that Petitioner was stillborn. Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) human trafficked Petitioner shortly after Petitioner's birth and is not biologically related to Petitioner or Petitioner's Children. Moreover, there are no living witnesses to confirm Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) gave birth to Petitioner at the since demolished residence of 1023 Nebraska, Kansas City, Kansas 66102.
 - The court rejected Petitioner's motion to subpoena and compare Petitioner's alleged fingerprints taken at birth at Bethany Medical Center on April 2, 1978 from Providence Medical Center, located at 8929 Parallel Pkwy, Kansas City, KS 66112 and who subsequently purchased Bethany

Medical Center, with Petitioner's alleged fingerprints taken by the DC Sheriff's Office in the Fall of 2021 in accordance with the court's order in DC Superior Court Case Number 2021 ASO 000504.

- Petitioner is aware that as an employee of Bethany Medical Center with colleagues who were also human traffickers (enslavers), Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) could have easily swapped Petitioner's fingerprints records at Bethany Medical Center's since Petitioner's birth. Yet to the best of Petitioner's knowledge, Petitioner's alleged fingerprints taken at birth at Bethany Medical Center on April 2, 1978 actually belong to the niece of Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross), the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson, born three months early to Esther Jean Ross' sister, Mozella Marie Mabon and her brother-in-law, Duane Curtis Moore on January 31, 1977. Due to Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson being born three months premature and experiencing various health conditions as a result, the deceased Camille Lashaun Moore Johnson could still have easily passed as a newborn in April of 1978.
- At the very least the court should have subpoenaed evidence from Providence Medical Center and Kansas University Medical Center which revealed the mtDNA haplogroup of Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) when Bethany Medical Center, Providence Medical Center, and Kansas University Medical Center obtaining a laboratory specimen from her while she was a patient there. Providence Medical Center is located at 8929 Parallel Pkwy, Kansas City, KS 66112. Requests for Bethany Medical Center and Providence Medical Center are both sent to Providence Medical Center because Providence Medical Center purchased Bethany Medical Center before Bethany Medical Center officially closed. Kansas University Medical Center is located at 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, KS 66160.
- At the very least the court should have subpoenaed evidence from Kansas University Medical Center which revealed the mtDNA haplogroup of the deceased Camille Lashuan Mooore Johnson when the Kansas University Medical Center obtained a laboratory specimen from her while she was a patient there. Providence Medical Center is located at 8929 Parallel Pkwy, Kansas City, KS 66112. Kansas University Medical Center is located at 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, KS 66160.
- The court could easily prove custody of Petitioner's Children; Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan and Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan, was illegally seized from Petitioner in January 2018, less than six months before Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan became a Washburn University student by subpoenaing all emails exchanged between the deceased Camille Lashuan Moore Johnson and Petitioner via the email accounts, camillejhnsn@yahoo.com and akosua.aaebo@gmail.com, respectively. In the emails, the deceased Camille Lashuan Moore Johnson admits to human trafficking (enslaving) Petitioner's Children, alienating Petitioner's Children's affection from Petitioner, denying Petitioner's requests to regain custody of Petitioner's Children, refusing to provide Petitioner's Children medical care, refusing to acknowledge their food allergies by doctor diagnosis, using Petitioner's checking account to engage in insurance fraud, and making educational decisions on my Children's behalf despite my refusal in writing to their new high school, Olathe West High School, located at 2200 W Santa Fe St, Olathe, KS 66061.
- Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) forced Petitioner to marry three times; Robert Charles Meyer in Merriam, Kansas (1996), Antonio Reinerio in Kansas City, Missouri ('999), and Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale in Beijing, China (2010). The US Citizenship & Immigration Services issued Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale immigration visa and green card after Petitioner was forced by human traffickers to falsely allege Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale was an Petitioner's "spouse" after Emmanuel Damilola "Dammy" Okedina Olawale forced Petitioner to commence marriage by executing a marriage license written in Mandarin Chinese, a

language Petitioner has zero knowledge of, that named Emmanuel Damilola “Dammy” Okedina Olawale as the “Husband” and Petitioner as the “Wife” in Beijing, China.

- Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) “bred” Petitioner three times while Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking (slavery), and Petitioner gave birth to Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) in 12997 (1997), Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Giovanni Antonio Reinerio) in 13001 (2001), and Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Baccio Antonio Reinerio) in 13002 (2002. Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) illegally named all of three of the Petitioner’s Children at birth, and illegally designated who was listed as the “Father” of Petitioner’s Children on their birth certificates.
- Petitioner was leased to a Bangladeshi businessman named Nazmul Chowdhury, as his so-called 'concubine', and forced to partner with him by founding a Missouri business entity, Mobile Tech Unlimited LLC (Charter Number LC0707614), for the purpose of patenting Petitioner’s cell phone watch invention (US Patent Number USD548457S1). Petitioner was only permitted to obtain a design patent but Nazmul Chowdhury sold the patent and all of the functionality details not disclosed in the patent for several million dollars. Petitioner did receive a dime for the sale of Petitioner’s patent or intellectual property regarding its functionality. invention. To date, no cell phone or cell phone watches being sold in retail stores showcases even half the functionality Petitioner’s invention detailed.
- Kwesi Akhan falsely alleges Petitioner did not begin alleging Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking seeking to escape and remain free from human trafficking until after he first accused Petitioner of stalking in September 2018. Yet Petitioner recently remembered the blog site called Coconut Fire Sisters (<https://coconutfiresisterhood.wordpress.com>) that Petitioner created prior to September 2018 for the sole purpose of garnering support to escape and remain free from human trafficking and published several posts including first person quotes that Petitioner “experienced severe abuse and rape”, “with tears in my eyes and pain in my heart I said I do”, . “marry me or else”, “with tears in my eyes and pain in my heart I married a second time”.
 - Petitioner did not randomly target Kwesi Akhan to assist her, but had reason to believe Kwesi Akhan was committed to assist Black people experiencing dire circumstances, in accordance with the declaration he made on his ODWIRAMAN Foundation - Eradicating Poverty campaign (https://fundrazr.com/Odwiraman_Foundation?ref=ab_0drrE2dqAL80drrE2dqAL8), which states “We have been able to marshal our communal resources to assist members of Odwiraman in economic emergencies (emergency housing needs, funerary expenses and more). Members of Odwiraman, Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans) from various locales, contributed to our fundraising efforts to assist our brothers and sisters and their families in need. Our first successful effort was the raising of \$1,630 for a sister and her family for an emergency housing need. (See that campaign here: www.fundrazr.com/AmmaAsaaseAjay). This communal effort in aiding this family is what prompted us to establish the Odwiraman Foundation. No member of Odwiraman (any Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) in the western hemisphere) who is industrious, morally, culturally and spiritually grounded and working toward the betterment of Odwiraman, our Purified Nation, on a daily basis in their own capacity should be alone in times of urgent need. We must serve those who serve us.”, noting that Kwesi Akhan elucidates the definition of Odwiraman on his website (<https://www.odwirafo.com/Odwiraman.html>), which states “Odwiraman is our designation for Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans~Black People) who are descendants, genetically and spiritually, of Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans~Black People) who were forced into the western hemisphere as a result of the Mmusuo Kese - the Great Perversity/Enslavement era.”
- All of Petitioner’s attempts to establish and maintain a platonic relationship with Kwesi Akhan were aimed at one goal, to escape and remain free from human trafficking (slavery) with Petitioner’s

- Darrian Craig Davis participated in the orchestration and execution of the murder of Petitioner's firstborn Son - The Apple of Petitioner's Eye; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) by decapitation on October 21, 13020 (2019) @ 6:28AM.
 - Darrian Craig Davis "purchased" Petitioner from Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) on a month to month lease from 2016 to 2017. At the time, Darrian Craig Davis had not paid vehicle registration fees and taxes on his truck in several years and had not filed state or federal income taxes in seven years despite having consistently earned over \$100k each of these years as the owner of No Excuse Contractors, LLC. Darrian Craig Davis also owned several properties he purchased from The Land Bank of Kansas City Missouri for \$500 each and a vow to rehab and rent them at market rent rates. Instead, Darrian Craig Davis uses these properties for illegal activities, inclusive of rape, sodomy, torture, abuse, illegal drug sales, and illegally renting them without utilities. Darrian Craig Davis' criminal strategy is to befriend his victims prior to violating them, as was the case when he was charged with credit card fraud for deceiving customers while working at a casino. Darrian Craig Davis raped and sodomized Petitioner daily in an attempt to "breed" Petitioner. When Petitioner ceased to obey Darrian Craig Davis, he began targeting Petitioner's Children to punish Petitioner. Shortly after Petitioner's firstborn Son - the Apple of Petitioner's Eye was murdered, Darrian Craig Davis bragged to Petitioner that with the assistance of his employees, he had personally tortured and sodomized Petitioner's firstborn Son - the Apple of Petitioner's Eye before assisting with His decapitation on October 21, 13020 (2019) @ 6:28AM. Darrian Craig Davis then forced Petitioner to eat "chicken noodle soup" that he stated was made from the cooked flesh of Petitioner's firstborn Son - the Apple of Petitioner's Eye.
- Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) has been nationally and internationally human trafficking (enslaving) Petitioner's two surviving Children; Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Giovanni Antonio Reinerio) and Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name: Baccio Antonio Reinerio) since birth, and is still human trafficking (enslaving) them.
- Petitioner was "purchased" by former FBI Agent Randy Harris in 2010 and forced to endure sexual servitude and improve his Chick-fil-A franchise revenue. Petitioner was forced to use social media for the first time to create a personal Facebook profile page in order to manage his Chick-fil-A franchise Facebook page. Said franchise was one of the worst performing restaurants in the state of Kansas at the time. The moment Petitioner achieved her appointed revenue and marketing goals and the franchise became one of the most profitable in the state of Kansas, Randy Harris promptly fired Petitioner by email without explanation. Thinking the circumstance was a blessing in disguise, Petitioner started secretly planning to sue Randy Harris for discrimination and use any restitution awarded to escape human trafficking (slavery) with Petitioner's Children. Days later, Petitioner filed an online EEOC complaint. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) investigated and immediately found Randy Harris guilty of discrimination. Meanwhile, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) had launched a sting operation that resulted in the recovery of several human trafficking victims labeled as "undocumented workers" at Randy Harris' franchise, workers Randy Harris required to pay him half of their wages at the end of each week and who he denied medical attention.
- The moment Esther Jean Ross became aware of Petitioner's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) complaint, she contacted Randy Harris and agreed to squash the matter by forcing Petitioner to retain an attorney that settled all matters regarding the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) complaint for pennies, none of which Petitioner was allowed to spend at Petitioner's discretion. And because the settlement did not include in provisions barring Randy Harris from using Petitioner's revenue generating marketing strategies and/or the intellectual property Petitioner created and implemented to achieve the franchise's increase in revenue, Randy Harris is permitted to continue using Petitioner's marketing strategies and intellectual property to this day.

- Petitioner was forced by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named “Duane” of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 to agree to an Anti-Stalking Order in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 to punish Petitioner for making plans to and attempting to escape human trafficking on multiple occasion with and without the Petitioner's Children, and under threat that Petitioner would be sent to jail or a mental institution if Petitioner did not agree.
- Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named “Duane” of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 also forced Petitioner to publish a Facebook post Kwesi Akhan’s alleging that Petitioner willfully agreed to said Anti-Stalking Order to dash all of Petitioner’s hopes that Kwesi Akhan and/or anyone who knew Kwesi Akhan would assist Petitioner in escaping and remaining free from human trafficking with Petitioner’s Children because Petitioner allegedly voluntarily declined an opportunity to assert Petitioner’s innocence when the court offered Petitioner an opportunity to do so. What Kwesi Akhan fails to share with his social media followers when Kwesi Akhan references this post is that it was published on January 29, 2022 and Petitioner did not escape human trafficking (slavery) until February 2023.
- While lodging at Patricia Handy Place, Petitioner received a letter from Section 8 in January 2022 responding to Petitioner’s Section 8 Voucher application in August 2020. The letter informed Petitioner that she was nearing the top of the Section 8 waitlist and requested Petitioner mail in verification documents. However, when the male employee named “Duane” of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 returned to work and discovered the letter, Petitioner was told she would be committed to a mental institution if Petitioner responded to the letter by supplying the required verification documents; Petitioner’s birth certificate, the birth certificates of Petitioner’s Sons, proof of income, etc. Thus Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and the male employee named “Duane” of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 prevented Petitioner from submitting the required verification documents before the scheduled deadline and US Department of Housing & Urban Development terminated Petitioner’s eligibility to obtain a Section 8 Voucher.
- Petitioner would escape weeks later and make an inquiry about appealing the related Section 8 decision, but was originally told Petitioner was not eligible to appeal because the decision was based solely upon the missed deadline and Petitioner had made no attempt to submit the required documents in a timely fashion. Over the next few months, Petitioner would do research on the internet and make additional inquiries until one day Petitioner was informed by a Section 8 employee at an event at MLK Library that Petitioner could in fact appeal the aforementioned Section 8 decision based upon Petitioner’s status as a victim of human trafficking (slavery) at the time Petitioner received said letter, and strictly failed to respond because Petitioner was threatened. Petitioner eventually emailed and mailed a letter to section8app@kckha.org, but Petitioner has yet to receive a response from Section 8.
- As a result of Kwesi Akhan filing a Motion to Adjudicate Criminal Charges in response to Petitioner desperately attempting to solicit his assistance to escape and remain free from human trafficking (slavery) with Petitioner’s Children, the court first appointed Albert Amissah to represent Petitioner. Albert Amissah admitted to the judge that despite Petitioner pleading innocent he wasted weeks performing zero discovery and trying to convince Defense to choose mistake of fact as Petitioner’s trial defense, which is an admission of guilt and contradicted Petitioner’s not guilty plea. Albert Amissah eventually informed Petitioner that he could not represent Petitioner’s innocence at trial because

necessity as an affirmative defense did not apply to Petitioner's case, which he said meant Petitioner was guilty. Thus with time running out and Albert Amissah remaining adamant in his refusal to even discuss or mention Petitioner's experiences as a victim of human trafficking (slavery) at trial, Petitioner relieved Albert Amissah of his legal duties.

- Shortly after Petitioner relieved Albert Amissah of his legal duties, the court appointed Bryan Bookhard to represent Petitioner. Bryan Bookhard spoke with Petitioner for less than five minutes at Petitioner's trial in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 on June 20, 2023 and again before Petitioner's trial in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 on August 9, 2023. In both instances, Bryan Bookhard stated could not represent Petitioner's innocence at trial because necessity as an affirmative defense did not apply to Petitioner's case, which he also said meant Petitioner was guilty. Thus Petitioner was forced to exclusively speak on her own behalf because Bryan Bookhard made clear his aim in representing Petitioner at trial was and would solely be to appeal the court's leniency in light of Petitioner's "guilt". Bryan Bookhard recently reiterated via email on December 2, 2023 his refusal to represent Petitioner's innocence in accordance with Petitioner's allegations of necessity as an affirmative defense at Petitioner's upcoming trial in DC Superior Court Case No. 2023 CCC 000046 on January 15, 2023, despite all three of the aforementioned trials and all criminal allegations and/or criminal convictions relating to all three of the aforementioned trials stemming directly and exclusively from Petitioner being forced to agree to the Anti-Stalking Order in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 by human traffickers (enslavers); Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, while still a victim of human trafficking.
- Petitioner was criminally convicted of contempt on June 20, 2023 and August 9, 2023 for allegedly violating the Anti-Stalking Order in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 that Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 forced the Petitioner to agree to, simply because Petitioner didn't know how to remain free from human trafficking (slavery) while homeless, without income, having pneumonia, and trying to reclaim Petitioner's family land inheritance (a town called Quindaro) to have housing for Petitioner and Petitioner's Children except pleading for help online from any and every Black person Petitioner knew of while still being threatened by human traffickers (enslavers).
- On September 15, 2023, CSO Phillip Davis wrongfully accused Petitioner of drinking alcohol in violation of Petitioner's probation. CSO Phillip Davis has stated that Petitioner has tested positive for alcohol on three different occasions due to Petitioner adhering to her religious mandate to engage in intermittent fruit fasting. It's common medical knowledge that vegans, including Petitioner, have what is considered slightly higher levels of naturally occurring alcohol in their bodies when engaging in fresh fruit and fruit juice fasting, and which in turn triggers false positive test results for alcohol consumption. To avoid being wrongfully incarcerated, Petitioner submitted a Judicial Notice to the court in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 on September 20, 2023 offering to submit blood and/or hair specimens in addition to urine specimens each week to prove she does not consume alcohol that the court has not approved. Thus Petitioner remains in jeopardy to be wrongfully incarcerated simply for adhering to her religious mandate to engage in intermittent fruit fasting.
 - It is discriminatory for the court and Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia to institute and perpetuate drug testing via urine specimen submission when such requires Defendant to violate her religious mandate to participate in intermittent fresh fruit and fruit juice fasting and unjustly render Defendant susceptible to unjust incarceration for violating her probation when the court and Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia could easily achieve the same drug testing outcome by allowing Defendant to submit hair and/or blood samples.

Mental Health Services

From: Phillip Davis (phillip.davis@csosa.gov)

To: akosua.aebo@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, November 21, 2023 at 03:17 PM EST

Good Afternoon Ms. Aebo Akhan,

It is important that you start to meet with a mental health provider. Mental health treatment is a condition of your probation and it is important that you comply. Now that your health insurance is activated, you are to contact the Dept. of Behavioral Health, either by phone or in person, by 11/30/23, to get connected to a mental health provider. The Dept. of Behavioral Health is located at 35 K St. NE, Washington, DC 20002 and the phone number is (888) 793-4357. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

- One November 21, 2023, CSO Phillip Davis emailed Petitioner an alleged demand by the court that Petitioner contact the DC Department of Behavioral Health to commence mental health services before November 30, 13024 (2023).
 - This email is significant because Petitioner had previously submitted documentation to the court clarifying that according to Petitioner's religion, which is Nduru (Hoodoo), and all other expressions of Nanasom (African Ancestral Religion), priests and priestesses have always functioned as therapists, pharmacologists, neuroscientists, and more, and is gender specific. Thus Petitioner is only permitted to receive mental health services from a practitioneress of Nanasom Nanasom (African Ancestral Religion). Moreover. Both CSO Phillip Davis and the court are fully aware that DC Department of Behavioral Health does not reveal the religion of their mental health providers.
 - This email is also significant because DC Department of Behavioral Health is where the man named "Duane" who forced Petitioner to agree to the Anti-Stalking Order and his friend, psychiatrist Robert Sherron, both work. Specifically because Robert Sherron psychiatric evaluation declares that Petitioner participation in mental health services be according to Petitioner's discretion "as needed".
- The court, United States, and Kwesi Akhan did not/does not have legal standing to refute Petitioner asserting necessity as an affirmative defense in response the crimes she has been accused of, convicted of, and recent criminal accusations due to actions Petitioner was forced to take while a victim of human trafficking and while desperately attempting to escape and remain free from human trafficking with Petitioner's Children. All actions Petitioner was accused of and which led to Kwesi Akhan's request for an Anti-Stalking in Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 and subsequent criminal allegations and past/pending criminal convictions of Contempt against Petitioner has been and/or potentially can be convicted of in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 and DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000046, all directly stem/stemmed from actions Petitioner was forced to due to being a victim of human trafficking and her Children still being enslaved, and of course as a direct result of being forced by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 to agree to the Anti-Stalking Order in Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 against her will while still a victim of human trafficking (slavery) because 1) Petitioner did not have adequate counsel or funds to retain adequate counsel and refused to comply when both public defenders' refused to request maternity DNA testing to prove Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking (slavery) and insisted Petitioner plead guilty in DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037, 2) Petitioner was not aware of her rights according to Code of the District of Columbia §22-4135 to request a new trial on the grounds of actual innocence after having previously been forced

to agree to an Anti-Stalking Order in Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 against her will by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 while still a victim of human trafficking (slavery), 3) Judge Jennifer M. Anderson, the judge in Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 and DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 rejected Petitioner's assertion of necessity as an affirmative defense at Petitioner's trials on June 21, 2023 and August 9, 2023, including refusing maternity DNA testing a second time to prove Petitioner is not related to Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross), and Notice of Appeal & Judicial Notice on September 28, 2023, 4) United States does not have no legal standing to assert Petitioner is legally bound by Anti-Stalking Order in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022, as a direct result of Petitioner being forced by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 to agree to while still a victim of human trafficking (slavery) and United States having failed to prove otherwise, 5) United States did not and does not have legal standing in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 and DC Superior Court Case No. 2022 CCC 000037 because it failed to fulfill its burden to produce evidence with respect to every element of the crime Petitioner was/is being accused of in said cases.

- The court denied Petitioner's motion requesting maternity DNA testing to prove Petitioner was a victim of human trafficking (slavery) before and after Petitioner was forced to agree to the Anti-Stalking Order in DC Superior Court Case No. 2021 ASO 000504 on January 27, 2022 by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross) and a Black male employee named "Duane" of DC Department of Behavioral Health, located at 35 K Street NE, Washington, DC 20002 and Patricia Handy Place shelter, located at 1009 11th Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, arguing that the cost for the court to sponsor maternity testing in a case that only involved a first time offense misdemeanor was/is too high, and that other states, and specifically the District of Columbia, are not obligated to abide by the Kansas Supreme Court ruling in 2020 which states that a individual's request for maternity and/or paternity DNA testing regarding anyone alleging to be a biological parent is irrefutable.
- Defendan'ts firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) was born at Kansas University Medical Center, located at 2000 Olathe Blvd, Kansas City, KS 66103 on June 5, 12997 (1997) at 2:42PM.
- The court denied Petitioner's request for maternity DNA testing involving Petitioner's Sons; Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio), but that Petitioner two surviving Sons; Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Baccio Antonio Reinerio and Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Giovanni Antonio Reinerio), to prove that man impersonating Petitioner's firstborn Son is not related to Petitioner or Petitioner's other two Children.
- The court denied Petitioner's request to subpoena a copy of the fingerprints taken of Petitioner's firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) by Kansas University Medical Center at the time of his birth in order to compare the fingerprints by Joplin Police Department, located at 303 E 3rd St, Joplin, MO 64801, on September 14, 13022 (2022) of the man impersonating Petitioner's firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) involving a Miscellaneous Non-Moving Violation on September 13, 13022 (2022), for which the man impersonating Petitioner's firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) was arrested and the resulting traffic violation case (Ticket Number 180022456) was prosecuted by Joseph William Crosthwait, to prove Petitioner's firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio) had been murdered nearly three years before and deserved an honorable funeral. This would have not only proved that Petitioner's firstborn Son; Yaw Pereko Baakan Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Emanuel Antonio Reinerio), but that Petitioner two surviving Sons; Aku Ntoni Mensa Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Baccio

Antonio Reinerio and Kwame Atoapoma Manu Aaebo Akhan (Forced Legal Name/Identity: Giovanni Antonio Reinerio) are still enslaved by Esther Jean Ross (fka Laura Jean Ross).

- Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) purchased and recorded deed for the future Quindaro Township with Kansas registrar's office, recorded as Document #00_01 and #00_06 on file at the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office, located at 710 N 7th St, Kansas City, KS 66101. Yet with the malicious intent to seize the land, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas arbitrarily recategorized said Deeds as Plats in their internal database filing system, despite both documents being entitled "Deed". This blatant deception has been used to prevent Petitioner's Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses), Petitioner, and Petitioner's Children from obtaining copies of said documents in order to legally prove ownership of the land.
- The fact that the members of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) exercised their legal right to begin primarily maintaining their business records verbally versus manually, and specifically with regards to the name of their Successors In Interest and Successoresses In Interest, according to K.S.A. 56, due to experiencing extreme violence and harassment intergenerationally whenever they attempted to proclaim themselves as the owners and owneresses of said land. Keeping in mind that during this time period, it was common for Black people to be blatantly robbed of their land, their possessions, and money due them for labor they performed or products they offered for sale. At racist local judicial systems and law enforcement agencies made it impossible to seek redress, and attempting to do so often resulted in both public and intensified violence and/or humiliation.^{4 5}
- After more than 150 years, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas continues to falsely claim it annexed the land without having noticed the owners/owneresses, and despite the land having never been platted or sold. The three individuals who pledged to purchase small portions of the land failed to pay their taxes and/or pay the agreed number of installments to secure outright ownership. Due to said land never being platted or sold, the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office lacked legal standing to record subsequent Deeds of said land in instances where Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was not listed as the Granter according to K.S.A. 58-2221.
- All deeds the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has recorded which convey ownership of said land since Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) recorded the original Deed on April 13, 1860 violate K.S.A. 58-2221 and are thus null and void according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c). Moreover, the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has never attempted to contact a Grantee listed on a Deed allegedly conveying ownership in the township land to inform them of the apparent error(s) the Deed contained as mandated by K.S.A. 58-2221, and the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has a statutorily mandated responsibility to correct its records to reflect Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), as the sole owner of the township land according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c), and without need for court intervention according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38).
- The Kansas Secretary of State illegally changed Petitioner's submitted application to register Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) as Business Entity #5337589, and both fraudulently and maliciously refused to acknowledge the November 21, 1856 inception date of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), which Petitioner correctly listed on the business entity registration form. The Kansas Secretary of State illegally and arbitrarily changed the inception date of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) to

⁴ See generally, *Id.*; REMEMBERING JIM CROW, *supra* note 29; LITWACK, *supra* note 27, at 147-79; SOUTHERN JUSTICE (Leon Friedman ed., Pantheon Books 1965).

⁵ The restricted opportunities available to African American lawyers under Jim Crow are described in Michael Meltsner, "Segregated Justice," in *S. JUST.*, *supra* note 75, at 157-158.

reflect the date, and when Petitioner complained to the Kansas Secretary of State about illegally altering information Petitioner submitted on her business entity application without Petitioner's knowledge or consent, Kansas Secretary of State alleged that "the" Quindaro Company having the inception date of November 21, 1856 had been dissolved. Yet when Petitioner, as Manager Partneress of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), demanded the Kansas Secretary of State provide documentation that Quindaro Company had in fact been dissolved, the Kansas Secretary of State admitted that it had no such evidence.

- Property manager, Hailey Beard, and Maintenance Manager, Jon Christopher, of The Lakes At Lionsgate were Petitioner's onsite overseers while she resided at The Lakes of Lionsgate apartment complex from 2010 to 2018 as a victim of human trafficking. Petitioner was assigned an apartment directly across the hall from Jon Christopher in order to monitor comings and goings of Petitioner and Petitioner's Children. Jon Christopher refused to allow Petitioner to use her stovetop burners for nearly five years of said time period because cooking with high heat damages the properties of the various drugs human trafficking use to toxify the food of their victims for the purpose of maintaining mental control over them and rendering them physically unconscious at will. Moreover, the specific manner in which Jon Christopher disabled this functionality triggered multiple fires in Petitioner's apartment. And despite the Overland Park Fire Department declaring the stove a hazard, Jon Christopher refused to replace it. Jon Christopher was also responsible for ensuring the heating and cooling unit in Petitioner's was customized to release odorless sedative gases by bluetooth remote. This ensured Petitioner and her Children were unconscious before the appointed time(s) Petitioner was scheduled to raped by Esther Jean Ross' clients, including Jon Christopher, on a daily basis.
- If Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate, had not fraudulently reported Petitioner to collections for an alleged debt of over \$5,000 for outstanding rent, Petitioner would have had sufficient credit to secure housing. Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate, reported this false information to all three credit bureaus; Equifax, Transunion, and Experian despite Petitioner proving via evidence filing of an email from The Lakes At Lionsgate in Johnson County District Court Case Number 18LA11532, which was filed by Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate in a fraudulent attempt to collect that alleged debt, which stated Petitioner had never been late paying any of her rent payments the entire almost nine years she resided at The Lakes At Lionsgate. Moreover, when Petitioner filed a Motion for More Definite Statement to question exactly why Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate was pursuing the fraudulent debt, Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate failed to respond and requested the case be dismissed. Unbeknownst to Petitioner, Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate, two months after requesting the case be dismissed, Midwest Diversified Management, as agent for The Lakes At Lionsgate reported the same fraudulent debt to all three credit bureaus and sold it to a debt collector to ensure Petitioner would not be able to secure housing.
- The first white men who visited the region now known as the state of Kansas found it inhabited by four groups that they categorized as four tribes of Indians, but were actually Petitioner's Akan (Asante) family members. Petitioner can prove via historical documentation that much of the land owned by the Kanza or Kaw, which occupied the northeastern and central part of the state, the Osage, who were located south of the Kanza; the Pawnee, whose country lay west and north of the Kanza, and the Comanche, whose hunting grounds were in the western part of the state, was retained via Kanza Treaty of 1825, 1846, and 1859 breached by the United States. And although Petitioner and Petitioner's Children exclusively own the small portion of said land, land, a town called Quindaro and legally registered at Wyandotte County, Kansas Register of Deeds Office as Documents #00_01 and #00_06, all of the rest of the land covered by said treaties is owned in common by Black citizens who are Black

descendants of enslaved Akan people forced to migrate and remain enslaved in this country during the enslavement era.⁶

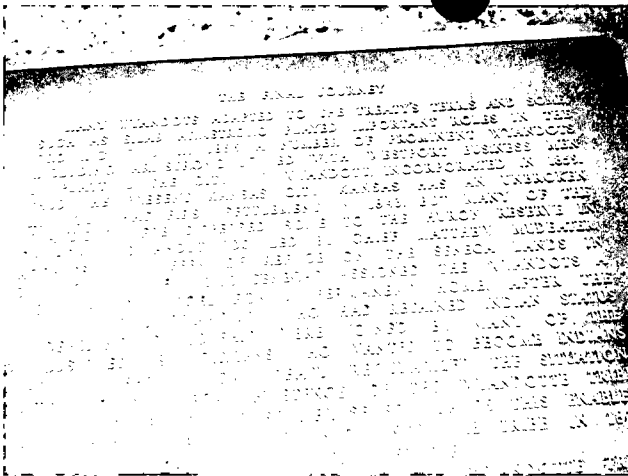
- These four “tribes of Indians” were primarily comprised of Asante people who, including Petitioner’s great grandparents, had originally and voluntarily migrated from the Ghana/Ivory Coast region of West Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) to Amaruka Atifi (North America) thousands of years prior. This is evidenced by the 10,000 to 35,000 year old human skeletal remains of the “Lansing Man” dug up in the loess banks of the Missouri River near Lansing, Kansas in February 1902, who was an Akan (Asante) descendant.
 - According to the dictionary of the Asante and Fante Language Called Tshi (Twi) by Rev. J. G. Christaller (1933), the aforementioned four so-called “Indian” groups were referred to using the exact same name in their Akan/Twi language as Akan (Asante) people:
 - Kansa/Kaw in actuality refers to the terms Kan/Sa/Ka of the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect, meaning infantry soldier(s)/soldieress(es), “the first to strategize or go to war”, functioning as agents/agentesses of Nyamewaa-Nyame (Supreme Being), the Abosom (Gods/Goddesses/Forces In Nature), and Nananom Nsamanfo (Honorable Ancestors & Ancestresses). Note the letter ‘z’ does not exist in the Akan/Twi language.
 - Note also that the suffix ‘fo’ means people in the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect. This is substantiated in the publication, Akradinbosom Volume I by Kwesi Akhan on Page 17. The author provides an example of the application of said suffix, stating “The term Nsamanfo or Asamanfo is the plural of Saman or Osaman, comprised of the suffix, fo, meaning ‘people, group of people’ who are Saman, deceased or discarnate spirits.”
 - Osage in actuality refers to the terms Osagye/Osagyefo of the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect, meaning designated/decorated military officer(s) who report directly to the King/Chief and Queen/Chieftainess. Those placed in this role are either born of a royal blood circle or receive royal status upon appointment.
 - Pawnee in actuality refers to the terms Pa/Ani of the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect, meaning diviner(s). Other terms for this role are adebisafo (singular) and obedisafo (plural). Often referred to as seer(s). In the publication, Akyisan Nhoma 13017 by Kwesi Akhan on Pages 17-18, he expounds more fully regarding this role by stating “...A true adebisafo (diviner) uses abisa to show the querent, externally, what the querent's Okra/Okraa has been attempting to show him or her internally... within the Okra/Okraa is the querent's unique pathway to harmonizing every thought, intention and action with Nyamewaa-Nyame Nhyehyee (Divine Order) at all times, rooted in the culture of his or her Ancestral blood circle...”
 - Comanche in actuality refers to the terms Ko/Koro/Kom/Man/Kyi/Koromankyi/Komankyi of the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect, meaning priests/priestesses who function to heal, but also to kill enemies of their abusua (clan) and oman (nation). In the article, Therapist Or Rapist by Kwesi Akhan, he expounds more fully regarding this role by stating “...The priests and priestesses of Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) Ancestral Religion have always functioned as therapists, pharmacologists, neuroscientists and more in the truest sense...”

⁶ Article: Native American History in Kansas by Kathy Alexander/Legends of Kansas, updated February 2023. Though not verbatim, the majority of the historic text of this article was published in Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Volume I; edited by Frank W. Blackmar, A.M. Ph. D.; Standard Publishing Company, Chicago, IL 1912.)

- The term 'kyi' is pronounced 'chee'. This is substantiated in the publication, *Mmara Ne Kyi* by Kwesi Akhan on Page 11. The author states "Thus the words khet and kher pronounced 'cheet' and 'chee-ree' in Kamit survive in the Twi language as kyi and kyiri. In the Twi language, the combination 'ky' is usually pronounced like the english 'ch'. Thus kyi and kyiri are pronounced 'chee' and 'chee-ree' in Twi. Both words in Twi are verbs and they both mean: to hate."
- To make appropriate distinction between the white asian and white european term "Quindaro" and the Akan/Twi term Nduru (Hoodoo), Petitioner quotes excerpts from the publication *Akan Origin of Hoodoo* by Kwesi Akhan, in which the author states "The tradition of Hoodoo is recognized to be an Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) spiritual tradition born of and borne by Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans) in North america who were brought to america as prisoners of war during the Mmusuo Kесе (Great Perversity/enslavement era) and forced into enslavement... The Akan term huru means to boil or bubble; to foam; to be violently agitated; to excite or agitate. The term hurubo means to stir up (huru) the breast/chest (bo), which is a term meaning to provoke or arouse anger or passion or to incense someone. There are many related words and phrases in Akan rooted in the term huru. When spoken with a rolling 'r' the term huru sounds like hoodoo. This is how hurubo, an Akan term, became huruba or huduba in Hausa – through cultural exchange. However, the etymological origin of the term hoodoo is not huru. The true etymological origin of the term hoodoo is the Akan term for medicines which are typically derived from plants, stems and roots: nduru or ndu [oohn-doooh'-rooh/oohn-doooh'-doooh or oohn-doooh']. The Akan term edua means tree, plant, shrub in Akan. It also means stem, stalk, stick. The verb dua means to plant. The plural of edua is ndua. It is from the ndua (plants) that we derive our medicine. The term for medicine, powder is duru or eduru. This term is often shortened to du. The plural of eduru (also written aduru) is nduru or nnuru. This plural is shortened by some speakers to ndu (oohn-doooh'). The term nduru (oohn-doooh'-rooh) in the Asante dialect or ndu (oohn-doooh) in the Akwamu dialect is the origin of the common pronunciation by Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans) in america - hoodoo." Despite white asian and european migrants strictly promoting Kwa Ndur's utilization of nduru (plants) for dietary, warfare, medicinal, and spiritual invocation purposes, Akan people of Kanza/Kaw, Osage, Pawnee, and Comanche used the terms Kwa Nduru to clarify that they were "Hoodoo People"; physical and spiritual servants/servantesses and practitioners/practitioneresses of the religion Nduru (Hoodoo) who incorporated purified plant life, animal life, mineral life, and Afurakani/Afruraitkaitnit (African~Black) human life to align with Nyamewaa-Nyame Nhyehee (Divine Order), and eradicated disordered plant life, animal life, mineral life, and all purveyors of disorder to restore Nyamewaa-Nyame Nhyehee (Divine Order).
- Petitioner can prove via historical documentation that the white asian and white european use of the terms Wyandotte, Wyandott, and/or Wyandot" was the result of the incorporating terms Hwanyan/Yan/Dote - Hwanyandote from the Akan/Twi language due to their frequent interaction and communication with Akan (Asante) people. Granted, over the years the 'e' sound on the end was dropped. The goal of establishing such terms was to make distinction between Akan (Asante) who chose lifestyles as land dwellers versus desert, island, mountain dwellers. Hwanyan means to stir up, to rouse. Yan means to beat. Dote means soil, earth, clay, mud. The goal of combining these terms was to denote Akan (Asante) people as dedicated practitioners of Nduru (Hoodoo), and having a natural inclination to engage in healing and warfare through conjure.
- Quindaro refers to the terms Kwa and Nduru of the Akan/Twi language - Asante dialect, meaning "Hoodoo People". Petitioner quotes an excerpt from the publication, *KAMIT HENA NTORO* by Kwesi Akhan on Page 7, in which the author states "A male child born on Bena's day (Benada) is thus a servant or subject (akoa, kwa) of Bena. His soul-name is therefore Kwabena. A female born on Abenaa's day is thus a servant or subject of Abenaa." Thus when the two terms are combined, it is the term Nduru that establishes possession. Therefore not only does the term Quindaro (Kwa Nuduru) reference specific activities said Akan (Asante) people engaged in, but their religion and religious

practice, which they asserted to be synonymous with their identity. Note that the term -nduru is specific to the Asante dialect. (Publication: Akyisan Nhoma 13016 by Kwesi Akhan, Page 21) This dialectical variance clarifies that the majority of those who comprised the aforementioned four groups and who white migrant asians and later europeans described as "Indians" and so-called native americans, were in fact Akan (Asante) people who voluntarily migrated from West Africa, the Ghana/Ivory Coast region, long before the arrival of akyiwadefo (white people).

- When the impending white government which became known as the state of Kansas threatened to seize the sovereign land owned by Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation), despite the legal citizenship status of its members, the Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Elders/Elderesses) agreed to sell the land under specific conditions. Those specific conditions included granting white migrant european migrant Abelard Guthrie honorary membership to represent them in legal matters to ensure the land of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) would legally pass to their Black descendants, upon taking an oath of loyalty punishable by death and eternal familial cursing. Once said oath was publicly taken and Abelard Guthrie's wife, Nancy Brown Guthrie, assumed the identity of an honorary member by renaming herself "Quindaro" and falsely alleging she was a child of Nana Sheta, the Turtle Obosom (Deity/God/Force In Nature) who governs Hywandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) in the form of the alligator turtle, the Ohemma (Queen/Chieftainess), Ohene (King/Chief), and Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Elders/Elderesses) of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) agreed by consensus that Abelard Guthrie would assemble a Kansas general partnership on November 21, 1856 that consisted of Abelard Guthrie, as Managing Partner, Joel Walker, Charles Robinson, and Samuel Simpson, and was named Quindaro Company to preserve Quindaro (Kwa Nduru) as an inheritance for the Black descendants of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation).
- Quindaro Company (now known as Kwa Nduru Aban) has never been and will never be dissolved, which was a provision established by Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) and reiterated by Abelard Guthrie the Partnership Agreement of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban). Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) purchased and recorded deed for the future Quindaro Township with Kansas registrar's office, according to Document #00_01 and #00_06 on file at the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office, located at 710 N 7th St, Kansas City, KS 66101. Yet with the malicious intent to seize the land, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas arbitrarily recategorized said Deeds as Plats in their internal database filing system, despite both documents being entitled "Deed". This blatant deception has been used to prevent Black descendants of Hywandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) who were appointed as successors/successoresses in interest of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) from obtaining copies of said documents in order to legally prove ownership of the land.
- After more than 150 years, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas continues to falsely claim it annexed the land without having noticed the owners/owneresses, and despite the land having ever been plotted or sold. The three individuals who pledged to purchase small portions of the land failed to pay their taxes and the agreed number of installments to secure outright ownership. When Black descendants of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation), successors/successors in interest of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) began to garner support based upon evidence that said private property was never plotted, Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas began to falsely allege that the same land, the township Quindaro (Kwa Nduru), was founded/plotted by a mulatto named Silas Armstong. To substantiate this lie, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas resurrected a plaque on 7th Street at the entrance of the downtown 'Huron Cemetary'. Petitioner notes here that Huron Cemetary contains an underground and headstoneless mass grave of over two hundred Hwanyandote (Wyandotte) men and women who waged war to restore ownership of the land to its rightful Hwanyandote (Wyandotte) owners/owneresses, next to the headstone marked graves the white migrant asians, white migrants europeans, and Hwanyandote traitors/traitoresses who effected and maintained the seizure the of the land.



- The plaque blatantly and falsely states that the City of Wyandott, Kansas was founded/platted by Silas Armstrong and other Westport businessmen. This is impossible because the City of Wyandott, Kansas was founded on the private property land owned exclusively by Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), which was never dissolved and Silas Armstrong, nor the other Westport businessmen referenced were members of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban). Moreover, the government instituted by Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), which by Akan tradition consisted of a Ohemma (Queen/Chieftainess), a Ohene (King/Chief), and Council of Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Ancestors & Ancestresses), is the only government that has ever existed in Quindaro Township. It was these same esteemed members of Quindaro (Kwa Nduru) governing body who were heavily consulted in the drafting of the Wyandotte (Hwanyandote) Constitution - the Kansas Constitution.
- The state of Kansas was originally founded as a slave state, and only after Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) waged war against the white migrant asian and europeans who settled and formed the territory known as Kansas from 1854 to 1861 in response to their Abusua (Clan) members, and especially women and children, suddenly being abducted and sold into slavery on a routine basis after the state of Kansas was founded, did Kansas recant and conduct a new election declaring itself a free state on January 29, 1861.
- Petitioner alleges that Silas Armstrong was not of royal Hwanyandote ancestry, was despised by the Ohemma (Queen/Chieftainess), Ohene (King/Chief), and Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Ancestors & Ancestresses) of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation), and would never have been granted the privilege or authority by Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) to plot Quindaro Township because it was Silas Armstrong's false promotion of christianity as being superior to Nduru (Hoodoo) that instigated division with the Abusua (Clan) that eventually led to a civil war. It was during said civil war that the white government which would become known as the state of Kansas began to threaten seizure of their sovereign territory. Thus rather than attempt to go to war in a time of civil unrest, the Ohemma (Queen/Chieftainess), Ohene (King/Chief), and Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Ancestors & Ancestresses) of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) chose instead to preserve inheritance of their sovereign territory within the Abusua (Clan) via general partnership appointment successors/successoresses in interest.
- The tradition of Kwa Nduru (Hoodoo People) has always been and will always be primarily an oral tradition, thus every agreement entered into by Abelard Guthrie on behalf of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) commenced with an oral oath and was sustained by oral agreement. Meaning, despite the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas seizing and destroying vital documents belonging to Abelard Buthrie upon his death, the assignment of the Black descendants of Hywandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) as successors/successoresses in interest of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was not effected. No different than Petitioner's Children's assignment of Power of

Attorney to Petitioner remains unaffected, despite enslavers destroying physical copies of said appointment upon Petitioner's successful escape. Petitioner, the Managing Partneress of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), alleges that Petitioner and her Children are of royal Akan (Asante) descent, the Successoress and Successors In interest and ownerness and owners, respectively, of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) and the township land outlined in Wyandotte County Register of Deeds Document #00_01 and #00_06.

- Petitioner declares that as honorary member of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation), Abelard Guthrie was bound by oral tradition and mandated to use oral communication as the primary means of conducting business with Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) and in drafting the Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) Partnership Agreement. Therefore the appointment of the Black descendants of Hywandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) as successors/successoresses in interest by Abelard Guthrie, as Managing Partner, was made in this same fashion. The Ohemma (Queen/Chieftainness), Ohene (King/Chief), and Nananom Mpanyinfo (Honorable Elders/Elderesses) were the only individuals permitted to participate in the appointment of and/or privy to the selection of said Black descendant Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) as successors/successoresses in interest of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban). And although Abelard Guthrie manually recorded these names, the tradition of inheritance within Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) was and remains an oral tradition.
- Only after Petitioner escaped slavery was she anonymously contacted by an elderly individual within her royal blood circle, who was at that time one of the three remaining members of Quindaro (Kwa Nduru Aban), and advising that Petitioner had been appointed successoress in interest from the age of eighteen and most recently Managing Partneress of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), and Petitioner's Children were to each be appointed successors in interest of Quindaro (Kwa Nduru Aban) upon turning 18 years of age, respectively. When Petitioner inquired with said individual about documentation, Petitioner was told none had survived because documents in Abelard Guthrie's death had been illegally seized and many of our Black Nsamanfo (Ancestors/Ancestresses) who attempted to retrieve documentation of ownership from the Register of Deeds Office in Wyandotte County more than a decade ago never returned. Thus the three remaining members had preserved the Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru ABan) Partnership Agreement as an oral agreement which prohibits the disclosure of its members, with the exception of the founding members and current members. This legal right of general partnerships to prohibit the disclosure of the names of its successors/successoresses in interest is preserved by K.S.A. 56.
- Upon receiving this information, Petitioner immediately registered Quindaro Company as Business Entity #5337589 with the Kansas Secretary of State. However, the Kansas Secretary of State fraudulently and maliciously refused to acknowledge the November 21, 1856 inception date of Quindaro Company, which Petitioner correctly listed on the business entity registration form. Instead the Kansas Secretary of State arbitrarily changed the inception date of Quindaro Company to reflect the date they processed said business entity registration application completed and mailed on January 7, 2020, alleging to Petitioner that "the" Quindaro Company having the inception date of November 21, 1856 had been dissolved. Yet when Petitioner, as Manager Partneress of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), demanded the Kansas Secretary of State provide proof that Quindaro Company has in fact been dissolved, the Kansas Secretary of State had no such evidence.
- Even if it was the opinion of the Kansas Secretary of State that Petitioner was attempting to register an alternate business other than the original Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) Petitioner sought to register, the Kansas Secretary of State lacked legal standing to change the reported inception of the business entity Petitioner sought to register. The fact that the Kansas Secretary of State felt compelled to fraudulently change the inception date of November 21, 1856 on the business entity registration application Petitioner submitted is proof in and of itself that the Kansas Secretary of State was/is fully aware that Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was never dissolved and sought/seeks to prevent

Petitioner from exercising her legal right as Managing Partneress of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) and owneress of the land it holds, from reclaiming the township land outlined in Wyandotte County Register of Deeds Document #00_01 and #00_06. And the fact that the Kansas Secretary of State felt comfortable about blatantly and illegally doing so is tell tale sign that Petitioner is likely not the first member of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) to be denied proper registration of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) as a Kansas business entity.

- According to legal fact, not conjecture, Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was never dissolved even though its founding members sought legal remedy to resolve multiple disputes. Moreover and because Abelard Guthries, as agreed by all members of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), named the Black descendants of Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) as successors/successoresses in interest of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban).
- The Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas filed imitations of illegally obtained confidential Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) land development plans as Plats with the registrar's office to substantiate the lie that Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) had been dissolved and the land legally annexed by the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas. The aim in doing this was also to hide the fact that the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas does not legally exist as a government authority, it is merely masquerading as the legal governmental structure of Quindaro (Kwa Nduru Aban), yet lack legal authority or jurisdiction in Quindaro (Kwa Nduru). And because Quindaro (Kwa Nduru) was never platted or sold, the township land outlined in Wyandotte County Register of Deeds Document #00_01 and #00_06, the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office lacked legal standing to record subsequent Deeds in instances where Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was not listed as the Granter according to K.S.A. 58-2221.
- All deeds the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has recorded which convey ownership in the said land since Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) recorded the original Deed on April 13, 1860 violate K.S.A. 58-2221 and are thus null and void according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c). Moreover, the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has never attempted to contact a Grantee listed on a Deed allegedly conveying ownership in the township land to inform them of the apparent error(s) the Deed contained as mandated by K.S.A. 58-2221. And the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office has a statutorily mandated responsibility to correct its records to reflect Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), as the sole owner of the township land according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c), and without need for court intervention according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38).
- Failure by the United States to require the aforementioned Wyandotte County Register of Deeds office to correct its records to reflect Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru) as the sole owner of the aforementioned land according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c) is evidence of negligence and preventing Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) from incorporating Quindaro Township under its new name, Pereko, as the only incorporated Black town in Amaruka Atifi (North America) which is segregated; denies access to all human beings who are not internally melanin dominant. Petitioner alleges here that Pereko must be segregated to ensure the safety of Black residents. Quoting Dr. Bobby E. Wright, from his book *The Psychopathic Racial Personality*, "There is no evidence that the Black and white races can live in close proximity to each other in peace without whites attempting to oppress and exterminate Blacks. In fact, there is overwhelming evidence that even white ethnic groups cannot live together, e.g., irish and english, greeks and turks, arabs and jews, etc. Behavioral scientists generally agree that there is no known cure for the psychopath." All activities engaged in by akyiwadefo (white people), white migrant europeans and white migrants asians, and their pseudo white government known as the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas have been illegal and psychotic since the fraudulent inception of Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas.

- Petitioner draws attention to the fact that Quindaro Township, as created by Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban), has never ceased its operations as a recognized township in accordance with K.S.A. 12-520, though said operations were deemed null and void by local, state, and federal authorities. The petition submitted by Kansas City, Kansas and/or the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas to county commissioners for the purpose of annexing the land known as Quindaro Township and owned by Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was made under fraudulent pretenses, violating both both K.S.A. 12-520 and K.S.A. 12-521(2)(b), in the process because the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas knew Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) was the exclusive owner of the land, but maliciously failed to notice Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) by mail or public notice, or even name Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) in said petition.
- Failure by Kansas City, Kansas and/or the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas to notify Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) of the proceedings caused county commissioners to lack legal standing to conduct the subsequent public hearing held to make finding as to whether the aforementioned land could or should be annexed according to K.S.A. 12-521 (2)(b). Failure by Kansas City, Kansas and/or the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas to ensure the land owned by Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) met the requirement of K.S.A. 12-520 caused county commissioners to also lack legal standing to conduct the subsequent public hearing held to make finding as to whether the aforementioned land could or should be annexed. The county commissioners' ultimate finding regarding whether the township land could and/or should be annexed violated Kansas statutes, and is thus null and void according to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c).
- According to K.S.A. 19-101 (a)(38)(c), Quindaro Township is not required to appeal under K.S.A. 19-223 and because the legal right of Quindaro Company (Kwa Nduru Aban) to remain a separate and legally distinct municipality from the pseudo government known as Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas was never impacted by the aforementioned annexation proceedings according to K.S.A. 80.
- The Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas continues to illegally use the land to 1) collected billions in sales tax revenues, property tax revenues, occupation tax revenues on behalf of Quindaro Township from some of the largest companies in the world which are criminally trespass in Quindaro Township, including but not limited to General Motors, Union Pacific Railroad, Exxon-Mobil, Kellogg, Certainteed, Magellan, and Conocophillips during the entire period of illegal annexation that it has yet to surrender to Quindaro Township, 2) illegally approved the demolition and alteration of historic Quindaro Township landmarks and structures, 3) illegally extracted and seized important artifacts, Ancetral human remains, natural resources (water, oil, natural gas, minerals, etc.) from the township land, 4) illegally secured local, federal and state grant funding based on the township land and Quindaro Township resident population, 6) used revenues generated by the township land to illegally invest in insecurities, 5) caused Quindaro Township to become one of the highest crime areas in the country, inclusive of illegal drugs sales, drug use, and gang violence by complicit failure to provide a safe community environment, 6) caused the shutdown of local owned businesses due to absorbent occupation taxes, lack of police presence and withholding to township tax revenues to fund important institutions and programs, including the township hospital, grocery stores, bank, schools, community centers, parks and recreation programs, etc., 7) allows the former township air force base to be used by undisclosed parties to illegally import drugs and guns into Quindaro Township and fly aircraft over Quindaro township to poison Quindaro Township residents by spreading chemtrails on a daily and weekly basis, 8) created a National Historic Park in the township, taking credit for preserving land it never had legally authority to touch to begin with and securing grant funding from the National Historic Park Association under false pretenses on behalf of Quindaro Township, 9) installed cell phone tower equipment including 5G and HAARP weather equipment in both public and non-public locations in Quindaro Township that has been deemed a health risk to community populations without permission from Quindaro Township, and 10) religiously discriminated against the Black descendants of

Hwanyandoteman (Wyandotte Nation) as aforementioned in Petitioner's allegations of discrimination against the United States.

- It should also be noted that the Asante dialect term, Komankyi, originated as Koromankyi. And over the course of centuries, the pronunciation 'Koromankyi' evolved to become 'Comanche' in North America. The although the term Koromankyi/Komankyi originated a designation reserved specifically for priests/priestesses, it became a catch-all term for all Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut (Africans) captured in the Ghana/Ivory Coast region and sold during the enslavement era. Nevertheless, the term Coromantee still exists in the Gullah dialect as a descriptive term. It is used to describe the courageous Black men, women, and children, warriors/warrioresses, who participated in "slave rebellions" and waged war against enslavers.
- The fact that the Koromankyi/Komankyi would later become Koromantee/Coromantee is substantiated by research conducted by Lorenzo Dow Turner (1890 –1972), an academic and linguist who conducted seminal research on the Gullah language of coastal South Carolina and Georgia after earning a master's degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from the Univ. of Chicago, and upon traveling West Africa, subsequently identified over 300 (Mende, Vai, Fulani) Gullah loanwords and 4,000 personal names. He published his findings in his book "Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect (1949).
- Moreover, the contraction of words, and specifically the dropping of 'ro' as a suffix is common. This includes the term 'koro' and is substantiated in the publication, Akradinbosom Volume II by Kwesi Akhan on Page 16. The author states, "We also have words in Twi such as soro meaning up, above, heavens which is contracted to so meaning up, above, heavens. Here, the 'ro' which is a suffix enlarging the stem 'so' is dropped."
- In referencing the Gullah language, Petitioner seeks to clarify that the Gullah people of North America, and their language thereby, are representative of a collection of Black people of various Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) ancestry. And although Petitioner participated in DNA testing by African DNA (who partners with Family Tree DNA) that revealed the voluntary migration pattern of Petitioner's L2 haplogroup went directly front shores of West Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) to what is now known as Brazil, Petitioner also identifies with her Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses) who remained in West Afuraka/Afuraitkait (Africa) and would later be forced to migrate to North America by way of the Port of Charleston during the enslavement era. That being said, Petitioner is also Gullah and has been identifying herself as Gullah for more than five years since said DNA testing, inclusive of exchanging numerous email communications with Queen Quet, the Chieftess and Head-of-State for the Gullah/Geechee Nation, while enslaved to discuss the need to reclaim land stolen from Gullah people in North America. Nevertheless, the identity of the Gullah has been a subject of great contention, but has since been fully documented by the Port of Charleston.
- Excerpt from the video publication *The Gullah Wars - Independent Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) Communities Pt. 2* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IyWYMH6wY5c>) by Kwesi Akhan, at 32:25:
 - "...According to the Port of Charleston records, the slave Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit people shipped to the port came from the following areas; Angola - 39%, of the population of the Gullah people, about 39% from Angola, central Afuraka/Afuraitkait. Senegambia. Which is today's Senegal and Gambia, about 20%. The windward coast, about 17%. The gold coast, about 13%. The windward coast is Côte d'Ivoire, Ivory Coast. And the Gold Coast is what is called Ghana. So the combination 17% plus 13%, so together that is about 30%. That's important because again, because those borders are artificial. The borders of the Ivory Coast and Ghana, the way they are structured now, about 42% of the people of Ivory Coast are Akan. About 45% of the people of Ghana are Akan. So you will find that about. Have about 9 million Akanfo in Ivory Coast. And we have about 12 million, 11 million Akanfo in Ghana. So totally. Between those two countries, there are about 20 million Akan people in West Afuraka/Afuraitkait... From

Sierra Leone, about 0%. We also had people from Madagascar, Mozambique, and ... about 5%... a number of different groups from West, Central, and parts of South Africa/Afuraitkait. Altogether making up the Gullah people. These are the records that you find. In the Port of Charleston... in the so-called 18th century, the 1700s. Florida was a vast tropical wilderness. Covered with quote unquote jungles and malaria ridden swamps. The Spanish claimed Florida, but they used it only as a buffer between the British colonies and their own settled territories farther south. They wanted to keep Florida as a dangerous wilderness frontier so they offered a refuge to escaped Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut, who had escaped from enslavement. And then they also talk about pseudo native americans from neighboring South Carolina, and Georgia. In an article such as this, they'll say they gave it to them as a refuge. They didn't give it to them as a refuge. They just talked about how it was a tropical, basically a tropical wilderness. There was malaria and everything else. Our people were from the tropics of course, we had the immunity to the tsetse fly. We had that immunity to that malaria. We could live in those tropical areas. We could work in those tropical areas. Those areas, however, were a grave for the whites and their offspring. They couldn't handle yellow fever. They couldn't handle malaria and so forth. They couldn't deal with that. So they didn't give up these areas. When we escaped to these areas. And we set up shop in these areas, the whites and their offspring, including the Spanish, would try to, you know, attack our people. We would be ready to wage war. And they couldn't handle that warrior spirit. And they said, just listen. We just quote unquote work together. We'll stay further south. You are between the forest areas and the British. The Spanish said we'll stay further south. As long as there is no friction. We'll stay where we are. And you stay where you are. And then when the British came, we were at the forefront, because we were in between the tropical forest areas. The British were further north of that. The Spanish was south of that and we were in between. We were the first line the British would hit before they got to the Spanish. And the Spanish didn't mind that. They didn't want to go through us and they didn't want to go through that tropical wilderness..."

- Noting in the aforementioned video publication that Kwesi Akan is referring to akyiwadefo (white people) as "crakkas", Africa as "Afuraka/Afuraitkait", Akan people as "Akanfo", African people as "Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit", and Black men and women as "Afurakanu/Afuraitkaitnut".
- The identity of the Gullah as a people and their primary role as it pertains to matters in this case is underscored in the below Yale University article, The Gullah: Rice, Slavery, and the Sierra Leone Connection by Joseph A. Opala.
- Petitioner clarifies that the camaraderie alleged to have existed between Black Seminoles (Gullah) and "Indians" or so-called native americans by Joseph A. Opala, author of the aforementioned Yale University article, is at best a myth. Petitioner alleges that the DNA admixture between white migrant asian and european Seminole Indians and Black Seminoles (Gullah) remains negligible in their descendants. This reality is supported by DNA admixture test results from popular modern-day DNA testing companies. According to 23andMe.com, the average African American is 75% Sub-Saharan African, 22% European, and 0.6% Indian/Native American. According to FamilyTreeDNA.com, the average African American is 72.95% Sub-Saharan African, 22.83% European, and 1.7% Indian/Native American. According to the National Geographic Genographic Project, the average African American is 80% Sub-Saharan African, 19% European, and 1% Indian/Native American. According to African DNA (which partners with Family Tree DNA), the average African American is 79% Sub-Saharan African, 19% European, and 2% Indian/Native American. Said percentages prove that the two groups never truly integrated, past or present, and that Black Seminoles (Gullah) never as white migrant asian and european Seminoles Indians apart from acknowledging blood mixture due to their parents and grandparents being raped by white migrant asian and european Seminoles Indians.

- Petitioner agrees with historical records that upon escaping slavery, a large percentage of Black Seminoles (Gullah) began to exercise their new found freedom to revert back to the “lost” traditions and customs of their indigenous Amarukanu/Amarukaitnut (American) Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses), such as the aforementioned Kansa, Paani, Osagye, and Komankyi, customs that were and still are being mimicked by white migrant asian and european Seminoles Indians. However, it was Black Seminoles (Gullah) who fully understood said white migrant asian and european Seminole Indians were not their comrades or relatives. This is further evidenced by historical records that many white migrant asian and european Seminoles Indians continued to own Black Seminole (Gullah) “slaves” despite living in settlements neighboring Black Seminoles (Gullah). Word had also returned to the Black Seminoles (Gullah) in the South that white migrant asian and european Seminole Indians in Oklahoma, many of whom also referred to themselves as Creek, were capturing and selling Black Seminoles (Gullah) forced to migrate there by the United States Army.
- The fact that Black Seminoles (Gullah) were forced to fight side by side with “Indians”, so-called native americans, white migrant asians and europeans is not contradictory, it was a simple matter of two groups in the same geographic location forced to fought side by side exclusively to defeat common enemies, the British and Spanish, to protect their respective interests. In fact, this would be repeated out of necessity by many of the Black descendants of Black Seminoles (Gullah) who were forced to fight in the Civil War shoulder to shoulder with white migrant asians and europeans who had previously enslaved them, in order to receive emancipation from slavery, citizenship, land, and monies that they had already been awarded in US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866).
- Quoting the aforementioned Yale University article, “When the Army finally captured the Black Seminoles (Gullah), officers refused to return them to slavery— fearing that these seasoned warriors, accustomed to their freedom, would wreak havoc on the Southern plantations. In 1842, the Army forcibly removed them, along with their Indian comrades, to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in the unsettled West.” The United States Army forcibly removed and transported thousands of Black Seminoles (Gullah) to Oklahoma between 12835 (1835) and 12842 (1842). However, on March 21, 12866 (1866) the United States negotiated and executed what would become known as the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation with high ranking Black Seminole (Gullah) officers. This event is of critical importance because many Black Seminoles (Gullah) who were captured and transported by the Army to Oklahoma were sold back into slavery by the Seminole Nation shortly thereafter.
- Any that might question whether or not the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866) was moreso intended to appease and compensate Black Seminoles (Gullah) by emancipating them of slavery, awarded them of citizenship, and ceding land need only reference quotes by General Jackson (later President) in 12818 (1818), who referred to this First Seminole War as an "Indian and Negro War" or the American commander, General Jesup, who informed the War Department in reference to the Second Seminole War that, "This, you may be assured, is a negro and not an Indian war"; or a U.S. Congressman of the period who commented that these black fighters were "contending against the whole military power of the United States." Nevertheless and true to form, after Black Seminoles (Gullah) sued in 1996 for access to funds allocated by the United States to compensate Seminoles, white migrant asian and european Seminoles stripped tribal membership from Black Seminoles (Gullah), an estimated 10 percent of the Oklahoma Seminoles. Only after a judge threw out the vote, were the Black Seminoles (Gullah) reinstated. This once again substantiates that Black Seminoles (Gullah) and white migrant asian and european Seminole Indians have always been two separate groups, and any camaraderie between them was out of necessity and the product of white migrant asian and european Seminole Indians seeking to enrich their white migrant asian and european on the backs of the efforts of Black Seminoles (Gullah) who fought, bled, and died to protect inadvertently common interests. This is supported in the article, Race, Reparations Are Dividing Seminole Nation published in Orlando Sentinel on April 7, 2002 at 12:00AM (Updated: October 25, 2018 at 6:32PM)

- To substantiate the fact that the Black descendants of the Black Seminoles (Gullah) remain inheritors/inheritoresses and owners/owneresses of the land ceded to their Black Seminole (Gullah) Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses), Petitioner makes clear that the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866) set out no genetic or geographical perimeters, nor instituted any manner of timeframe or restricted kinship, as to the Black Seminoles (Gullah) who executed and adhered to said treaty agreement being entitled to legal citizenship, inclusive of land ownership rights, and/or their subsequent Black descendants, that could/would potentially preclude them. Petitioner further elucidates that the Dawes Commission lacked pecuniary powers to divide the land ceded to these Black Seminoles (Gullah) amongst the then approximately three thousand enrolled white migrant asian and european Seminole Indian tribal members because the Black Seminoles (Gullah) were legal citizens. Thus the Curtis Act of 1898 was/is unconstitutional. Moreover, the most recent Supreme Court ruling in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (2020) which returned more than 3 million acres of land in Oklahoma to the Seminole Indians, also referred to as Muscogee and/or Creek), failed to award or even reference Black Seminoles (Gullah) and their Black descendants who were equal owners and owneresses of the land in common with the Seminole Indians, also referred to as Muscogee and/or Creek), according to the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866) and Petitioner is request the court do so. Moreover, Black Seminoles (Gullah) deserve to be properly and separately recognized for their dominant contribution in the Gullah Wars (misnomered Seminole Wars) which forced the negotiation and execution of the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866), inclusive of the emancipation, citizenship, land, and monies it awarded them, which remain the inheritance of their Black descendants.
- Petitioner understands and agrees that the land owned by the Black descendants of the aforementioned Black Seminoles (Gullah) is owned in common with the white descendants of the aforementioned white migrant asian and european Seminoles according to the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866), and thus will always be a place of integration. However, most of the white people currently residing on the land are not genetically "Indian", Native American, or Black.
- The aforementioned proof as to the comprehensive identity of the Black Seminoles (Gullah), their award of emancipation from slavery, legal citizenship, land ownership, and monies according to the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866) is irrefutable as proof that the United States owes Black citizens and descendants of Black Seminoles (Gullah) in this country Black Reparations. Based upon the aforementioned historical documentation affirming the genetic composition of Black Seminoles (Gullah), every enslaved and non enslaved Black person in this country in 12866 (1866) when the aforementioned US Treaty With The Seminole Nation was awarded of emancipation from slavery, legal citizenship, land ownership, and monies according to the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866) due to their familial relationship to the Black Seminoles (Gullah) who negotiated and executed said treaty agreement. Thus there was never a need for a Civil War, because all Black people had already been freed due to the treaty agreement executed between the United States and Cherokee Nation on July 19, 1866 and according to the US Treaty With The Seminole Nation on March 21, 12866 (1866), but simply had not been informed while white asian and european migrants continued illegally enslave them and deny their rights as citizens, inclusive of land ownership, all with the silent blessings of the United States.
- Stated factually, Indians have never existed of any race or ethnicity and Akan (Asante) people, inclusive of those who comprised the aforementioned four "Indian" groups, never referred to themselves as "Indians" until they were forced to due to being reclassified as "Indians" by the United States. Indians are strictly a fictional group created to discriminate against indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) on the basis of their race as Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) people by legitimizing the seizure and redistribution of their resources to white migrant asians and europeans.

broken up by the removal, often unwarranted, of their children from them by nontribal public and private agencies.” 92 Stat. 3069, 25 U. S. C. §1901(4).⁸

- Failing to acknowledge its responsibility to provide Black people, the descendants of enslaved Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses) in the United States, access to their Ancestral vegetarian diet containing exclusively simple vs. complex carbohydrates with particular emphasis on consumption of fresh foods and abstaining from the consumption of pork⁹¹⁰¹¹ via government sponsored meal programs (USDA Food & Nutrition Service; Nutrition Assistance Programs, Child Nutrition Programs, and USDA Food Distribution Programs).
- Condoning of the complete disregard of the First Amendment rights and civil rights according to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 of Black people allowing the medical and pharmaceutical industry, including government sponsored nutrition, healthcare, and meal programs to disregard the need to approach the Ancestral dietary and medicinal needs of Black people by making accommodations including to provision of naturopathic medicine and herbal remedies due to Black people having unique gut flora because they are the only internally melanin dominant human beings in existence and naturopathic medicine and herbal remedies have been historically documented and critical components of Black culture and religion as detailed in the oldest book in the world; Ru NU Pert Em Heru (so-called Egyptian Book of the Dead), thus perpetuating the cause of health disparities among Black people in this country.¹²¹³
 - Nearly all foods that comprise meals sponsored by the medical and pharmaceutical industry, including government sponsored nutrition, healthcare, and meal programs have their origin in Europe, and due to the differences in gut flora between Black people and akyiwadefo (white people), are far less beneficial and in many cases detrimental to the health of Black people.
- Allowing employers to violate the 1st Amendment and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 rights of Black people by failing to inform them that when they accept W-2 employment internship offers, they are also agreeing to allow said employers to purchase dead peasant

⁸ SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES Syllabus HAALAND, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ET AL. v. BRACKEEN ET AL. CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT No. 21–376. Argued November 9, 2022—Decided June 15, 2023*

⁹ Huffington Post (Inside Science) article, Ancient Egyptians Had Vegetarian Diet, Mummy Study Shows on May 10, 2014, 09:40 AM EDT (Updated May 10, 2014).

¹⁰ Odwirasem article, Ancient Afurakani/Afuraitkaitnit (African) Associations of Divinity and Purification with Refraining from the Pig as well as other Animal Flesh by Kwesi Akhan.
<https://odwirasem.wordpress.com/2017/11/14/ancient-afurakani-afuraitkaitnit-african-associations-of-divinity-and-purification-with-refraining-from-the-pig-as-well-as-other-animal-flesh/?fbclid=IwAR1BleyzuVPzHshNIJP6ykYVfjAtdEtU9d5nrflzkNAW3GPoJLE6c7Ss9Tk>

¹¹ USDA Food Patterns admits its exclusive focus is to supply meals based upon the five major food groups; fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods, and dairy with meat being chosen as the designated protein in nearly every case. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/usda-food-patterns>

¹² Dwiyanto, J., Hussain, M.H., Reidpath, D. et al. Ethnicity influences the gut microbiota of individuals sharing a geographical location: a cross-sectional study from a middle-income country. *Sci Rep* 11, 2618 (2021).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-82311-3>

¹³ 21 U.S.C. 343(r)(6)(C) and 21 CFR 101.93(b)–(d) violate Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by denying Black people their religious right to use herbal and holistic remedies for all manner of sickness, illness, and disease despite the most effective cure to arguably the most deadly disease ever to exist, the bubonic plague or “Black Death”, still being Four Thieves herbal remedy containing miniscule amounts diamond dust to this day.

insurance, a derivative of the insurance used to insure their Black Seminole (Gullah) Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses) as cargo when forced to migrate to North America during the enslavement era.

- Considering the origin and implications of dead peasant insurance, every Black person has a legal right to know know before accepting a W-2 employment offer, if for nothing other than religious reasons, that said employer has the legal right to retain said insurance and should be given an option to secure employment as a 1099 independent contractor performing the same tasks with an alternate employer that prevents employers from obtaining of said insurance instead.
 - The Pension Protection Act signed into law by George W. Bush in August 17, 2006 did/does not fully outlaw the practice, and that is against the religious beliefs of many Black people, including Petitioner, to allow employers to obtain dead peasant insurance on them.
- Failing to acknowledge its responsibility to provide Black people, the descendants of enslaved Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses) in the United States, knowledge of and access to nondiscriminatory college business and entrepreneurial education, considering colleges and universities that receive government funding routinely employ white professors to instruct said Black people pursuing an entrepreneurial path over 76% of the time and less than 10% of said white professors have ever been or are business owners.^{14 15}
 - The fact that said white professors seldom if ever inform Black students about the financial benefits of establishing a general partnership is discriminatory even though statistics prove business establishment fees represent a barrier to said Black people establishing and continuing businesses.¹⁶
 - The fact that Black students must participate in work study or be employed is discriminatory. Nearly all college offered work study programs are W-2 employment opportunities, meaning Black students whose religious beliefs do not permit them to be employed via work study or otherwise by employers having the legal right to purchase dead peasant insurance, a derivative of the insurance used to insure their Black Seminole (Gullah) Nsamanfo (Ancestors & Ancestresses) as cargo when forced to migrate to North America during the enslavement era, are made ineligible. Moreover, for Black students like Petitioner who enrolled in college as food stamp recipients, their food stamps benefits are canceled because they refused to violate their religious beliefs by choosing W-2 employment and/or because they may have failed to earn income during a specific

14 Pew Research article: College faculty have become more racially and ethnically diverse, but remain far less so than students by Leslie Davis and Richard Fry on July 31, 2019.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2019/07/31/us-college-faculty-student-diversity/>

¹⁵ In 1946, two scholars wrote that the curriculum of African American colleges “must prepare the student for both the adjustment to a world which restricts his movements due to his race and color and the participation in the struggle for and enjoyment of the real freedom and equality yet to be attained.” Walter G. Daniel & Robert P. Daniel, *The Curriculum of the Negro College*, 19 J. OF EDUC. SOC. 496, 498 (1946). See generally, Carter G. Woodson, *The Mis-Education of the Negro*, HIST. IS A WEAPON, <http://historyisaweapon.com/defcon1/misedne.html> (last visited Jan. 27, 2020).

¹⁶ Brookings Institution article: Black-owned businesses in U.S. cities: The challenges, solutions, and opportunities for prosperity by Andre M. Perry, Regina Seo, Anthony Barr, Carl Romer, Kristen Broady. February 14, 2022

outdoor temperatures while homeless and lacking appropriate clothing without heated and prepared food is unethical, inhumane, and discriminatory.

- Prior to receiving food stamps, just based on Petitioner's natural instincts, purchased and incorporated FDA approved food grade essentials, herbal teas, edible flowers, etc. that were considered vital ingredients to prepare traditional Asante culinary dishes decades before Petitioner discovered her Akan (Asante) ancestry via DNA testing. Petitioner has since learned that said ingredients are mandatory to conduct various Akan (Asante) religious rituals and ceremonies. Therefore, the United States condoning government agencies preventing Petitioner from being able to obtain these ingredients is not only preventing Petitioner from achieving and maintaining optimal health, but her compliance with her religious mandates.²¹
- Petitioner attempted to use her EBT to purchase the aforementioned FDA approved food grade essentials, herbal teas, edible flowers, etc. from a grocery store but was denied because the grocer had inventoried the item as a personal care product. EBT retailers should not be allowed to inventory FDA approved food grade essentials, herbal teas, edible flowers, etc. as non food items.
- Allowing the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to impose its notion of the "five major food groups" upon said Black descendants, thus forcing them to adopt the European diets and consume foods that the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) allows food manufacturers to omit the names of ingredients contained therein, is condoning the destruction of the sacred dietary practices of said Black descendants and violation of their 1st Amendment and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 right to view food as medicine and discriminates against Black farmers seeking to produce crops the unique crops considered sacred in Black culture by preventing a large percentage of Black customers who receive government assistance from being able to legally use EBT to purchase them.²²
 - This religiously discriminatory delegation of authority denies Black people confidence that they are fulfilling their religious mandate to maintain their Ancestral diet by abstaining from the consumption of specific ingredients and foods and the right to know they are making dietary choices that are not deleterious to their health, and which is also cited in several ancient Kamiti (Egyptian) texts such as Coffin Text 157 from Kamit, Chapter 112 of the Ru Nu Pert em Hru (misnomered Book of the Dead) - Chapter of Knowing the Souls of Pe, and Chapter 30B of the Ru Nu Pert em Hru (misnomered Book of the Dead).
 - Belief in Sasa: Its Implications for Flora and Fauna Conservation in Ghana
"...Traditional Ghanaians have a strong belief that some plants and animals have special spirits [sasa], which when cut (as in the case with plants) or killed (animals) can bring serious harm to the person. Thus, such plants and animals are not eliminated..." Citation.
https://kuldoc.com/download/belief-in-sasa-its-implications-for-flora-and-fauna-conservation-inghamana-_599cd26c1723dd7b8cf7b83b_pdf
 - A perfect example of this is the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) authorizing the use of transglutaminase, or meat glue, which is often made from cultivated bacteria from blood plasma

²¹ Biomed Res Int. 2017; 2017: 9268468.: An Overview of the Biological Effects of Some Mediterranean Essential Oils on Human Health by Hazem S. Elshafie and Ippolito Camele. Published online 2017 Nov 5. doi: 10.1155/2017/9268468
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5694587/#:~:text=History%20of%20Plant%20Essential%20Oils&text=Ancient%20Egyptians%20have%20used%20aromatic,perfume%20or%20medicine%20%5B7%5D>.

²² Id. at 105–08. See also PETE DANIEL, DISPOSSESSION: DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AFRICAN AMERICAN FARMERS IN THE AGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS (U. of N.C. Press 2013).

from pigs and cows or from cultivated bacteria from vegetables and plant extracts, with the addition of other ingredients, such as gelatin and caseinate, but does not have to be listed as an ingredient by food manufacturers. The issue in this instance is not whether transglutaminase is being produced in vegan or non vegan form but that many Black people are religiously mandated to abstain from consuming the elements which comprise transglutaminase.

- **Condoning the endangerment of the physical safety of said Black people by allowing Medicaid service providers to deny requests for eye contacts. Petitioner is legally blind without corrective lenses due to Esther Jean Ross dispensing small amounts of poison into Petitioner's eyes as punishment for Petitioner walking more than two miles at just three years old in a failed attempt to escape slavery. The eyeglasses Petitioner's had, which were issued as a benefit of her Medicaid coverage, do not address Petitioner's need for depth perception or peripheral vision. Moreover, said eyeglasses were so cheaply made that the screws and lenses began popping out randomly just three days after Petitioner received them from the optometrist. The non comprehensive corrective vision these glasses provide have caused Petitioner to nearly be run over by cars and fallen down train station steps on more than one occasion. It is ridiculous to assume drivers are going to stop running red lights and stop lights just because someone does not have peripheral vision, or that lacking depth perception while walking up and down steps while carrying heavy bags in an overcrowded train station is not likely to result in an injurious fall. Petitioner, and all said Black descendants, deserve access to comprehensive corrective vision and the denial of such is discrimination. Petitioner was struck by a vehicle and severely injured and hospitalized at Howard University Hospital on October 3, 2023 due to wearing Medicaid provide glasses that prevented Petitioner from having peripheral vision to see an approaching vehicle while Petitioner was attempting to cross the street.**
- **Condoning said Black people continuing to be deprived of social services by allowing government agencies that facilitate TANF, SNAP, Medicaid, etc. to deny benefits to homeless Black people because they do not have a mailing address. While temporarily stranded in Atlanta, Georgia, Petitioner applied for Food Stamps and Medicaid. Petitioner clearly stated on both applications that she was homeless and did not have phone service. Instead of mailing Petitioner notice of the date and time of an in-person interview at the nearest Georgia Gateway Benefits, Petitioner received a letter advising her of a mandatory phone interview. Petitioner was forced to go hungry due to missing both phone interview appointments over a sixty-day period. Petitioner highlights here that she repeatedly encounters government agency employees who are under the naive assumption that homeless people have friends with phones or that strangers just willfully hand over their phone to homeless people that ask them to use their phone. Said employees need to be properly trained to meet the unique needs of homeless people in a timely manner.**
- **The examination process Dr. Robert Sherron used to perform Petitioner's psychiatric evaluation and Petitioner's resulting misdiagnosis by him of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) did not comply with American Psychological Association's standards for performing a psychiatric evaluations and determining whether a psychiatric diagnosis is appropriate, and conflicting with Petitioner's psychologist evaluation by psychologist, Sasha of Frontline Response (Out of Darkness), just a few months before.**
 - **Sasha of Frontline Response (Out of Darkness) spent two days evaluating and observing Petitioner. In the course of the evaluation, Petitioner advised that she was more anxious than normal because another female house guest at Frontline Response (Out of Darkness) had just yelled at her, and threatened Petitioner while simultaneously throwing a knife in the kitchen sink in front of witnesses. Sasha of Frontline Response (Out of Darkness) ended the evaluation and observation by exclusively diagnosing Petitioner with extreme anxiety as a direct result of**

trauma - inclusive of enduring over forty two years of rape, sodomy, torture, and abuse. Petitioner highlights here that anxiety alone is not a mental illness.²³

- Whereas Sasha spent two days observing and evaluating Petitioner before making a diagnosis of extreme anxiety, licensed psychiatrist Dr. Robert Sherron concluded his approximately 30 minute evaluation stating he was diagnosing Petitioner with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) because “no one could endure the level of torture Petitioner endured while still a victim of human trafficking and not have post-traumatic stress disorder”.
- At the time of the evaluation with Dr. Robert Sherron, Petitioner did not know that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was a mental illness. Defendant refutes any implication or diagnosis that she is mentally ill. Defendant exhibits normal behavior when confronted by dangerous people and dangerous situations. And clearly if Sasha did not diagnose Defendant with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on a day when Defendant was experienced highlighted anxiety due to a very real threat, there would no reason diagnosis Defendant with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on a day when Defendant was happy about being eligible for housing and college enrollment.
- The nonchalance with which Dr. Robert Sherron made the diagnosis is reflected in his evaluation notations, considering Robert Sherron’s five page psychiatric evaluation cites no observed symptoms to justify a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Thus the diagnosis must be reclassified as a misdiagnosis. This reality is further supported by that Dr. Robert Sherron’s psychiatric evaluation declares that Petitioner need only participate in mental health services “as needed”, which he stated meant whenever Petitioner felt inclined to do so.
- Prior to encountering Sasha of Frontline Response (Out of Darkness) and Dr. Robert Sherron, Petitioner had only participated in mental health services as a “patient” as a consequence for refusing to obey human traffickers.
 - Petitioner hit Robert Charles Meyer, a human trafficker who “purchased” Petitioner on a two year lease in 1994, in self defense and frequently demanded he free her from slavery. Rober Charles Meyer responded by following the instruction of Esther Jean Ross and calling 9-1-1 from The Falls apartment complex, located at 6565 W Foxridge Drive, Mission, KS 66202 to allege Petitioner was suicidal. When paramedics arrived, they naively assumed Robert Charles Meyere was telling the truth and Petitioner was committed to a mental institution for “observation” until Petitioner agreed to resume obeying Robert Charles Meyer.
 - Petitioner began refusing to obey Malcolm Corneilius Burton, a human trafficker who “purchased” Petitioner on a long-term lease from 2008 to 2020, because he was beating Petitioner’s Children despite being under investigation by the Illinois Department of Children & Family Services for doing so, and having previously been found guilty of beating his own adopted son by the Illinois Department of Children & Family Services. Malcolm Corneilius Burton responded by following the instruction of Esther Jean Ross and calling 9-1-1 from 4801 Grasselli Street, East Chicago, IN 46312 to allege Petitioner was suicidal. Once again, paramedics arrived and naively assumed Malcolm Corneilius Burton was telling the truth and Petitioner was thus forced to reside in a mental institution for “observation” until Petitioner agreed to resume obeying Malcolm Corneilius Burton.

²³ Is Anxiety A Mental Illness? by By Wendy Wisner. Updated on July 31, 2022
<https://verywellmind.com/is-anxiety-a-mental-illness-5271630>

- Petitioner classifies that she never voluntarily pursued a second mental health evaluation opinion. It was Respondent Claudine Witter, Program Manager of New Endeavors By Women (NEBW), and who at the time Petitioner had no idea was a friend of the employee “Duane” of Pat Handy Place and the aforementioned Respondent Robert Sherron, when she instructed Petitioner to obtain a mental health evaluation at Respondent Robert Sherron’s office.
- Petitioner alleges that unbeknownst to Petitioner; Duane, Respondent Robert Sherron, and Respondent Claudine Witter all know each other and colluded to ensure Petitioner was maliciously misdiagnosed with a mental illness in exchange for compensation from Esther Jean Ross and to ensure all of Petitioner’s legal allegations would be deemed as nothing more than hallucinations stemming from mental illness.
- Petitioner refinanced a property located at 13128 Ashland Avenue Grandview, Missouri 64030 which human traffickers promised to her as a reward for completing their inhumane and never-ending work assignments by signing a Note and Deed of Trust with Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. (dba America’s Wholesale Lender) which is/was not a legal promise according to UCC 3-103(a)(12). The Bank of New York Mellon (fka The Bank of New York), as Trustee for the Certificateholders of the CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 received a default judgment for Quiet Title of said property against Petitioner despite violating 15 U.S.C. §7003 in 16th Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri Case No. 1416-CV01310. And at the time of said default judgment, CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 was not registered as a statutory trust and REMIC in the state of Delaware as alleged by Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, as Master Servicer, in its electronic Form 10-K filing (File Number 333-118926-22) with the SEC on March 27, 2006 according to Delaware Code Title 12, Chapter 38 and confirmed by Delaware Secretary of State by Certificate of No Record.
- The Bank of New York Mellon (fka The Bank of New York), as Trustee for the Certificateholders of the CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 and countless other entities acting as trustees for the Certificateholders of the CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 have received default judgment for Quiet Title of countless properties against Black people despite violating 15 U.S.C. §7003 during court proceedings. At the time of said default judgments, CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 was not registered as a statutory trust and REMIC in the state of Delaware as alleged by Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP, as Master Servicer, in its electronic Form 10-K filing (File Number 333-118926-22) with the SEC on March 27, 2006 according to Delaware Code Title 12, Chapter 38 and confirmed by Delaware Secretary of State by Certificate of No Record.
- The Bank of New York Mellon (fka The Bank of New York) lacked legal standing to be assigned the Note in the first place if the Note was in default according to 11 U.S. Code § 365 and to hold the property according to 12 U.S.C. §29 because CWABS, Inc., Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2005-3 was not registered as a statutory trust and REMIC in the state of Delaware.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The Supreme Court should grant Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari because Black women like Petitioner who represent the number one demographic of human trafficking victims in this country at fifty one percent of the average number of 15,000 to 18,000 individuals reported as human trafficked in this country and have a life expectancy of 7 years deserve are repeated rejected fair and full opportunity to litigate all civil and criminal matters that arise due to their enslavement and/or their desperation to remain free from human trafficking if/when they escape enslavement.²⁴ Yet most importantly, the Supreme Court should grant Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari because Petitioner's two surviving Children are still victims of human trafficking and judicial and law enforcement intervention is necessary to recover them and the murder of Petitioner's firstborn Son requires judicial and law enforcement intervention for Petitioner to bring those responsible for murdering to justice, legally request his death certificate, and conduct his honorable funeral.

The Supreme Court should grant Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari because the civil, criminal, constitutional, and land ownership rights of Black "Indian" citizens, including Petitioner and Petitioner's Children, as Black citizens who are victims of human trafficking (slavery) in this country, survivors/survivresses of human trafficking (slavery) in this country, and/or just Black citizen descendants of Black indigenous Amarukafo (Americans) and Afurakanu/Afuraitkainut (Africans) who both voluntarily migrated to this land in North America prior to the enslavement era and were enslaved but were citizens in this country before they died, have legal standing to request the Supreme Court order lower courts to enforce critical laws and statutes that undergird the civil, criminal, constitutional, and land ownership rights of said Black "Indian" citizens and Black citizens in this country to reverse the illegal and formidable discrimination said Black "Indian" citizens and Black citizens have and continue to be subjected to.

The Supreme Court should grant Petitioner's Writ of Certiorari because not one of the local, state, and federal organizations, law enforcement agencies, and non-profit charity organizations, including countless attorneys, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Kansas District Court, United States District Court For The District of Columbia, 16th Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, United States District Court For The Western District of Missouri Case No. 4:15-CV-161, Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), District of Columbia Police Department, and more, who are either legally responsible to enforce or have voluntarily vowed to enforce the laws and case citations referenced in the Table of Authorities of this Petition for Writ of Certiorari, all of which are laws and case citations which govern the matters complex matter presented in this case and precisely dictate Petitioner's and Petitioner's Children's legal rights as past and/or present victims of human trafficking (slavery).

²⁴ Article: FBI Human Trafficking: Intelligence Report. Dated 06/12/06.
https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/stories/2006/june/humantrafficking_061206#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20State%20Department,force%2C%20but%20usually%20by%20fraud

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted, Date:

Date: December 4, 2023

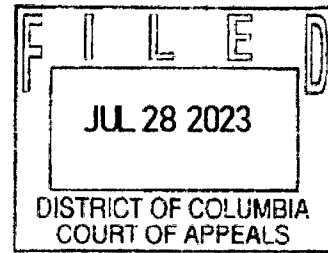
/s/

A handwritten signature consisting of three stylized, overlapping 'A' characters, enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

Akosua Aaebo Akhan
611 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20001
Petitioner

APPENDIX A

District of Columbia
Court of Appeals



No. 23-CV-327

AKOSUA AAEBO,

Appellant,

v.

2022-CA-004697-B

KWESI AKHAN,

Appellee.

ORDER

On consideration of the notice of appeal and this court's April 25, 2023, order, it has been determined that this case is not appropriate for appellate mediation, and it appearing that appellant was granted in forma pauperis status in the trial court, and it further appearing that transcript(s) may be needed for this appeal, it is

ORDERED that appellant shall, within 10 calendar days from the date of this order, file a motion with the Court Reporting and Recording Division for preparation of transcript(s) of proceedings in the Superior Court, with notice to appellee(s), for determination in accordance with *Hancock v. Mutual of Omaha Ins. Co.*, 472 A.2d 867 (D.C. 1984). *See* D.C. App. R. 10(b)(5)(A). The Court Reporting and Recording Division will submit appellant's motion to the appropriate judge for a decision as to whether transcript(s) will be provided at no cost. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that appellant shall simultaneously submit to this court a file-stamped copy of the motion filed in Superior Court. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that appellant's failure to respond to any order of this court shall subject this appeal to dismissal without further notice for lack of prosecution. *See* D.C. App. R. 13(a).

FOR THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julio A. Castillo".

JULIO A. CASTILLO
Clerk of the Court