

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION**

DAVID INGRAM HENDERSON,)
Petitioner,)
v.) No. 4:13CV1981 JAR
PHELPS COUNTY JAIL, et al.,)
Respondents.)

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court on petitioner's pro se application for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The Court will deny and dismiss the petition pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

Pretrial detainee, David Ingram Henderson, petitions the Court for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to § 2241, seeking his immediate release from custody on sovereign immunity grounds.¹

¹It is not entirely clear whether petitioner is bringing the writ on his own behalf or if he is attempting to have a “personal representative” bring a petition on his behalf. The use of several different pseudonyms by petitioner and the other members of the Moorish National Republic mentioned in the petition make it difficult to determine exactly who has filed the instant petition.

A petition must be signed by the petitioner or a person “authorized to sign on behalf of the petitioner under 28 U.S.C. § 2242.” See Rule 2(c)(5) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. Individuals not licensed to practice law may not use the “next friend” device of § 2242 as an artifice for the unauthorized practice of law. Rather, the practice of habeas corpus filings by one person acting on behalf of another is specifically approved by § 2242 if and when

Petitioner maintains that he is immune from prosecution for violating any federal or state law because, as a free Sovereign Moorish-American national of North American Indigenous and Aboriginal Moors of the Ancient Moroccan Empire born in America, he is not a subject to the State, nor federal jurisdiction of the United States. Despite his representations that he was born in the United States and that his lawful domicile is in Missouri, he contrarily asserts that he is under the jurisdiction of the Moorish Nation, and submissive only to the Moorish Holy Temple of Science - Free Moorish-American Zodiac Constitution. Thus, he believes that when he was taken into custody, he was “kidnapped (unlawfully arrested) and being held hostage by public servants of the United States of America.”

“It is well established that the submissions of a pro se litigant must be construed liberally and interpreted to raise the strongest arguments that they suggest.” Triestman v. Federal Bureau of Prisons, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir.2006) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original). In examining the petition, supporting papers, and exhibits with the requisite liberality, “if it plainly appears” that “petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court,” the Court “must dismiss the petition”

a District Court has reviewed evidence of a need for such a procedure, such as when a litigant is suffering from mental disease, disorder or defect. See Ross ex rel. Smyth v. Lantz, 396 F.3d 512 (2d Cir. 2005). To the extent that someone is attempting to proceed on petitioner’s behalf without presenting evidence before this Court of the need to do so, the Court will deny such an attempt.

pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, as made applicable to § 2241 habeas petitions by Rule 1(b) thereof.

Fatal to petitioner's assertion of immunity is the non-recognition of the Moorish Nation as a sovereign state by the United States. See Benton-El v. Odom, 2007 WL 1812615, at *6 (M.D.Ga. June 19, 2007); Osiris v. Brown, 2005 WL 2044904, at *2 (D.N.J. Aug. 24, 2005); Khattab El v. United States Justice Dept., 1988 WL 5117, at *2 (E.D.Pa. Jan. 22, 1988; see also, We the People Beys and Els v. State of New York, 165 F.3d 16, 1998 WL 801875, at *1 (2d Cir. Nov. 12, 1998) (unpublished opinion)). Petitioner cannot unilaterally bestow sovereign immunity upon himself. See United States v. Lumumba, 741 F.2d 12, 15 (2d Cir.1984). Petitioner's purported status as a Moorish-American citizen does not enable him to violate state and federal laws without consequence.

Although petitioner does not claim to have made a formal renunciation of nationality, it is of no import. Those who have voluntarily relinquished their citizenship, like other aliens, must obey the federal and applicable state laws, just as native-born and naturalized citizens are required to do. See Khattab, supra; Osiris, supra; see also, Thornton-Bey v. United States, 2009 WL 203502, at *2 (N.D.U1. Jan. 26, 2009); Howell-El v. United States, 2006 WL 3076412, at *3 (S.D.Ill. Oct. 27, 2006).

As such, the petition will be denied and dismissed. Additionally, as petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right, a certificate of appealability will not issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 483-85 (2000).

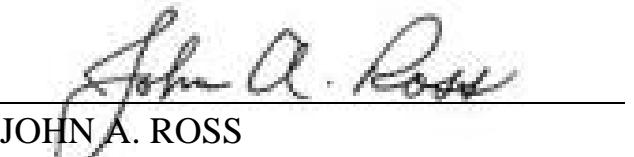
Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that petitioner's application for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 is **DENIED AND DISMISSED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability will not issue.

An Order of Dismissal shall accompany this Memorandum and Order.

Dated this 15th day of October, 2013.



JOHN A. ROSS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE