

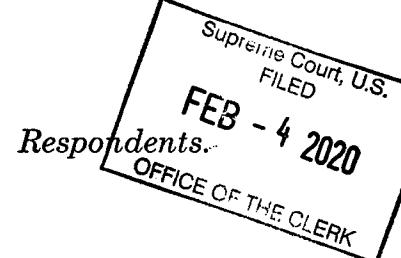
19-7673

ORIGINAL

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

Tzedkiyah EL Bey (PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.),
Petitioners, Affiant, Special Appearance
v.

ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT ET AL,



On Petition for a Common Law Writ of Certiorari
from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit
Presiding Judge(s) Martin and Tjoflat, Case No. 19-12880-E

AFFIDAVIT FOR COMMON LAW FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Prepared by: Tzedkiyah EL Bey
C/o 717 West First Avenue
[Albany] Dougherty Georgia Republic [31701]
Main – (229) 449-9155

When a citizen is attempting to enforce the Constitution, as herein shown, he is doing so "not for himself alone but also [for others] as a **'private attorney general'** vindicating a policy that [the Constitution writers] considered of the highest priority." Newman v Piggie Park Enterprises, 390 US 400; 88 S Ct 964, 966; 19 L Ed 2d 1263, 1265 (1969); Oatis v Crown Zellerbach Corp, 398 F2d 496, 499 (CA 5, 1968); and Jenkins v United Gas Corp, 400 F2d 28, 33 n 10 (CA 5, 1968).

FEDERAL QUESTIONS

- 1) Does the de jure Al Maurikan/ American National/ Citizen as distinguished from a defacto resident; have the common right to travel upon the public highways, by the everyday method of locomotion in the ordinary course of everyday life and pleasure?
- 2) Can the Legislature arbitrarily deprive every de jure Al Maurikan/ American National/ Citizen of their Constitutionally protected right to travel, without affording the individual citizen an opportunity to defend the loss of such a right?
- 3) Can the State refuse to acknowledge the indigenous status and citizenship of de jure citizen?

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

The appellant, Tzedkiyah EL Yahsharalah Bey, certifies that to the best of his knowledge the following is a complete list of the trial judge, attorneys, persons, associations of persons, firms, partnerships, or corporations known to it that have an interest in the outcome of this case.

Judge(s):

District Court Judge(s): Leslie Gardner

Circuit Court Judge(s): Martin and Tjoflat

TRUSTEES, PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND JURISCONSULTANT: COUNSELING PLAINTIFF,

Al Maurikanos Republic Society

Administrator/ Board of Trustee(s)/ Authorized Representatives

AFFIANT/APPELLANT:

Tzedkiyah EL Yahsharalah Bey

PLAINTIFFS/APPELLEE:

ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT ET EL: Willie Weaver, CITY OF ALBANY- City Attorney: Nathan Davis. Georgia Attorney General.

ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT ET EL-

Chief Judge: Willie Weaver

P. O. BOX 447

[Albany], Georgia Republic [31702]

CITY OF ALBANY including all sub ordinate departments.

City Attorney: Nathan Davis

P. O. BOX 447

[Albany], Georgia Republic [31702]

STATE OF GEORGIA

Office of the Georgia Attorney General

C/o 40 Capitol Square, Southwest

[Atlanta], Georgia Republic [30334]

CC

Almaurikanos Republic Society

C/0 717 West First Avenue

[Albany] Georgia Republic [31701]

Thronateeska Territory- Latitude 31.587873 Longitude -84.166282

RELATED CASES

DISTRICT COURT FOR MIDDLE GEORGIA CASE NO. 1:19-CV-00085 [LAG]

ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT CASE NO. 289042/289043, 232242/232422, 271467

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OPINIONS BELOW

Bey v. Albany Municipal Court- No. 19-12880-E, In United States Court of Appeals entered judgment in this case on January 28, 2019 appears at Appendix A. Order denying reconsideration appearing at Appendix A2. (unpublished)

Bey v Albany Municipal Court- No. 1:19-CV-00085, The date on which the United States District Court entered judgment in this case was on July 23, 2019 appears at Appendix B. Order denying reconsideration appearing at Appendix B2. (unpublished)

City of Albany v. Bey- The date on which Albany Municipal Court entered judgment in this was on June 26, 2019 appears at Appendix C.

VENUE

The Venue is proper in that (Tzedkiyah EL Yahsharalah Bey the Natural Person) is a Maur/Moor/Muur in fact, party of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Morocco) 1787/1836 AA222141Truth A-1 by inheritance, and, the aboriginal indigenous inhabitant of Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos / Currently known as North America, Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to Article III and Article VI of The National Constitution 1791 (Treaties), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1332, 1343(a)(3).

Comes now, Tzedkiyah EL Yahsharalah Bey, Tzedkiyah Ali, the Natural Person, respectfully seek this Court for writ of common law certiorari to review a judgement entered on January, 28 2020 dismissing Appellants case for failure to pay court filing fees ultimately hindering due process of law in denying the right 4th Amendment, 5th Amendment, 6th Amendment, and Article 6 of the Constitution 179. This action is for Compensatory and Injunctive Relief, and, sanctions sought, and, to secure the endowed freedoms secured by the National Constitution per Article 6 in light of treaties, in specific the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 (Morocco), and, the Treaty of Tripoli 1796. Moreover, The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA relinquished all jurisdictions in Morocco pertaining to the Moors on September 15, 1956 by Dwight Eisenhower, reference UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 22 CHAPTER 2 SUBSECTION 141, no one has jurisdiction over any proclaimed Moor Al Maurikan National and to imply such is an “Act of War” under International Treaty of which the United States of America and all of its sub corporations, and all of its officers, inclusive of the STATE OF GEORGIA and its sub corporations are bound.

The Appellant initiated this complaint On May 28, 2019 in the District Court pursuant to Article

III of the Constitution and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1332, 1343(a)(3), as the defendant in this case, being injured by a unlawful warrant issued by the ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT et el. City of Albany, a corporate entity, also listing certain parties who participated in the deprivation of rights, and, interfering with the Appellants' absolute right to travel. This case is not against individual persons as the record reflect, the District Court erroneously made this case reflect as if it is personally against the public servant Judge Willie Weaver. Since the District Court dismissed the case this error subjected the Appellant to unlawful procedures and jurisdictions contrary to de jure law.

The Jurisdiction of this court is invoked under Article III of the National Constitution for the United States of America 1787/1791

JURISDICTION

National Constitution for the United States of America 1787/1791

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said

crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Article VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 (Morocco)

Article VI

If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

Treaty of Tripoli 1796

Article XI

As the Government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility, of Mussulmen; and, as the said States never entered into any war, or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions, shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

Article III

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article IV

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article VI

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article VIII

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

Article XXXIII

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain

citizenship of the States in which they live.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

STATEMENT 1.

This case in fact arise under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 (Morocco), the Treaty of Tripoli 1797, the Articles of Confederation 1778, the National Constitution 1787 ratified 1791, and, (Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos), as it pertains to the indigenous Maurs/Moors/Muurs originally inhabiting the land currently known as the North America, before the settlement of the Europeans.

STATEMENT 2.

This case also involves the Original People misidentified by the European invaders, as Creek Indians, later in the early to mid-1900', they were reclassified as Negro/Black/Colored/African American, and, the occupation of their Native Territory previously known as the Thronateeska Territory, by the Corporate CITY OF ALBANY incorporated on December 27,1838, and, the Corporate STATE OF GEORGIA founded on January 2, 1733. Moreover, this Appellant is a direct descendant of the Original People inhabiting the land, the Algonquin people also known as the Maurs, Moors, Muurs.

STATEMENT 3.

In accord with the historical facts stated above at statement two (2), the CITY OF ALBANY, THE STATE OF GEORGIA and its agencies, are corporate in fact and would not possess the authority to regulate the de jure people unless by contractual agreement, being that the CITY OF ALBANY, THE STATE OF GEORGIA are Corporations. SEE. *Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators, 3 U.S. 3 Dall. 54 54 (1795)*, Administrator's defined government succinctly. "Governments are corporations", in as much as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, a creature

of the mind only, a government can deal only with artificial persons. The imaginary, having no reality or substance cannot create or attain parity with the real. Furthermore, this Appellant do not have any contract with either entity that relinquish any secured rights protected by Treaties and the Constitution 1787.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This matter is diverse in nature, this case was initiated with the filing of complaints by the Appellant, between 2016 and 2017, Specifically Case No. 1:16-CV-148, 1:17-CV-00178, in the District Court for Middle Georgia. The Appellant, in his complaint show upon evidence and facts that the Appellee's has not provided proof of jurisdiction, delegation of authority order, official oaths, nor due process of law. This Appellant suffered damages as a result of the Appellee's unfaithful actions by being unlawfully detained on April 21st, 2019, and, forced to pay bond fees, that took out of the mouth of the Appellants family. As set forth more fully below, the Appellee(s) claims are irreparably failing to provide any evidence of fact of law and therefore all claims against the Appellant must be overturned, struck, dismissed with prejudice and all future claims hereby forever barred.

Also challenging the denial of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments. Including the right to due process the right to heard, the right to petition the government for grievances, the right to examine all evidence, and the right to challenge the jurisdiction of the court even on appeal, the right to be faced with living accuser. The Circuit Court including the District Court has also denied these fundamental rights in violation of their constitutional oath.

On or about October 23, 2018 a constitutional writ for habeas corpus was served on the Appellee(s) in the above sited cases before the District Court, therein certain documents were requested to disclose all evidence and facts and to show forth jurisdiction and proper authority, and to allow the appellant proper time to prepare a defense. The Appellee(s) were required by law to full disclosure upon request, Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963); was a landmark the United States Supreme Court case that established that the prosecution must turn over all evidence that

might exonerate the defendant (exculpatory evidence) to the defense, which they did not honor. Consequently, all parties stood mute, failing to provide any rebuttal which led to the notice to dismiss with its accompanying exhibits filed on or about December 6, 2018, in fact the lower courts did not uphold this, acting outside of their judicial capacity.

STATEMENT OF CASE

1.

This Appellant incurred injury at law, resulting from the District Courts failure to properly dismiss all unlawful claims in favor of the Appellant in Case No. 1:16-CV-148, 1:17-CV-00178, filed with the District Court Middle Georgia, Albany Division and Case No. 1:17-CV-00189, 7:18-CV-179, filed with the District Court, Middle Georgia, Valdosta Division. In all previously involved contracts with the STATE OF GEORGIA, which are now canceled, constitutional rights were previously and explicitly reserved. Therefore, no statutory guide lines can supersede rights reserved previously, especially on stipulations that were not disclosed during the signing of the contract particularly speaking the DRIVERS SERVICES contract.

2.

On April 21st, 2019, while exercising the right to travel upon the public roads, the Appellant was detained and apprehended by the Albany Police Department on an alleged bench warrant ensuing from Doerun Municipal Court, Case No. 1:17-CV-00189, 7:18-CV-179; during this unlawful arrest, the Appellant was charged with additional infractions as stated by the officer O.C.G.A (OFFICIAL CODE OF GEORGIA ANNOTATED) 40-2-8 and 40-5-121, which are in direct violation of Article VI of the National Republic Constitution being contrary notwithstanding. Wherein it does say, This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby,

anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and also, upheld by the upper courts in **Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958)** “*No state legislator or executive or judicial officer cannot war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it.*” which have not been overturned.

3.

On or about April 26, 2019, Notice of Special Appearance, and, Notice of Demand for Production of Documents pursuant to the VI Amendment of the National Republic Constitution 1791, and, 26(a) Federal Rule of Civil Procedure was served. The above listed Parties were given thirty (30) days to produce documents for inspection. Unfortunately, the Parties failed to respond or issue any notice, thereby waiving their due process right to rebut any claim or contention.

4.

On May 31st, 2019, the Appellant made special appearance in the ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT to clear up the matter herein concerned, because the courts have a tendency of issuing unlawful arrest warrants on non-arrestable infractions. Otherwise the Appellant would have not come, this do constitute threat, duress, and coercion within the meaning of **TITLE 18 U.S.C. § 241, 242**. The Appellant was requested to show proof of cancelation of said Georgia Vehicle Tag which was registered under private express trust for JAMES RICHARD WARREN.

5.

On June 26th, 2019, the Appellant made special appearance once again in the ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT to show forth proof of no existing contract, and, therein the Appellant was forced to either (100 hundred hours) community service or probation, which this demand violates the unbridgeable rights of this Appellant not to be compelled into adhesion contracts, protected by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 (Morocco), Articles of Confederation 1778, and, the National Constitution 1791. For the record the contract with THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER SERVICE WERE CANCELED on May 2, 2018, with a rescission letter to exercise

the right to travel which is act supported by Stare Decisis, wherein it does say, *It is not necessary for rescission of a contract that the party making the misrepresentation should have known that it was false, but recovery is allowed even though misrepresentation is innocently made, because it would be unjust to allow one who made false representations, even innocently, to retain the fruits of a bargain induced by such representations.*" **Whipp v. Iverson, 43 Wis. 2d 166, 168 N.W.2d 201 (1969).** Also a 2nd Writ of Discovery, wherein the Appellee's were given an additional thirty (30) days to show forth all elements surrounding this case were filed, along with, a Writ of Discovery to judge Leslie Gardner, Notice to Consolidate Cases, and Amendment to Complaint and Additional Parties were served, subsequently the Appellee(s) did not honor, nor, did the District Court honor this request.

6.

On July 31, 2019, a Notice of Appeal was filed in this case from the Judgment entered on July 23, 2019, by the District Court Albany Division. The District Court dismissed this case for failure to pay court fee, in which the application to proceed *informa pauperis* was denied several times.

7.

On or about August 2nd, notice to proceed *informa pauperis*, issues on appeal, pay rate verification sheet exhibit T1, Nationality card and Documents exhibit A-B.

8.

On or about September 05, a notice dated September 3rd were received from the Circuit Court, dismissing case for want of prosecution and because the Appellant failed to pay filing fees in the district court.

9.

On or about September 06, the Appellant filed an, amended application to proceed *informa pauperis*, issues on appeal, notice of records correction, notice of reconsideration, which the Court received on September 9.

10.

On or about September 13, a notice dated September 11th were received from the District Court, dismissing appeal for want of prosecution. This same day Notice of Intent to Apply for Cert were filed by the Appellant with the Circuit Court and the District Court to eliminate confusion. This appeal was reinstated on September 23, 2019.

11.

On November 21 the Circuit Court denied IFP again in error claiming the Appellant did not provide any new information to warrant relief. In response thereof, on or about December 2, the Appellant filed notice of reconsideration, notice of request for clarification, *informa pauperis* affidavit, exhibit J1(voluntary relinquishment of U.S citizenship form fs-581) and certificate of service, with the Circuit Court and the District Court this again was denied on January 7, 2019 which is the reason for the Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

REASON FOR GRANTING CERTIORARI

This case arises out of the Constitution Article III and VI invoking the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 Between the Moors and Europeans which gave the European families permission to do business at Morocco (North America) and this being evident in the 1956 memorandum of President Dwight Eisenhower relinquishing jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco SEE. **22 USC Ch. 2: CONSULAR COURTS 141-143**. The supreme court held in **Herrera v Wyoming, No.17-532, 587 U.S (2019)**, that Wyoming's statehood did not void the 151-year-old, 1868 Indian treaty even if the treaty existed before the creation of the state and this does include the Original Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 which is the longest standing treaty between the Al Maurikan Maurs/Moors/Muurs of North America and the United States of America.

This Appellant invokes Article III **Section 1**. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, **Section 2**. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made.

The appellant moves this court to grant this certiorari. This writ should be granted in accord with substantive rights and to view the constitutionality of this case separate from the statutory rules that are being challenged. The Appellant is competent in the fact that code, statutes and rules apply to artificial persons only, SEE. **Rodriques v. Ray Donavan 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985)** "*All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process*", which are corporations or artificial persons that are identified by color stigmas falling within the meaning of color of law, while constitutional and treaty law apply to the Natural living person. The inability to exercise the right to travel freely unencumbered, impairs the

Appellants lively hood and the impairs his ability to properly provide for himself and his family. The Appellant cannot be forced into penalty contracts, waiving rights secured by the before mentioned Treaties and upheld in the National Constitution 1791, this would be insanity on part of the Appellant and treason and the abuse of power on part of the Appellee(s) against the Natural People. Therefore, the Appellant seek this court to grant this appeal, this matter is a matter that affects the Natural American people and must be brought before the higher court for resolution.

CONCLUSION

This Writ for Certiorari should be granted because it is of great importance to the public. Also, it raises constitutional questions in need of answers in this today's time. Moreover, it is the right of the people to travel, this is not a liberty or privilege which the city or the state may prohibit but the right to travel without tags, government registration, or license upon the public roads and highways are an absolute right. SEE. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910:

California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971). "Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed nothing more than "due care" (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration are not threats to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses". When the matter came to the Appellant's attention that having waived the right to travel by accepting the state issued license, it was immediately surrendered. As the driver service contract did not mention the waiver of such rights which makes the contract void due to non-disclosure of certain material facts. SEE. Universal Inv. Co. v. Sahara Motor Inn., Inc 619 P-2d 485, 127 213-(Ariz. App.

1980) “Concealing a material fact when there is duty to disclose may be actionable fraud”. SEE. State v. Coddington, 662 P.2d 155, 135 Ariz 480 (Ariz. App. 1983) “When one conveys a false impression by disclosure of some facts and the concealment of others, such concealment is in effect a false representation that what is disclosed is the whole truth”. Which is the case with the contract for driver’s services never disclosing the waiver of rights upon acceptance.

The Albany Municipal Court et al did not prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that it had jurisdiction over the natural person and the Albany Municipal Court made it clear that the law they were enforcing is listed under (O.C.G.A) OFFICIAL CODE OF GEORGIA ANNOTATED, which finds its basis in the CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF GEORGIA, (**Page 833 Number 47**) wherein it does specifically mentions *Exceptions in favor of Aborigines, Moors, and Hindoos, - The provisions, and, prohibitions, and penalties of this act shall not extend to any American Indian, free Moor, or Lascar; but the bur-den of proof, in all cases of arrest of any person of color, shall be on such person of color to show him/herself exempt from the operation of this act.* The supreme court has also made it clear and undeniable. SEE. Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886) “An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed”. Therein (Code and Statute) where the language of law is clearly ambiguous, especially where it makes void constitutionally secured rights, therefore the framers were sure to add in Article VI of the National Constitution that “anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding”! and so the Supreme Court ruled in support thereof. SEE. Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137 (1803) “The Constitution of these United States is the supreme law of the land. Any law that is repugnant to the Constitution is null and void of law.” It is a right of the people to stay out of compelled contracts. SEE. State vs Eberhard,

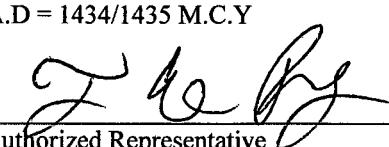
179 P 853; 246 p2d 1011. “Where a private occupational statute exists (O.C.G.A), as her, of which the intent is regulation of private commercial occupations(DRIVERS LICENSE, TAG REGISTRATION etc), the particular agency enforcing that private statute(CITY OF ALBANY, ALBANY MUNICIPAL COURT et el, DEPARTMENT OF DRIVERS SERVICE), shall not apply it by trickery and deceit, and threat and misrepresentation, to persons regulated and taxed, nor should it permit any party to do so, in violation of persons right to stay out of compelled contract, when he is not a person subject to the statute, unless clearly with its words (CONTRACT) ”. This Court takes this Appellant in light of the natural person in propria persona, sui juris, in full life, and living; having pedigree and ancestral tie to the old Moroccan Empire currently known as North America and could not exist within the jurisdiction of the Corporate States SEE, **The Original 13th Amendment.** SECTION 12 – The traffic in Slaves with Africa is hereby forever prohibited on pain of death and the forfeiture of all the rights and property of persons engaged therein; and the descendants of Africans shall not be citizens. SECTION 19 – When all of the several States shall have Abolished Slavery, then and thereafter Slavery or Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall never be established or tolerated in any of the States or Territories of the United States, and they shall be forever Free.

Wherefore, Affiant Respectfully Submitted, in ‘Good Faith’, and with Honor Request:

I affirm under penalty of perjury under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836, Articles of Confederation 1778, and the National Constitution for North America 1791 that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 3 day of February 2020 A.D = 1434/1435 M.C.Y

I am:



Authorized Representative
Natural Person, In Propria Persona Sui Juris:
All Rights Reserved and Retained
Special Appearance: Under Threat, Duress and Coercion

18 U.S § 242- Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured-- They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

18 U.S § 242- Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.