
IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

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

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT ET EL,

Respondents.

On Petition for a Common Law Writ of Certiorari
from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit
Presiding Judge(s) No information released regarding Circuit Court Judge, Case No. 19-
13401-k

AFFIDAVIT FOR COMMON LAW FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Prepared by: Tehib Mahiem EL Bey
C/o 717 West First Avenue
[Albany] Dougherty Georgia Republic [31701]
Main – (229) 462-1484

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) Can the De Jure American citizen be punished by fine or imprisonment for exercising a Constitutional right?
- 2) Can The United States of America and the Union thereof refuse to acknowledge the Natural People Maurs/Moors/Muurs De Jure status?
- 3) Do Statutory Ordinance, Code and Rules supersede the Organic Constitution 1787 ratified 1791?

RELATED RECENT CASES

DISTRICT COURT FOR MIDDLE GEORGIA CASE NO. 1:19-cv-00103-LAG

DOUGERTY COUNTY STATE COURT CASE NO. 18SR-2038

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

The appellant, Tehib Mahiem EL 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): No information released regarding Circuit Court Judge

TRUSTEES, PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND JURISCONSULTANT: COUNSELING PLAINTIFF,

Al Maurikanos Republic Society

Administrator/Trustee/ Authorized Representatives

AFFIANT/APPELLANT:

Tehib Mahiem EL Bey

PLAINTIFFS/APPELLEE:

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT: Chief Judge: Judge John M. Stephenson, Assistant District Cheslyn Green,

Chief Judge: Judge Stephenson

P.O. Box 1827

[Albany], Georgia Republic [31702]

Assistant District Cheslyn Green

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CC.

Almaurikanos Republic Society

C/o 717 West First Avenue

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OPINIONS BELOW

Bey v. Dougherty County State Court- **19-13401-k**, the date on which the United States Court of Appeals entered judgment in this case on March 30, 2020 appears at Appendix A. Order denying IFP appearing at Appendix A2- (unpublished)

Bey v. Dougherty County State Court- **1:19-cv-00103-LAG**, the date on which the United States District Court entered judgment in this case on October 28, 2019 appears at Appendix B

Dougherty County State Court v. Bey- **18SR-2038**, the date on which Dougherty County State Court No judgment has been rendered from this court. This court issued an order appearing at Appendix C, which was rebutted appearing at Appendix D

VENUE

The Venue is proper in that (Tehib Mahiem EL Bey the Natural Person) is a Maur/Moor/Muur in fact, party of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Morocco) 1787/1836 AA222141 Truth 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).

Comes now, Tehib Mahiem EL Bey, the Natural Person, respectfully seek this Court to grant Certiorari to review the JUDGMENT entered on March 30, 2020 dismissing this appeal for failure to pay court fees by the Circuit Court ultimately hindering due process of law in denying the right 4th Amendment, 5th Amendment, 6th Amendment, and Article 6 of the Constitution 1791. This case was dismissed by the District Court for failure to pay court cost. This action is to secure the endowed freedoms secured by the National Constitution 1791 per Article 6 in light of treaties. To wit: The Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836 between the Morocco and The United States corresponding to the Moors and Europeans. 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 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 6

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.

he speaking with, the Appellant stated Tehib Mahiem EL Bey in fact. The officer then to ask the Appellant to come to the scene to settle the matter of concern. The time was approximately 12:15 to 12:30 when the Appellant arrived on the scene. The officer ask the Appellant again about his identity, the Appellant stated Tehib Mahiem El Bey, showing the officer his nationality card. The Officer then self-identified the Appellant as TEVAN JAMALL BROWN. Which lead to the unlawful arrest as stated by the officer under Georgia Code Title 16. § 16-10-25 for giving a false name. **SEE. Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 945**, "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party, there can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right".

2. On or about March 12, 2019 a Writ of Discovery was served on the Appellee(s) and were requested to disclose all evidence and facts, also trust indenture, nationality card and nationality document was filed on the record pertaining to the Appellant status. Therein the Appellee(s) were given 30 days to disclose all facts. The Appellee(s) did not honor discovery instead stood mute.
3. On or about June 12, 2019 due to errors in case number a 2nd Writ of Discovery were served to the Appellees(s), again certain documents were requested to disclose all evidence and facts of a crime, the Appellees(s) are required by law to full disclosure upon request per the VI Amendment to the Constitution, which they did not honor. Consequently, all parties stood mute, failing to provide any rebuttal.

4. On or about June 21, 2019 the Appellant made a special appearance in the Dougherty County State Court before Judge John M. Stephenson regarding the matter herein concerned, the Appellant was identified by his proper name Tehib El Bey and therein pleaded not guilty under threat, duress, and coercion. Judge Stephenson was informed that this case was pending in the District Court and should to be dismissed. Judge Stephenson then proceeded into having a trial. The Appellant explicitly reserved rights on all government documents.
5. On or about August 23, 2019, (EXHIBIT(s) - C) CIVIL ACTION NO. 19-SUCV-281 NAME CHANGE by Tehib Mahiem El Bey was entered.
6. Notice of Appeal was filed timely in this case on or about September 3, 2019.

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 because Wyoming adopted statehood it 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 moves this court to grant this certiorari. This writ should be granted to view the constitutional standards of this case, separate from statutory code, rules and laws that are being. The inability to exercise the Right to a Name (*“Such a change carries the exact same legal weight as a court decreed name change as long as it is not done with fraudulent intent. (In re McUita 189 F. 250 Christianson v. King County 196 F. 791, United States v. McKay 2F .2d 257). SEE. (Article 15, Universal Declaration of Human Rights Clause 1”* Everyone has the right to a Nationality” **Clause 2** “No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his/her nationality.” freely unencumbered impairs the Appellants lively hood.

Therefore, the Appellant seek this court to grant this common law certiorari, this matter is a matter that affects the Indigenous American people and must be brought before the higher courts for resolution.

This Appellant invokes Article III **Section 1**. The judicial power of the United States, shall be

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.

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 today's time. This matter of law concerns the rights of the indigenous inhabitants of Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos currently known as North America, the original inhabiting Maurs/Moors/Muurs before the colonization of European settlers, with the Treaty of Tripoli 1796, the National Constitution ratified in 1791, and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 superseding the United States of America's Constitution making it the supreme law of the land; This being valid against the United States of America as under the Confederation.

The Appellant cannot be forced into an artificial cooperation regulated under the 14 amendment. The before mentioned Treaties and National Constitution 1791 enables the Natural people to the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the ability to enjoy the Universal Human Right to a nationality. Which shall not be arbitrarily deprived nor denied or forced to change it, this would be an abuse of power, jurisdiction and treason on part of the Appellee(s) against the Al Maurikan Maurs/Moors/Muurs. SEE. **State vs Eberhard , 179 P 853; 246 p2d 1011** *"Where a private occupational statute exists, as here, of which the intent is regulation of private commercial occupations, the particular agency enforcing that private statute, 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”.

This case also involves the rights of the Natural Person and whether or not the Natural Person is free from the unconstitutional enactments committed by the corporate states. If Natural Persons is not free from such unlawful acts this court must admit slavery does in fact exist, under the guise of Federal, State and Local Statutory Code. This is a matter of endowed right belonging to the natural indigenous people of the land. The Corporations are trespassing where they do not have jurisdiction or authority. Therefore, this Writ of Certiorari should be granted; moreover, treaties and the national constitution must be enforced as mandated.

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

I/we 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 25th day of May 2020 A.D = 1434/1435 M.C.Y

I am:

Seher D. Mahesh S. Bey
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.