



AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
THRONATEESKA TERRITORY, ALMOROC, ATLANTIS



In the Supreme Court of the United States

APPEAL NO. 19-13401-k

DISTRICT NO. 1:19-cv-00103-LAG

APPENDIX

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

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CIRCUIT COURT JUDGEMENT
A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

ELBERT PARR TUTTLE COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING
56 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

David J. Smith
Clerk of Court

For rules and forms visit
www.ca11.uscourts.gov

March 30, 2020

Tehib Mahiem El Bey
717 W 1ST AVE
ALBANY, GA 31701

Appeal Number: 19-13401-B

Case Style: Dougherty County State Court v. Tehib El Bey

District Court Docket No: 1:19-cv-00103-LAG

This Court requires all counsel to file documents electronically using the Electronic Case Files ("ECF") system, unless exempted for good cause. Non-incarcerated pro se parties are permitted to use the ECF system by registering for an account at www.pacer.gov. Information and training materials related to electronic filing, are available at www.ca11.uscourts.gov.

The enclosed order has been ENTERED.

Pursuant to Eleventh Circuit Rule 42-1(b) you are hereby notified that upon expiration of fourteen (14) days from this date, this appeal will be dismissed by the clerk without further notice unless you pay to the DISTRICT COURT clerk the docketing and filing fees, with notice to this office.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. SMITH, Clerk of Court

Reply to: Craig Stephen Gantt, B
Phone #: 404-335-6170

MOT-2 Notice of Court Action

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-13401-B

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT,

Plaintiff-Appellee.

versus

TEHIB MAHIEM EL BEY,

Defendant-Appellant,

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Middle District of Georgia

ORDER:

Tehib El Bey moves this Court for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal. Because Bey cannot show any issues of arguable merit in either law or fact, his motion is DENIED. *See Napier v. Preslicka*, 314 F.3d 528, 531 (11th Cir. 2002).



UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

CIRCUIT COURT ORDER
A2

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

ELBERT PARR TUTTLE COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING
56 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

David J. Smith
Clerk of Court

For rules and forms visit
www.ca11.uscourts.gov

April 27, 2020

Clerk - Middle District of Georgia
U.S. District Court
201 W BROAD AVE
ALBANY, GA 31701

Appeal Number: 19-13401-B
Case Style: Dougherty County State Court v. Tehib El Bey
District Court Docket No: 1:19-cv-00103-LAG

The enclosed copy of the Clerk's Entry of Dismissal for failure to prosecute in the above referenced appeal is issued as the mandate of this court. See 11th Cir. R. 41-4.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. SMITH, Clerk of Court

Reply to: Craig Stephen Gantt, B
Phone #: 404-335-6170

Enclosure(s)

DIS-2 Letter and Entry of Dismissal

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-13401-B

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

-versus

TEHIB MAHIEM EL BEY,

Defendant - Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Middle District of Georgia

ENTRY OF DISMISSAL: Pursuant to the 11th Cir.R.42-1(b), this appeal is DISMISSED for want of prosecution because the appellant Tehib Mahiem El Bey has failed to pay the filing and docketing fees to the district court within the time fixed by the rules., effective April 27, 2020.

DAVID J. SMITH
Clerk of Court of the United States Court
of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

by: Craig Stephen Gantt, B, Deputy Clerk

FOR THE COURT - BY DIRECTION

DISCTRRICT COURT ORDER

B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ALBANY DIVISION

DOUGHERTY COUNTY :
STATE COURT :
v. Plaintiff, : Case No. 1:19-CV-103 (LAG)
TEHIB MAHIEM EL BEY, :
Defendant. :

ORDER

Before the Court is *pro se* Plaintiff Tehib Mahiem El Bey's Motion for Leave to Appeal *in forma pauperis* (IFP) (Doc. 13). Plaintiff initiated this action on June 18, 2019, seeking leave to proceed IFP. (Docs. 1, 2.) The Court denied the original motion because Plaintiff failed to provide sufficient detail for the Court to determine his ability to pay court costs. The Court ordered Plaintiff to file an amended application with detailed information regarding his income and expenses, and advised that failing to do so could result in the dismissal of his Complaint. (Doc. 5.) Plaintiff's Amended Motion (Doc. 6) was denied because Plaintiff again failed to provide the required information. (Doc. 7.)

Plaintiff now seeks to appeal the Court's order denying his Amended Motion to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis*. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), the district court may authorize an appeal of a civil action without prepayment of fees if the petitioner submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets and that states he is unable to pay or give security therefor. While a plaintiff need not demonstrate absolute destitution to proceed IFP, "something more than mere statement and an affidavit that a man is 'poor' should be required before a claimant is allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis*." *Levy v. Federated Dep't Stores*, 607 F. Supp. 32, 34 (S.D. Fla. 1984). The affidavit required by the statute must show an inability to prepay fees and costs without foregoing the basic necessities of life. *Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339 (1948).

In the affidavit attached to the Motion, Plaintiff again reports that he has no income, no expenses, and no assets. (Doc. 13.) He does not otherwise explain why he cannot pay the costs of these proceedings, and he fails to list his city and state of residence. (*Id.* at 6.) In the face of Plaintiff's refusal to appropriately complete the affidavit, the Court cannot determine his ability to pay. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Appeal *in Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 13) is **DENIED**.¹ If Petitioner wishes to proceed with his appeal, he must pay the entire \$505 appellate filing fee.

SO ORDERED, this 28th day of October, 2019.

/s/ Leslie A. Gardner
LESLIE A. GARDNER, JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

¹ It appears the Motion was docketed twice. The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to terminate the duplicate (Doc. 14).

**DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT
ORDER**

C

IN THE STATE COURT OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA.

STATE OF GEORGIA

v.

Case #: 18-SR-2038

TEHIB MAHIEM EL BEY
f/k/a TEVAN JAMALL BROWN,

Defendant.

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS TO STRIKE OR DISMISS CASE
BASED ON COURT'S PURPORTED LACK OF JURISDICTION**

AND

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO SEEK DISCOVERY
DIRECTLY FROM THIS COURT**

This case comes before the Court on defendant's various challenges to this Court's jurisdiction to try this matter and various motions seeking sanctions or damages from this Court for failing to respond to discovery requests directed to this Court in the State's prosecution of him for the misdemeanor of giving false information to a law enforcement officer. The case arises out of an arrest warrant issued by Cpl. Demetrious Kendrick of the Albany Police Department against Tevan Jamall Brown on or about November 29, 2018, wherein Cpl. Kendrick asserted the defendant did on November 28, 2019 provide him with a false name in violation of O.C.G.A. §16-10-25 when he gave the name "Tehib Mahiem Elbey" in an attempt to conceal the fact that the defendant had an active warrant for his arrest out of Tift County.

At some point after this defendant entered a not guilty plea at his arraignment, perhaps on or about June 12, 2019, defendant filed what he styled as an affidavit of fact, complaint and action for redress at law in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia apparently in an attempt to remove this misdemeanor prosecution to the United States District Court for the

Middle District of Georgia. In said filing, he alleged he is a "Maur/Moor/Maur" and a citizen of the "Autonomous Almaurikanos Republic Federal Government, Moorish Divine and Nation Movement." Said action was assigned U.S. District Court case number 1:19-cv-00103-LAG. While this Court cannot be sure it has received all filings made by this defendant in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, it appears from copies of filings mailed to this Court that defendant's action in the U.S. District Court was dismissed, as was an apparent appeal to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. By document dated August 29, 2019, defendant filed what was labeled a notice of appeal to "the United States Supreme Court for Georgia, from the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, (from the judgment) entered in this action on August 16, 2019, Dismissing case." In the interim, this Court received a copy of a Final Order filed August 7, 2019 from the Superior Court of Dougherty County by which Tevan Jamall Brown's legal name was changed to "Tehib Mahiem El Bey."

As for any complaints which may have been asserted by this defendant that this Court has failed to respond to "discovery demands or requests" served on it, the Court notes it is not a party to the State's prosecution of this misdemeanor against defendant and thus has no obligation to produce any documents to either the State or to the defendant. Defendant has cited no law or statute which requires this Court to provide responses to discovery documents when this Court is not a party to an action, either civil or criminal. Requests for production designated as sent through either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or through the Georgia Civil Practice Act have no applicability in this prosecution of this misdemeanor. Defendant is free to seek appropriate discovery from the State through normal discovery procedures as set forth in O.C.G.A. § 17-16-20 – O.C.G.A. § 17-16-23, appropriate in misdemeanor criminal cases. Copies of the undersigned's oath and similar such documents are public documents held in the Probate Court of

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State v. Bey f/k/a/ Tevan Brown
File No.: 18SR2038

Dougherty County and are accessible to all. Accordingly, any and all motions filed in this matter by defendant relating to discovery directly served on the State Court of Dougherty County are hereby **DENIED**.

The Court understands defendant's various arguments can be summarized as asserting this Court lacks jurisdiction over his person because he is a "sovereign citizen" who does not recognize the State of Georgia, which he asserts is a "legal fiction." He argues his due process rights would be violated by this Court trying this misdemeanor against him, asserting there can be no crime because there is no injured party, and the Albany Police Department stripped him of his name and thus denied his right to nationality. His written argument is difficult to follow at points, as defendant cites unknown treaties that having no bearing on a misdemeanor prosecution for giving a false name. He asserts his arrest was warrantless, though the facts show a warrant was signed by a Magistrate the day after his arrest and he appeared before a Magistrate for a bond hearing within the time required by law. He appears to argue because purportedly no one was "harmed" by his alleged misdemeanor violation, the matter should be treated as a civil matter rather than as a violation of O.C.G.A. § 16-10-25. He argues having his case heard by this Court would violate his due process rights without providing a reason for why a trial in which the State is required to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt violates recognizable due process rights under either the federal or state constitutions. The essentials elements of due process are notice and an opportunity to defend, both of which are being afforded to him.

The State Court of Dougherty County has jurisdiction to preside over the misdemeanor like charge of giving a false name. O.C.G.A. §§ 15-7-4(a)(1), 16-10-25.

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State v. Bey f/k/a/ Tevan Brown
File No.: 18SR2038

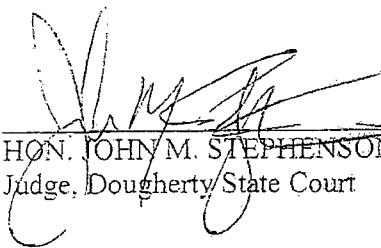
This defendant is not the first person – and likely not the last -- to try to avoid the merits of a legal proceeding by claiming that a Court is addressing a legal fiction (here the State of Georgia) rather than an entity which may assert and enforce the laws within its jurisdictional limits (the boundaries of the State of Georgia). No Court has accepted this argument. See Brown v. State, 346 Ga. App. 245 (2018), in which the Georgia Court of Appeals held:

Defendants claiming to be ‘sovereign citizens’ assert that the … government is illegitimate and insist they are not subject to its jurisdiction. The defense has no conceivable validity in American law.” United States v. Jonassen, 759 F3d 653, 657 (1) n. 2 (7th Cir. 2014) (citation and punctuation omitted). Courts have repeatedly rejected [such] theories of individual sovereignty, immunity from prosecution, and their ilk. Regardless of an individual’s claimed status … as a sovereign citizen,” … that person is not beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. These theories should be rejected summarily, however they are presented. United States v. Benabe, 654 F3d 753,767 (II)(B)(1) (7th Cir. 2011)(citations and punctuation omitted.”

This Court likewise finds that defendant’s various arguments that this Court lacks jurisdiction to try this misdemeanor case against him because he is a sovereign citizen or because the State of Georgia is a legal fiction which cannot therefore enforce its laws within its jurisdictional borders are baseless in law and fact. Accordingly, it is

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that defendant’s motion to strike or dismiss the State’s case against him is hereby **DENIED**, and this Court finds it has subject matter and personal jurisdiction over this defendant to try the captioned traffic cases.

This 6th day of November, 2019.


HON. JOHN M. STEPHENSON
Judge, Dougherty State Court

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State v. Bey f/k/a Tevan Brown
File No.: 18SR2038

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that I have served on all parties to this litigation a true and correct copy of the foregoing pleading in a method and manner consistent with O.C.G.A. § 9-11-5 via United States mail and/or Electronic service to:

Cheslyn Green, Esq.
Assistant District Attorney
(hand delivery)

And

Tehib Maheim El Bey
717 West First Avenue
Albany, Georgia 31701

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of November, 2019.


Danielle N. Glover
Staff Attorney
Dougherty State Court

**APPELLANTS REBUTTAL TO STATE COURT
ORDER**

D



AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT
DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Tehib Mahiem EL Bey
By and Through Trustee
Authorized Representative Tehib Mahiem EL Bey
In Propria Persona Sui Heredes
C/O 717 West First Avenue
[Albany] Georgia Republic [31701]
Non-Domestic

APPEAL NO. 19-13401-k
ACTION NO. 1:19-cv-00103-LAG
STATE COURT NO. 18SR-2038

AFFIANT / APPELLANT
(Hereinafter Affiant/ Appellant/Mr.Bey)

V.

**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT FOR
DUE PROCESS PROTECTED BY 5th Amendment**

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT ET AL, ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT INCLUDING ALBANY DOUGHERTY DRUG UNIT, DOUGHERTY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, and, all Departments not listed, and, all profiting owners/beneficiaries et al, inconclusive of but not limited to: **Chief Judge**: Stephenson, D.A Kimberly Windom and all public servant/persons connected with this issue of National Diversity. Now and in the future, severally and jointly, reserving my rights to add additional names, and/or, agencies as they become available.

C/o 225 Pine Avenue 311
P.O. Box 447
[Albany], Georgia Republic [31701]

APPELLEE
(Hereinafter APPELLEE)

**IN RE. ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS'S MOTION TO STRICK OR
DISMISS CASE BASED ON COURT'S PURPORTED LACK OF
JURISDICTION AND ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS RIGHT TO SEEK
DISCOVERY DIRECTLY FROM THIS COURT.**

In response to the notice from the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT file dated November 6, 2019 and Post marked November 15.

Comes Now, (Tehib Mahiem EL Bey the Natural Person) is a Maur/Moor/Muur in fact, party to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (Morocco) AA222141Truth A-1, by inheritance, and the indigenous inhabitant of Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos / Currently known as **North America**, Accordingly,



AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
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DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



the Circuit 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).

This case is diverse in nature, involving an unlawful and unconstitutional arrest that occurred on November 28st, 2018, and was initiated with a complaint against the above listed corporation inclusive of all operating agents on behalf of the same on or about (June 4, 2019) with the district court.

This case also involves the Original People misidentified by the European invaders, as Creek/Cherokee 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 DOUGHERTY COUNTY created on December 15, 1853, and, the Corporate STATE OF GEORGIA established on January 2, 1788. Moreover, this Affiant is a direct descendant of the Original People inhabiting the land, the Algonquin people also known as the Maurs, Moors, Muurs.

In accord with the historical facts, the CITY OF ALBANY, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, the STATE OF GEORGIA and its agencies, are corporate in fact and would not possess the authority to regulate the Natural People unless by contractual agreement, being that the CITY OF ALBANY, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, THE STATE OF GEORGIA are Corporations operating as de jure government. Furthermore, this Affiant do not have any contract with either entity that relinquish any secured rights protected by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 and secured in the North American Republic Constitution 1791.

2. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 2

On or about March 12, 2019 the above style case was removed to the District Court for Middle Georgia pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1332, 1343(a)(3), because the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT refused to comply with discovery whereby a proper defense could be prepared. Do to DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT standing MUTE the Affiant filed a Notice of Removal on or about June 18, 2019 removing the case out of State Court. The Affiant provided Trustee Indenture, Nationality card and documents etc. on the record proven in fact of identity. Tehib Mahiem El Bey is the Affiant government name filed on or about August 7, 2019, forcing a strawman on the living is depriving the Affiant Right of Name and Nationality "*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 McCulta 189 F. 250, Christianson v King



County 196 F. 791, United States v McKay 2 F.2d 257); Universal Declaration of Human Rights supported by the United States Constitution 1787 Article 15. Clause 1. "Everyone has the right to a Nationality" Clause 2. "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his Nationality nor denied the right to change his Nationality". All necessary documents filed in State court on or about June 18 2019, and August 09, 2019 to the District Court, was dismissed from the District Court only. The Affiant Notice of Appeal was a typo error; it's currently in the Circuit Court. This case arise out of the National Constitution and Treaties. The state court was directed to forward all filings in this case to the District Court. The Notice of Appeal was filed from the judgement of the District Court and by this case being already docketed in the Circuit Court Instructions was given by the Clerk of the Circuit Court to apply for Informa pauperis in that court, which was filed on November 21.

3. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 3

On the record for the record and let the record show Dougherty County State Court admitting denying the Affiant IV Amendment Right of Discovery, V Amendment Due Process of law which expresses the right to be heard in Court *"State Court like Federal Court have a "Constitutional Obligation" to safeguard personal liberties and to uphold Federal Law"* (Stone v. Powell 428 US 465, 965. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067.) Dougherty County Sate Court refused to comply with Federal law whereby a proper defense could be prepared. The Writ of Discovery was filed on or about March 19, 2019 pursuant to the IV Amendment to the Constitution and FRCP 26(a)(1) which supersede the statutory rules of this Court. Demand for production of documents was filed on the above listed parties in order to discover the nature of the alleged charges and from what source did it derive its authority. The DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA, appears to argue that it does not have to abide by the constitution and because O.C.G.A was not cited it is not required to comply. This argument is without merit or basis in law because the Upper court ruled in Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), which 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. The Parties et el, failure to comply with the request for certain documents, whereby Mr. Bey and the Almaurikanos Republic Society the Maurian/Moorish nation, may properly examine all evidence in this case.

4. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 4



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MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT
DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



The Appellant does not have knowledge of a “sovereign citizen” or even know one, however, the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA, in its false accusation is in error and should produce for the record such evidence otherwise their claim is only mere assumption. The Appellant never stated or agreed to be a sovereign citizen, moreover for the record and let the record speak. Mr. Bey, stated his status on the record as a (Maur) the real person Natural Born of the American Soil with-out the U.S.A, party of the Treaty and Peace and Friendship, the Articles of Confederation 1884, and the National Constitution 1791. The Nationality of a Maur/Muur/Moor is upheld in the creation of **CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF GEORGIA, (Page 833 Number 47), 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 burden 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.

None of the offending Party's, provided evidence describing, what lawful jurisdiction or lawful authority, they may or may not have, to impose unconstitutional statutes on the Real True Indigenous Person, at least said Party's did not prove to have authority by examination of facts. This is a deliberate act of bad faith, Constitutional Tort, a want for prosecution and a want for jurisdiction on the part of the Party's et al, and, a war against the Constitution 1791, each opposing Party involved in this case has sworn to uphold. **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*”.

Found in the U.S.C Title 28 3002(15) states that the, “The United States means: Federal Corporation which includes its several States. Corporations is defined as Artificial Persons by black's law dictionary, in essence legal fiction, moreover the STATE OF GEORGIA nor the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT cannot be an accuser in an action against a Natural Person, this being further supported by the supreme court in **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.*

There are certain elements that must exist in the exercise of due process, this includes the right to be heard Every person is entitled to an opportunity to be heard. SEE. **Earle v McVeigh, 91 US**



503, 23 L Ed 398 “*in a court of law upon every question involving his rights or interests, before he is affected by any judicial decision on the question*”. Subsequently the State Court is enforcing statutes that does not provide any guarantees inasmuch the Court Ruled in **Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425**, “*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*”.

In all cases involving the constitution treaties apply, it is the duty of all courts constitutionally obligated to know and understand American Jurisprudence particularly Article IV of the Constitution 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 **Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137**, “*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*”. 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 and the United States of America. This same treaty with the Morocco Maurs is what recognized the United States of America as an independent people aside from Europe.

The State Court undermines the constitutionality of the IV Amendment in the right to be face with accuser and the Supreme Court defined this as **People v. Lopez, 62 Ca.Rptr. 47, 254 C.A.2d 185** “*Without Corpus Delicti there can be no crime, ” In every prosecution for crime it is necessary to establish the “corpus Delicti”, i.e., the body or elements of the crime.*

The case evolves around an alleged infraction listed under O.C.G.A 15-7-4(a)(1) and 16-10-25 which are statutory rules styled as a crime. In order for this court to enforce such statute it must first produce a “Living Party” for the record that subjects the Appellant to such constitutional inferiority and it must show for the record the “Living party” was “Harmed/Injured”.



5. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 5

The State Court may have jurisdiction to prosecute statutory misdemeanor cases but only against those who are contracted with the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, or, the STATE OF GEORGIA to perform a certain act, the American Constitution does not compel performance, this is supported in, State vs Eberhard , 179 P 853; 246 p2d 1011, “*Where a private occupational statute exists, as here (O.C.G.A), 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*”. Also SEE. Rodrigues v. Ray Donavan (U.S. Department of Labor) 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*”.

The DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, or, the STATE OF GEORGIA does not have the jurisdiction to prosecute this Appellant because this Appellant is not within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Corporate STATE OF GEORGIA nor the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT for that matter, as it was never the Appellant intention to be a citizen of the UNITED STATES nor the STATE OF GEORGIA. Therefore, any notion that Mr. Bey is a citizen of either is in error and should be corrected immediately. SEE. Stone v. Powell 428 US 465, 96 S. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067 (1976), “*State courts, like federal courts, have a “constitutional obligation” to safeguard personal liberties and to uphold federal law*”. In this a constitutional tort is being committed against persons not within the jurisdiction of the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA. This person Mr. Bey being natural in fact a living flesh and blood man and not a 14th Amendment, Ens Legis, Nom De Guerre, negro black person, nor African American.

6. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 6

Mr. Bey is sure he is not the only person whom seek to exercise their constitutional right as a free born natural person within the territories that existed before statehood. The State Court and the



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DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



State of Georgia being classified as corporations operate contrary to these fundamental liberties, enforcing unconstitutional statute overtly converting that which is absolute right into a crime. When a Constitutional claim is made it requires a special procedure and must contain certain elements as it pertains to the Organic Constitution upon which all public officials take their undertaking. These elements must exist before any claim can be made and that which constitutes a crime as the Supreme Court Ruled in, Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 945, "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right", and in, Gibson v. Boyle, 139 Ariz. 512, "With no injured party, a complaint is invalid on its face".

For the record and let the record show the Appellant never admitted to being an individual sovereign citizen which again is false assertion on part of the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA. Mr. Bey is a nationalized maur/moor/muur which have been proclaimed and declared for the public record with the Dougherty County Recorder of Deeds and can be found at document No. **001332**, Book 4488 Page 339-347, Schedule A, filed March 05, 2018, at 11:13 a.m), which is proper procedure to proclaiming or changing legal status. Mr. Bey is an Almaurikan/ American National, a natural person, a flesh and blood living man; natural born within the Thronateeska Territory and this territory exist within the Maurian/Moorish Nation which is currently known as North America. The individual sovereign argument by the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA is without merit, and, basis in law, and lack fact being that Mr. Bey is a citizen of a nation which in itself trumps individuality.

7. REBUTTAL TO PARAGRAPH 7

Being Mr. Bey is natural person, a flesh and blood living man, whom the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, or, the STATE OF GEORGIA couldn't possibly have jurisdiction over because the DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT, and, the STATE OF GEORGIA are corporations, artificial in fact and could only exist by contract. A contract both parties have failed to produce for the record, by reason of its non-existence. Main v. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980) "The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven". Melo v. US, 505 F2d 1026 "Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed



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when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action".

CONCLUSION

This case should be set before a court competent of its constitution as set out in Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565, "To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution—that is by the law of its creation—to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obey service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance".

Wherefore, Affiant Respectfully, with 'Good Faith', and with Honor Request:

(a) This case is currently pending before the Circuit Court; therefore, this notice is also being forwarded to the circuit as an original copy. So there be no confusion of venue.

I/we affirm under penalty of perjury under the Constitution for North America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. EXECUTED

This _____ day of _____, 2019 A.D = 1434 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

Certificate of Service



AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT
DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



It is Hereby Certified that service of the foregoing, the NOTICE OF STATUS UPDATE, and the associated Affidavit of Material Facts has been made upon the below listed recipients by depositing same in the United States Republic mail, with adequate postage affixed therefore to insure proper delivery,

This _____ day of _____, 2019 A.D = 1433/1434 M.C.Y

PARTIES OF INTEREST

DOUGHERTY COUNTY STATE COURT: Chief Judge: Judge Stephenson, Chief: District Attorney Kimberly Windom, Staff Attorney Danielle Glover.

I am: _____
Authorized Representative

VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENR OF US
CITIZENSHIP

E

6. Did you know that by performing the act described in Part I, Item 7 you might lose U.S. citizenship? Explain your answer.

yes, I realize U.S citizenship is being released back to the United States Of America INC Corporation to exercise AlMaurikanes Moor Natural Rights as an Indigenous inhabitant of North America (AlMaurikana)

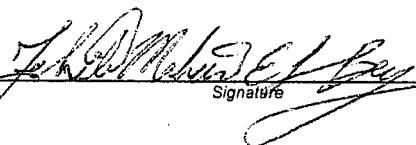
7. What ties did you have to the country where you performed the act indicated in Part I, Item 7? For example, at the time you performed the act, did you maintain a residence, did you own property, did you have family or social ties, did you vote?

I have Birth Right Inheritance to AlMaurikanes/America America private property

8. What ties do you retain with the United States? For example, do you maintain a residence, have property, family or social ties, vote, file U.S. income or other tax returns?

Tahib Mahiem EL Box authorized Trustee over "TEAM JAMALL BROWN" is employed at Electrolux C/O Address 118 Martin Road [Anderson] South Carolina [29626] kind Family

Your answers on this form will become part of the official record in your case. Before signing this form, read over your answers to make certain that they are as complete and accurate as possible. If you would like to provide additional information you believe relevant to a determination of your citizenship status, you may attach separate sheets with that information.


Signature

November 29, 2019
Date

2. When did you first become aware that you might be a United States citizen (give approximate date)?

December of 2015

3. How did you find out that you were a citizen of the United States? (for example, did you always know you were a U.S. citizen? If not, when did you learn about your citizenship? Did someone tell you that you were a U.S. citizen?)

By an Informed Family member

4. Describe as specifically as you can the act or acts you performed as indicated in Part I, Item 7. For example, by what means or in what kind of proceeding were you naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state? What was the nature of the oath you took? In what foreign army did you serve? What rank did you hold? What employment did you have and what were your responsibilities? Indicate precisely when and where the act was performed.

Name change, Name Declaration, Nationality Proclamation

5. Describe in detail the circumstances under which you performed the act or acts indicated in Part I, Item 7. Did you perform the act or acts voluntarily? If not, in what sense was your performance of the act or acts involuntary? What was your intent toward your U.S. citizenship in performing the act or acts?

The act is to embrace my culture, honor, nationality and right of a Al Maurikano Moor, and Not a 14th Amendment Black, African-American Negro. This Act of Proclaiming my Nationality and relinquishing U.S citizenship is and was a voluntary act of FREE WILL! Honoring my ancestors by Name and Deeds.

7. HAVE YOU-

a. BEEN NATURALIZED AS A CITIZEN OF A FOREIGN STATE? YES NO

b. TAKEN AN OATH OR MADE AN AFFIRMATION OR OTHER FORMAL DECLARATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO A FOREIGN STATE? YES NO

c. SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN STATE? YES NO

d. ACCEPTED, SERVED IN, OR PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF ANY OFFICE, POST OR EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE? YES NO

e. RENOUNCED U.S. NATIONALITY AT A U.S. CONSULATE OR EMBASSY? YES NO

8. If your answer to all the questions asked in item 7 above is "No," please sign below and return this form to the person who asked you to complete it.

If you answered "Yes" to one or more of the questions asked in item 7 above, please continue with PART II or III.

Tehib Mahien El Bey
Signature

November 20, 2019
Date

You should be aware that under the United States law a citizen who has performed any of the acts specified in Part I, Item 7 with the intention of relinquishing United States citizenship may have hereby lost United States citizenship. If you voluntarily performed an act listed in Part I, Item 7 with the intent to relinquish United States citizenship, you may sign Part II of this statement and return this form to us, and we will prepare the forms necessary to document your loss of U.S. citizenship. If you believe expatriation has not occurred, either because the act you performed was not voluntary or because you did not intend to relinquish U.S. citizenship, you should skip Part II, and complete Part III of this form.

PART II

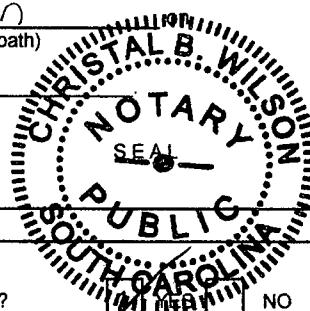
STATEMENT OF VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP

I, Tehib Mahien El Bey, performed the act of expatriation indicated in Part I, Item 7, voluntarily and with intention of relinquishing my U.S. citizenship.
(a,b,c,d or e)

Tehib Mahien El Bey
Signature *11-29-19*
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, Christal B. Wilson
(name of person administering this oath)

11-29-19 at Anderson S.C. U.S.
(month/day/year) (city/state/country)
Christal B. Wilson My Commission Expires
(signature of notary public/clerk of court/U.S. Consul) October 16, 2023



PART III

1. PLEASE CHECK "YES" OR "NO"

a. ARE YOU A NATIONAL OR CITIZEN OF ANY COUNTRY OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES? YES NO

b. IF YES, OF WHAT COUNTRY? All Americans/Moroccans/Americans/America

c. IF YES, DID YOU ACQUIRE THAT CITIZENSHIP IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRY BY:

(i) BIRTH? YES NO

(ii) MARRIAGE? YES NO

(iii) NATURALIZATION OR REGISTRATION ON _____
(Date)

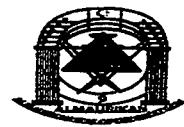
YES NO
 YES NO
 YES NO

d. IF OTHER, EXPLAIN:

Nationalization and Proclamation



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**AFFIDAVIT OF FACT
CERTIFICATE OF NON CITIZEN NATIONAL
Al Maurikan/ American National**

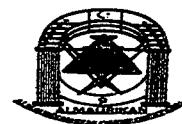
Tehib Mahiem EL Bey
Thronateeska Territory
Mailing Location
C/O 717 West First Avenue
[Albany] Georgia Republic [31701]
Non-Domestic

The Honorable: Michael R. Pompeo
Secretary of State
C/O 2201 C Street Northwest
Washington Republic, [District of Columbia] [20520]
Certified Mail: **7016 0910 0000 8537 3875**
United States of America

I Tehib Mahiem EL Bey, the Living Man, being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention to be a non-citizen national but not a citizen of the United States per the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836, the Treaty of Tripoli 1796, the National Constitution 1791, and, 8 USC 1452(b)(1). Having made solemn declaration filed with the Dougherty County Superior Court within the Georgia Republic/ being recorded at, Case No. and with the Dougherty County Recorder of Deeds I am the 3rd Signatory on Torren Registration Filed at Book 4502 Page 256-260, Document No. **002485**, filed April 23, 2018, at 09:37 a.m. FOR RECORD. Herewith, a copy has been disclosed. Any record of my being a "U.S. citizen" is in error and must be promptly corrected pursuant to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836, the Treaty of Tripoli 1796, the National Constitution 1791. If in the event that it is determined that the applicant is a "U.S. citizen" even though applicant did not apply for such citizenship it shall be considered by the applicant that he has voluntarily abandoned any such "U.S. citizen" status nunc pro tunc or from the date of the conference of any such alleged citizenship. Please do not cite as your authority for denying this request Section 308(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which is 8 U.S.C. §1408(1), since I do not claim to be born in a possession or territory of the federal United States. Such a claim on your part would be frivolous and unwarranted.



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All citizenship is a product of intent and domicile, and it has never been my intent to be a "U.S. Citizen or a Citizen of the State of Georgia" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401 while it has always been my intent to be a "Al Maurikan/ American National" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) but not a STATUTORY "U.S. citizen" per 8 U.S.C. §1401, by and through, the 14th Amendment.

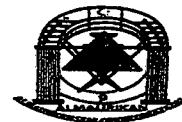
I Tehib Mahiem EL Bey, the Living Man, being duly Affirmed under Consanguine Unity; pledge my National, Political, and Spiritual Allegiance to my Moabite / Maurian Nation - being the archaic Aboriginals / Indigenes of Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos, (the Americas); standing squarely affirmed upon my Oath to the 'Five Points of Light' - Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice; do squarely Affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and having knowledge and firmly - established belief upon the historical, lawful, and adjudicated Facts contained herein. Being competent (In My Own Proper Person) to attest to this affidavit upon which I place my hand and seal; Whereas, I State, Proclaim, and Declare the following to be true, correct, certain, complete, not misleading, supreme, and not intended to be presented for any misrepresented, 'colored' or improper use or purpose, to wit:

I Tehib Mahiem EL Bey, the Natural Living Man, Am a Noble of the Al Maurikan Empire (North America), In Propria Persona, having diplomatic immunity per Library of Congress Constitutional Diplomatic Immunity Registration No. AA222141, and no one having authority or jurisdiction over the Maurs/Moors/Muurs; being a Al Maurikan /American National- a Descendant of the Ancient Moabites / Maurs/Moors/Muurs, by Birthright, Freehold, Primogeniture and Inheritance; being Aboriginal and Indigenous to the Lands (Amexem / Al Maurikanos/ the Americas) Territorium of my Ancient Moabite / Maurian Fore-Mothers and Fore-Fathers.

It is the absolute right of the people to enjoy the right to travel freely unencumbered without state issued license, state issued tags, state enforced insurance, and, including but not limited to, the right to forge private tags in compliance with normal course of identification bearing diplomatic status thereon, and/ or, non-citizen national number, and this is endowed in the pursuit of life, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness, this fact has been upheld before the Supreme Court and can be referenced at *(The Right of a citizen to Travel upon the public highways and to transport one's property thereon, either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may*



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prohibit or permit at will but a common right which he / she has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thompson v. Smith 154SE 579:). (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. 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). (If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity. Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham, 373 US 262).

This application for Al Maurikan/ American National Status is not intended to defraud, misuse, misrepresent, or for misconduct. This affidavit and declaration is to the intent of exercising the secured rights as a Natural Born Indigenous inhabitant of the lands known as North America. Which means to live freely as prescribed by maxim of law, exercise the primary right to be let alone by government which is a paramount right and most importantly to exercise the United Nations declaration, the Rights of Indigenous People, and, Universal Declaration of Human Rights which means to embrace my own culture in accord with the before mentioned documents filed with the recorder of deeds in Dougherty County, within the jurisdiction of Georgia Republic, and, in pursuance of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. Therefore, I Tehib Mahiem EL Bey the Natural Living Man, declare here, and, by recorded declaration. I am a Natural Person, Natural Birth in Al Maurikan/ North American Republic/ and declare myself to be of National Status by birthright and inheritance, and, not a citizen of the United States of America, or the State of Georgia, or, any other Corporate State thereof, but a National upon the land.

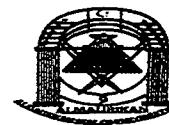
I we affirm under penalty of perjury under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787/1836, Articles of Confederation 1777, and the National Constitution for North America 1791 that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed under hand and official seal this 29 day of November, 2019-AD-1434 M.C.Y

I am:



AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
MAURIAN/ MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT
DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



Authorized Representative:

Natural Person, In Propria Persona Sui Juris:
All Rights Reserved and Retained

I am:


Winess

Natural Person, In Propria Persona Sui Juris:
All Rights Reserved and Retained

NOTICE

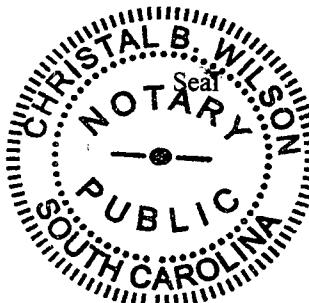
Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter my status in any manner.
The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

Having witnessed the signing and sealing of the forgoing Verified CERTIFICATE OF NON CITIZEN NATIONAL by Tehib Mahiem EL Bey, I place my hand and seal hereon as an authentic act as a Notary Public. Subscribed and affirmed before me This 29 day of November, 2019 A.D = 1434 M.C



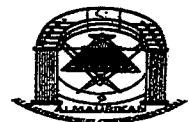
Notary Address 3010 S. Main St.
Anderson S.C 29624

My Notary Expires My Commission Expires
October 16, 2023





AUTONOMOUS ALMAURIKANOS REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
MAURIAN/ MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT
DOJ DIPLOMATIC REGISTRATION NO. AA222141



Certificate of Service

It is Hereby Certified that service of the foregoing, the CERTIFICATE OF NON CITIZEN NATIONAL, and the associated Affidavit of Material Facts has been made upon the below listed recipients by depositing same in the United States Republic mail, with adequate postage affixed therefore to insure proper delivery,

This 29 day of November, 2019 = 1434 M.C.

United States Secretary of State

Georgia Secretary of State

I am: Jehu Maher El Bey
Authorized Representative

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**