

No. 18-6630

USPS Priority Mail # 9114 9999 4431 4801 9832 93

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In re: Tagvan Gullett-EI, on Behalf of Himself and Mother:
Syteria Hephzibah-EI; Affiant, Petitioner.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Tagvan Gullett-EI, Unlawful Detainee
Political Prisoner of War for National Liberation from Colonialism
[62013-018]
Federal Correctional Complex USP-1
P.O. Box 1033
Coleman, Florida [33521-1033]

N/A
Phone Number

In Propria Persona proceeding Sui Juris

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1. On the record and for the record, present is Taquan Gullett, also called Maalik Rahshe El; Son, on Behalf of Himself and Mother: Syteria Nephzibah, also called Highly Favored Shekinah El; General Executor/General Executrix - Caveator/Caveatrix for Autochthonous American Moor Alien(Friend) Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust [*TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE/SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE - Unified*], hereinafter, "Affiant," Divine-Immortal Spirit in Living Flesh and Blood Natural Man/Woman of majority, competent by firm sound mind and righteous upright moral integrity, In Propria Persona proceeding in Sui Juris capacity in accord with the meaning of [8 U.S.C. § 1101 - Aliens; Alien (Foreign) Estater(s); and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1116(b)(1), (2), (3), (4) - Alien (Foreign) Government, Alien (Foreign) Official(s) Internationally Protected Person(s), Family]; Irrespective of recognition by the United States [see 4th Judicial Circuit Duval County Florida Probate (Registrar) Court TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE NOTICE OF TRUST # 16-2017-CP-001286 / SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE NOTICE OF TRUST # 16-2017-CP-001287; TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE CAVEAT # 16-2017-CP-001020 / SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE CAVEAT # 16-2017-CP-001025 TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE Personal Replevin Claim # 16-2017-CA-002142 / SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE Personal Replevin Claim # 16-2017-CA-002144].

2. AAMARU Religious Consul Association - Testamentary Trust Situs domicile is in Molly's Garden Countee. Timucuan, Al Andalusia, Northwest Amexem [Al-Aqsa Al-Maghrib] (Morocco).

3. Affiant does rise and give honors and recognition to the Noble Holy Qur'an and Sunnah, Holy Koran (7 Circle Seven, Zodiac Constitution AA222141 (Al-Truth), Tawrah (Old Testament), Injil (New Testament), Great Law of Peace, Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787)*, Madrid Convention for Protection in Morocco (1880)*, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)* and all annexes thereto, United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960*, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous [Autochthonous] Peoples (2007)*, ROME STATUTE, Geneva Conventions, HAGUE EVIDENCE CONVENTIONS, Inter-American Conventions, and all annexes thereto, Constitution for the United States of America (1787), Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

4. Due to Affiant's and Affiant's Mother's unlawful/unconstitutional detainment and false imprisonment, one original of this Affidavit For Rehearing, alone, suffices in accord with Supreme Court Rules 12.2 and 39.2.

PETITION FOR REHEARING
(Sup. Ct. R. 44.1 and Sup. Ct. R. 44.2)

5. Affiant presents this petition for a rehearing of the Petition For Writ of Mandamus - Supreme Court Number: 18-6630 cause, and in support of it respectfully shows:

GROUND FOR REHEARING

6. A rehearing of the decision in this matter is in the interest of justice because:

A. There was no principle ground cited nor opinion given nor reason given for the denial of the constitutionally warranted issuance of a Writ of Mandamus in this matter [see Clerical Notice of Order dated December 10, 2018, annexed and appended hereto in full];

B. As will be shown herein, this matter contains several crucial factual and procedural distinctions of a substantial and/or controlling effect which were not previously presented which warrant a different determination [see S. Ct. R. 44.1, 44.2; see Schiber - Schroth Co. v. Cleveland Trust Co., 305 U.S. 47, 50, 59 S.Ct. 8, 83 L.Ed. 34 (1938); Massey v. United States, 291 U.S. 608, 609-610, 54 S.Ct. 532, 78 L.Ed. 1019 (1934)].

7. Supreme Court case Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393-633 (19 Howard), 15 L.Ed. 691 (1857) holds that:

A. "The word 'citizen' in the 'Constitution' of the United States of America Article 3 Section 2 does not embrace one of the negro race;"

B. "Negro cannot become a citizen; negroes are not included and were not intended to be included under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution;"

C. "The rights, and privileges conferred by the Constitution upon citizens do not apply to the negro race;"

D. "Constitution should have the meaning intended when it was adopted;"

E. "Constitution of the United States recognizes but two kinds of free persons, citizens and aliens" - The term "alien" (14c) means "a person who resides within the borders of a country but is not a citizen or subject of that country. In the United States, an alien is a person who was born outside the jurisdiction of the United States, who is subject to some foreign government, and who has not been naturalized under U.S. law [see C.J.S. Aliens §§2-13, 16-46; Black's Law Dictionary 10th ed.];

2. "Citizens are natives or naturalized. All persons born in the United States are not citizens, the exceptions are I children of foreign ambassadors; II Indians; III in general, persons of color." The term "American Indian" means a member of any of the copper-color skin aboriginal peoples of the Western hemisphere." The term "Aboriginal" means "being the first or earliest known of its kind present in a region; of or relating to aborigines." The term "Aborigine" means "an aboriginal inhabitant, especially as contrasted with an invading or colonizing people." The term "Autochthonous" means "indigenous, aboriginal, one of the original inhabitants of a region (Aborigine), especially as contrasted with descendants of an invading or colonizing people;"

3. "Free blacks are not citizens within the provisions of the Constitution, Article 4, Section 2;"

4. "Persons who are not citizens of the United States by birth can become such only by virtue of a treaty, or in pursuance of some law of the United States;"

5. "The power of naturalization is exclusively vested in Congress;"

6. "The cases in which the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction are particularly and specifically enumerated and defined [in the Constitution]; and [the courts] are not authorized to take cognizance of any case which does not come within the description therein specified. Hence, when a plaintiff sues in a court of the United States, it is necessary that he should show, in his pleadings, that the suit he brings is within the jurisdiction of the court, and that he is entitled to sue there" [Id. at 19 Howard 402].

7. The substantial distinctions in this matter supported by the Dred Scott v. Sandford case are:

A. Affiant and Affiant's Mother are General Executor/General Executrix - Caveator/Caveatrix for Autochthonous American Moor Alien (Friend) Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust. The term "Alien Friend" means "an alien who is a citizen or subject of a friendly power;"

3. The Supreme Court of the United States is authorized to take cognizance of the Petition For Writ of Mandamus (S.Ct. 18-6630) cause, as well as the underlying Habeas Corpus (#5:17-cv-00527-WTH-PRL and #4:17-cv-00532-WS-EJK) causes, as the record shows that Affiant did state claims upon which relief can be granted, to which he is entitled, the jurisdiction of which are particularly and specifically enumerated and defined in the Constitution;

C. To wit, Constitution Article 1, Section 9 - "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended" [codified at 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq.]; Article 1, Section 10 - "No State shall... make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts" [codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1981]; Article 3, Section 1 - "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court" [Mandamus/Habeas Corpus jurisdiction codified at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1251, 1651(a), 2241 and the Judiciary Act of 1789]; Article 3, 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; ... and Foreign (alien) States, Citizens, or Subjects" [codified at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1251, 1651(a), 2241, and 42 U.S.C. § 1981]; Article 4, Section 1 - "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State" [codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1981]; Article 6 - "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, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding;"

D. The record in this matter shows that the Respondents' [in their personal private capacities] Default to the Habeas Corpus Natural Equity Claim Contracts Under Seal does constitute tacit procurement by commercial acquiescence of all Respondents' acceptance, agreement, consent, and conventio* and confession of full liability and of guilt in judgment, to all the interrogatories, terms, facts, conditions, stipulations, rules, principles, claims, contracts, clauses, points, averments, obligations, performances, modifications, benefits, privileges, rights, protections, and true bills stated therein [see Habeas Corpus Natural Equity Claim Contracts Under Seal #s 5:17-cv-00527-WTH-PRL and 4:17-cv-00532-WS-LSK; see 42 U.S.C. § 1981; see Patterson v. McLean Credit Union, 491 U.S. 164, 177, 109 S.Ct. 2363 (1989); BOCS West, Inc. v. Humphries, 553 U.S. 442, 128 S.Ct. 1951 (2008)]. Said Habeas Corpus Natural Equity Claim Contracts Under Seal are stated in "Dollars defined as One Dounce Silver Coin .9999 fine or par value in United States Red Seal Silver Certificates issued by the United States Treasury Mint in accord with Executive Order 11110;"

E. The term "Conventio" means "to come together; the act of convening the parties to an action by summoning the Respondents; an agreement or convention; an agreement between two or more people and/or persons respecting a lawful contractual relation between them." The term "Convention" means "an agreement or compact, especially one among nations; a multilateral treaty." The term "Treaty" means "an international agreement concluded between the parties in written form and governed by international law." Affiant's Habeas Corpus Natural Equity Claim Contracts Under Seal are Private International Agreements (Treaties) governed by International Law and enforceable by the Constitution and International Law [see 3rd Letters Rogatory/Letters of Request for International Judicial Assistance, et al.; annexed and appended hereto].

9. Furthermore, Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch, U.S. 137-176, 2 L.Ed 60 (1803) holds that:

- A. "Supreme Court has power by the Constitution to issue mandamus to the lower courts and mandamus is warranted by Constitution being an exercise of original jurisdiction;"
- B. "Supreme Court has power to give original jurisdiction to those cases described in the Constitution" [see Page 4 Paragraph 8C];
- C. "The courts of the United States are bound to take notice of the Constitution;"
- D. "A mandamus is the proper remedy to compel the performance of a ministerial duty to which a party is entitled."

10. Whereas, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 2 states, "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status;"

A. Article 4 - "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms;"

B. Article 6 - "Everyone has a right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law;"

2. Article 7 - "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination;"

D. Article 8 - "Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted them by the constitution or by law;"

3. Article 9 - "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile;"

- F. Article 14 - "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution;"
- G. Article 15 - "① Everyone has the right to a nationality; ② No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality nor denied the right to change their nationality;"
- H. Article 20 - "① Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association; ② No one may be compelled to belong to an association;"
- I. Article 28 - "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized."

11. Whereas, the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 states that:

- A. Article 1 - "The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights...;"
- B. Article 2 - "All 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;"
- C. Article 3 - "Inadequacy of political, economic, social, or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence;"
- D. Article 4 - "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust..., to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed, or color, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

12. Whereas, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous (Autochthonous) Peoples (2007) holds that:

A. Articles 11, 20, 28, 32 - "Indigenous (Autochthonous) peoples have the right to just and fair redress, by means that can include restitution or, ... just and fair equitable compensation, ... States shall provide just and fair redress through effective mechanisms;"

B. Preamble and Article 37 - "Indigenous (Autochthonous) peoples have the right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties*, agreements*, and other constructive arrangements** concluded with States or their successors and to have States honor and respect such treaties*, agreements*, and other constructive arrangements**;"

C. Article 39 - "Indigenous (Autochthonous) peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration;"

D. Article 40 - "Indigenous (Autochthonous) peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights;"

E. Article 43 - "The rights recognized herein [this Declaration] constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the indigenous (autochthonous) peoples of the world."

3. Whereas, the Madrid Convention for Protection in Morocco (1880) Article 15 states that the default status of all Moors is to the Moroccan Empire and said status can only be relinquished upon completion of a naturalization process to the United States after obtaining the informed consent of the Moroccan Empire [see 3rd Letters Rogatory annexed and appended hereto].

4. Whereas, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787) Article 16 states, "In case of a war between (Moors and United States) the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another ...; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken," [see 3rd Letters Rogatory annexed and appended hereto].

15. Whereas, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has jurisdiction to decide Conflict of Laws disputes (i.e. International Law, Constitutional Law, and Personal Law) submitted to it by countries, international organizations/associations, and individuals such as those who invoke their human rights. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction over genocides, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression [see 3rd Letters Rogatory annexed and appended hereto].

16. "International Law or the Law of Nations must be defined as law applicable to [E]states in their mutual relations and to individuals in their relations with [E]states. International Law may also, under this hypothesis, be applicable to certain interrelationships of individuals themselves where such interrelationships involve matters of international concern." - Philip C. Jessup, A Modern Law of Nations 17 (1948)

17. "International Law is the legal order which is meant to structure the interaction between entities participating in and shaping international relations. International Organizations and other international law subjects, as well as groups of individuals, non-governmental organizations, and even individuals, contribute to the development of international relations." - Rüdiger Wolfrum, "International Law," in 5 The Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law 820, 821 (2002)

18. "In a case such as where a court may have to determine the validity or legal effect of an agreement such as a contract where the agreement was reached in another state or country or the offer was accepted there, the foreign (alien) fact element raises questions of the effect to be given at the forum to foreign (alien) law. That branch of the law which deals with questions of the operative effect at the forum of foreign (alien) law because of a foreign (alien) fact element is sometimes called Private International Law but in this country more usually Conflict of Laws - George Wilfred Stumberg, Principles of Conflict of Laws 1 (2d ed. 1951)

19. "The idea of the Personal Law is based on the conception of man as a social being, so that it lies within the power of any man of full age and capacity (i.e. majority/Sui Juris) to establish his domicile in any country he chooses and thereby automatically to make the law of that country his personal law." - R.H. Graveson, Conflict of Laws 188 (7th ed. 1974)

20. International Crime - "a grave breach of international law made a punishable offense by treaties or applicable rules of customary international law."

CONCLUSION

21. A rehearing tightly and squarely focused on the distinctions presented in this Petition for Rehearing is a matter of fundamental fairness to Affiant and would not unduly burden the Court.
22. For all the reasons herein stated, Affiant urges that this Petition for Rehearing be granted, and that, on further consideration, the Petition for Writ of Mandamus be granted for all the relief sought therein.

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH BY AFFIANT

I, Taquan Bullett, certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay, and that it is restricted to the grounds specified in Supreme Court Rule 44.

Maalik Taquan Rahshe Bullett El, Antechthonous American Mass Alien Friend

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH WORD LIMITS

As required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the document contains 2990 words, excluding the parts that are exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

Maalik Taquan Rahshe Bullett El, Antechthonous American Mass Alien Friend

In Honor.

Commercial Verification

I, Taquan Gullett, also called Maalik Rahshe El; Son, On Behalf of Himself and Mother: Syteria Nephzibah also called Highly Favored Shekinah El; General Executor / General Executrix - Caveator / Caveatrix for Autochthonous American Moor Alien (Friend) Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust [*TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE/SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE - Unified*] hereinafter, "Affiant," Divine Immortal Spirit in Living Flesh and Blood Natural Man/Woman of majority, competent by firm sound mind and righteous upright moral integrity, In Propria Persona proceeding in Sui Juris capacity; do hereby declare and affirm under the penalty of perjury under the Universal Law of Our Most High Divine Source of the Force Universal Allah; and under the laws of the United States; that the foregoing is true, correct, certain, complete to the best of my own first-hand personal knowledge, not misleading, admissible as evidence, and in accord with the righteous upright moral integrity of my honorable intent, and if called upon to offer rhetoric and testify as to the veracity of the evidence herein proffered and preferred, I shall so state.

This affidavit is dated on or about the Nineteenth day of Rabi Al-Akhar in the Moorish Calendar Year (M.C.Y.) of Our Most High Divine Source of the Force Universal Allah Fourteen Hundred Forty (1440) [Gregorian Calendar Year (G.C.Y.) 2018 - December, 26]

Witness My Hand and Seal:

Maalik Taquan Rahshe Gullett El, Autochthonous American Moor Alien Friend
Maalik Taquan Rahshe Gullett El; Son, On Behalf of Himself and Mother:

Highly Favored Shekinah Syteria Nephzibah El, Autochthonous American Moor Alien (Friend)
Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust

Political Prisoners of War for National Liberation from Colonialism: [P.O.W. #s 62013-018
61975-018]

Unlawfully Detained and Falsely Imprisoned at:

Federal Correctional Complex USP 1, P.O. Box 1033, Coleman, Florida [33521-1033]
FCI Tallahassee, Federal Correctional Institution, 501 Capital Circle, NE, Tallahassee, Florida [32301]

Certificate of Service

I, Taquan Gullett, also called Maalik Rahshe El; Son, On Behalf of Himself and Mother: Syteria nephzibah, also called Highly Favored Shekinah El; General Executor / General Executrix - Caveator / Caveatrix for Autochthonous American Moor Alien (Friend) Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust [*TAQUAN GULLETT ESTATE / SYTERIA LAWRENCE ESTATE - Unified*] Competent Natural Man / Woman of majority, do certify, declare, and affirm that on or about the Nineteenth day of Rabi Al Akhar in the year of Our Lord Allah Fourteen Hundred Forty (1440) G.C.Y. 2018 - December, 26, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS and AFFIDAVIT FOR REHEARING on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them with first-class postage pre-paid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days. The names and addresses of those served and/or given judicial notice are as follows:

- A. Scott S. Harris, Office of Clerk of Court; Supreme Court of the United States:
1 First Street, NE; Washington, District of Columbia 20543
USPD Priority mail # 9114 4999 4431 4801 9830 93
- B. Noel J. Francisco, Office of Solicitor General; U.S. Department of Justice:
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; Washington, District of Columbia 20530
- C. International Court of Justice: Peace Place, Carnegieplein 2; 2517 KJ; The Hague; The Netherlands
- D. International Criminal Court: Oude Waalsdorperweg 10; 2597 AK; Den Haag; Netherlands
- E. Consulate General Mr. Mohammed Ben Abdeljalil
Consulate General of the Kingdom of Morocco in the United States
10 East 40th Street; New York, New York 10016
- F. Rachid Zein, Counselor in Charge of the Consular Section
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco
1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 312; Washington, District of Columbia 20036
- G. José Ramon Cabañas Rodríguez, Ambassador
Cuban Embassy in Washington, D.C.
2630 16th Street; Washington, District of Columbia 20009

- H. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR-UNOG)
8-14 Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
- I. Zeid Ra'ad Al Nussein; United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights (OHCHR)
OHCHR in New York / U.N. Headquarters; New York, New York 10017
- J. Vice Admiral James Crawford, III; Judge Advocate General Navy
Rear Admiral John G. Hannik; Deputy Judge Advocate General Navy
1322 Patterson Avenue, Suite 3000; Washington Navy Yard, District of Columbia 20374-5066
- K. ① Smith, David J.; ② Young, Dianne S.; ③ O'Neal, Scott;
Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals; 56 Forsyth Street, NW; Atlanta, Georgia 30303
- L. ④ Warren, Elizabeth M.; ⑤ Hodges, Wm. Terrell; ⑥ Lammens, Philip R. -;
U.S.D.C. Middle Florida Ocala Division; 207 Northwest Second Street, Suite 337; Ocala, Florida 34475-6601
- M. ⑦ Lyublanovitz, Jessica J.; ⑧ Stafford, William; ⑨ Kahn, Jr., Charles J. -;
U.S.D.C. Northern Florida Tallahassee Division; 111 North Adams Street, 3rd Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32301
- N. ⑩ Lockett, Charles L.; ⑪ Cheatham, R.C.; ⑫ Miller, G.; ⑬ Reiser, Steven; ⑭ Sena, E.; ⑮ Dunn, Geoffrey;
⑯ Kleckner, M.; 845 N.E. 54th Terrace, Coleman, Florida 33521-1029
- O. ⑰ Coil, Craig; ⑱ Campbell, Joetta; 501 Capital Circle, NE; Tallahassee, Florida 32301-3558
- P. ⑲ Dempsey, Angela Cote; ⑳ Hassler, Sara; ㉑ Marshall, Gwen; 301 S. Monroe Street; Tallahassee, Florida 32301
- Q. ㉒ Watson, Kim Lee; ㉓ Haskett, James; ㉔ Sheridan, Patrick; ㉕ Hammer, Michael; ㉖ Loesch, Sheryl; ㉗ Brown, Larry
㉘ Knox, Penelope; ㉙ Corsmeier, Arnold B.; ㉚ Anderson, Irish; ㉛ Donar, Cedric; ㉜ Barksdale, Patricia D.;
㉝ Richardson, Monte C.; ㉞ Klindt, James R.; ㉟ Corrigan, Timothy J.; ㊱ Howard, Marcia Morales;
300 North Hogan Street, Suite 700/Suite 9-150; Jacksonville, Florida 32202
- R. ㊲ Cassulo, Kim; ㊳ Hernandez, Samuel; ㊴ Andre, Julian Lucien; ㊵ Ostiller, Cathy; ㊶ Radin, Moriah S.;
㊷ Cowan, Andrew; ㊸ Javregui, Eddie; ㊹ Chooljian, Jaqueline;
312 North Spring Street, Suite 1200; Los Angeles, California 90012
- S. ㊺ Muldrow, W. Stephen; 400 North Tampa Street, Suite 3200; Tampa, Florida 33602
- T. ㊻ Snyder, Christina A.; 350 West First Street, Suite 4311; Los Angeles, California 90012

Maalik Taquan Rahshe Gultett El, Autochthonous American Moor Alien Friend

Maalik Taquan Rahshe Gultett El; Son, On Behalf of Himself and Mother:

Highly Favored Shekinah Syterica Hephzibah El, Autochthonous American Moor Alien (Friend)

Republican Universal Government [AAMARU] Religious Consul Association Testamentary Trust

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