

DEED OF SECONDARY CONVEYANCE OF INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENTS
AN AUTHENTICATED FOREIGN DOCUMENT
HAGUE CONVENTION, 5 OCTOBER 1961

PUBLIC NOTICE
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Ma'at Tsalagi Kanyen'kehà:ka
Tribal Consular Court
Cooks Springs, Turtle Island
Book OT0001 Page 1

PUBLIC NOTICE,
DECLARATIONS,
AND
HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS

THE LAW DOES NOT PERMIT IMPOSSIBILITIES

Ma'at Tsalagi Kanyen'kehà:ka Tribal Consular Court
I, the undersigned griot / scribe, authenticate pursuant to Divine Law
on this date that the 11 page document to which this authentication
is affixed is a true copy of a record in the above-named court.
1.22.2024 Maht. Wud. (Father)
Date Griot / Scribe

de facto JEFFERSON COUNTY)
de facto SAINT CLAIR COUNTY)
de facto STATE OF ALABAMA)
People, for Alabama Republic, Country)
The united States of America)

Asseveration

L.S. Meisa-Tien Ball El Bey
Signed only in correct public capacity
As beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.

NOTICE. The term “**Original Jurisdiction**” herein and in all other documents issued by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey means the Constitution of The Iroquois (*Haudenosaunee*) Nations (*Peoples*): The Great Binding Law, Gayanashagowa (13th century) *before the arrival of foreign nations/adoptees* at Turtle Island. Article 42: “[T]hese clans distributed through their respective Nations (*Peoples*), shall be the sole owners and holders of the soil of the country and in them is it vested as a birthright.” Article 44: “The lineal descent of the people of the Five (*Tribes*) shall run in the female line. Women shall be considered the progenitors of the Nation (*Peoples*). They shall own the land and the soil. Men and women shall follow the status of the mother.” Article 45: “The women heirs of the Confederated Lordship titles shall be called Royaneh (Noble) for all time to come.” Article 79: “When the Lords of the Confederacy decide to admit a *foreign nation* and an *adoption* is made, the Lords shall inform the *adopted nation* that its admission is only **temporary**. They shall also say to the nation that it must never try to control, to interfere with or to injure the Five Nations nor disregard the Great Peace or any of its rules or customs. That in no way should they cause disturbance or injury. Then should the adopted nation disregard these injunctions, their adoption shall be annulled and they shall be expelled.”

The term “**American**” herein and in all documents issued by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey means “a native of America; the aboriginals or copper-colored races” pursuant to Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, 1828 Edition. The terms “indigenous” and “tribal” are used synonymously.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM

Let Right Be Done, Though The Heavens Should Fall

I, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey a/k/a Meisa-Tien of the family Ball El Bey, ex. rel. MEISA TIEN BALL, de jure, in public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, being of majority in age, competent to testify, a self-realized entity, a free Woman upon the free soil, a Private Indigenous (Ab)Original Free Moor American of Turtle Island / The Americas, and rightful bearer of the Appellations and Titles, Ball, El, and Bey, assert our Full Birthrights - Sovereignty and Substantive Rights and claim to Hereditaments - Being a Free Moor / Muur American Noble, and a flesh and blood Natural Being, in full life, am duly affirmed under lineal consanguinity. My yeas being yeas, My nays being nays, do hereby state that the truths and facts herein are of first-hand personal research, true, correct, complete, certain, and not misleading, so help me MOTHER GOD.

The Free Moor American Nobles, by Freehold Inheritance, retain all Substantive Rights and Immunities; enjoy the exercising of Substantive Rights, and operate upon the consummated Principles of (Truth, Justice, Balance, Order, Harmony, Compassion, and Reciprocity); have vested Original Jurisdiction - secured Liberties and Rights, Immunities from Taxation, and from Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction by, and of, the Union States Republic (U.S.A.), pursuant to, but not limited to, the *de facto* United States Republic Supreme Court, and ‘Acts of State’ to wit: “Every Sovereign State (People) is bound to respect the independence of every other Sovereign State (People) and the courts of one country (People) will not sit in judgment on the acts of the government of another, done within (the same or) its own territory...”

PUBLIC NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT GIVES NOTICE TO all de facto Public Officials by and through the Office of the Secretary of State, the de facto United States of America a/k/a UNITED STATES a/k/a U. S. a/k/a UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Office of the Secretary of State, the de facto State of Alabama a/k/a ALABAMA a/k/a STATE OF ALABAMA a/k/a AL a/k/a “this State”, all MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, and CITY corporations, all other STATE CORPORATIONS, agents, employees, and to all whom it may concern, of the DECLARATIONS, HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS and other matters contained herein.

DECLARATIONS

APPELLATION, STATUS, AND FACTS

1. **KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey a/k/a Meisa-Tien of the family Ball El Bey does hereby state, assert and aver all of the following:**
2. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is a living breathing free Woman upon the free soil, a Private Moor American Noble, beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.**
3. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is not a *de facto* United States Citizen, subject, vessel or “person” as defined in Title 26 United States Code, Section 7701 or elsewhere, or any other *ens legis* artificial person, individual, entity, fiction of law, procedural phantom or juristic personality, notwithstanding the reproduction of any such fictions in any media, computer, record or instrument, written or electronic.**
4. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is foreign to the *de facto* United States and retains official authority within their chosen jurisdiction. As beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is not subject to, nor does volunteer to submit to or contract with any *ens legis* artificial or *de facto* corporate jurisdiction to which a United States person may be subject.**
5. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey reserves all Liberties, Rights, Remedies and Defenses granted to her by Mother God and memorialized by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey’s correct public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.**
6. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey waives no Liberties, Rights, Remedies or Defenses nor yields imprescriptible Rights including, without limitation, the Right to movement and travel without restriction, permission or license in any conveyance of their choosing on any public roadway in the Americas, and the right to bear arms for the protection of their family, friends and neighbors without restriction, unless such wavier is specifically done so in writing.**
7. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey does not volunteer, consent or contract to being identified as, of, or connected by any nexus to any institutional, bifurcated, public *cestui que* trust or other fictional construction of law or *ens legis* entity of a *de facto* political state or subdivision thereof, in any capacity including, without limitation, as trustee, co-trustee, surety, co-surety, officer, co-officer, fiduciary or co-fiduciary.**
8. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey reserves the nature and character of their exact and proper appellation as:**

Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey

or in the alternative, Meisa-Tien **of the family** Ball El Bey, which shall be spelled, written, formatted, printed, engraved and inscribed now and in perpetuity in all media exactly and precisely as just above-written with a first and second given appellation separated from, and joined to, a family appellation by a mark of punctuation or the words “of the family”; with the first letter of each given and family appellation being capitalized and all other letters being written in lower case fully in accord with the Rules of English Grammar.

9. **Trade Mark notice.** The appellation Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey by tribal law and common law is Trade Marked TM and all trade appellations and derivatives thereof, whether or not registered, are Trade Marked TM by and property of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey, to whom all rights are reserved. The use thereof without the express written permission of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey creates a voluntary and informed consensual contract obligating the unauthorized user to the payment of a Trade Mark infringement fee as follows:

A Trade Mark infringement fee in the sum certain of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) lawful specie, gold, or silver, American mint, or certified bullion, Lawful coin money at current spot market price pursuant to the Constitution for the united States of America, 1787, amended 1791, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1.

10. **Clause 1, shall apply to each unauthorized use of the appellation Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey and to each attempt or event of conversion, alteration, distortion and/or misnomer whether by improper spelling, abbreviation, capitalization, initializing, reversal of parts, or conversion to a fiction of law or other juristic personality or artificial being.**
11. **The legal doctrine of *idem sonans* is inapposite to Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey whether oral or written; all such improper usages and misnomers comprising infringement on the above-noticed Trade Mark.**

12. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey does hereby accept the Original Jurisdiction, to wit:**

A. The Constitution of The Iroquois (*Haudenosaunee*) Nations (*Peoples*): The Great Binding Law, or The Great Immutable Law, Gayanashagowa, (13th century), pursuant to;

- (1) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007;
- (2) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2015 and;
- (3) American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2016.

Notwithstanding, the Bill of Rights (1776); the Declaration of Independence (1776); the Bill of Rights for Alabama (1867); and the Constitution for the united States of America, et al. The *de facto* united States of America is currently occupying Land(s) it does not, and has never lawfully owned. The very foundation the *de facto* UNITED STATES (INCORPORATED) is built, structured, and operating upon is merely the *appearance* of legitimacy – under the “color of law”. However, the appearance of legitimacy does not make a thing legitimate.

13. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey** does hereby further state, assert and aver the following facts:

a. It is well established under public policy that citations, legislations, prescriptions and other presentments issued by *de facto* government bodies politic on the alleged authority of *de facto* State codes comprise a cloak to disguise collateral undertaking in U.S. Funds. All such offers want for authority under Original Jurisdiction, and *foreign* original organic state constitutions pursuant to which they are forbidden and can never be duly enacted.

b. The *de facto* U.S. a/k/a the United States is defined as a federal corporation at Title 28 USC 3002(15).

c. The *de facto* United States is bankrupt pursuant to *Perry v. United States*, 294 US 330-381 (1935); 79 L. Ed 912.

d. The *de facto* United States is an obligor/grantor to the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913, 38 Stat. 265, Ch. 6.

e. The said Federal Reserve Bank Act comprises a contractual granting by Congress to the Federal Reserve Bank of a paramount and enduring (ex-warranto 1913-1933) lien on the assets of the *de facto* United States and all parties who would use bank notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to 38 Stat. 265, Ch. 6 pgs. 266-267.

f. The Congress of the *de facto* United States, by authority of the Gold Bullion Coin Act of 1985, PL 99-185, December 17, 1985, 99 Stat. 1177 has decreed its intention that all Americans can no longer be forced into an obligor/grantor status in relation to said Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

g. The Constitution for the *de facto* united States of America, 1787, Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) states that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be the first Monday of December. Notwithstanding, Amendment XX, Section 2 {1933} states: “The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and that such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they by law appoint a different day.”

14. Clearly, the Constitution for the *de facto* united States of America is in conflict with itself. The *de jure* legislature of the united States of America identified as “Congress” in the aforementioned Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) adjourned “*sine die*” in 1861. Evidence of its reconvening in the absence of a congressional quorum has not been exhibited by the *de facto* United States. The national legislative body discernible in Amendment XX, Section 2 first appeared in 1863 by executive resolution as a department of the *de facto* Executive Branch of government pursuant to “Emergency War Powers.” This *de facto* “Congress” was conceived and continues to sit at the pleasure of the *de facto* president of the corporate *ens legis de facto* UNITED STATES.

15. The *de jure* private indigenous Free Moor American Nobles who, by their inherent character *in rerum natura*, are **foreign to and wholly without the corporate *ens legis de facto* United States**, and are not subject to the actions, acts and whims of the *ens legis* Congress of the corporate *de facto* UNITED STATES. Accordingly, living Women and Men *in rerum natura* are not subject to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913 which wants for force and effect of law in the Original Jurisdiction.

16. Disclosure of the facts and frauds stated herein has been denied to Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey in their rightful capacity as beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction by an extraordinary and persistent policy of covin, conspiracy, and collusion constructed and condoned by the *de facto* UNITED STATES Congress, Amendment XX, the Federal Reserve Bank/System, contractors, agents, assigns, successors, heirs, representatives, obligors and grantors thereof.

17. It is well settled in law that “no right, by ratification or other means, can arise out of fraud.”

18. By this PUBLIC NOTICE, DECLARATIONS AND HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS, the following addendum is attached by reference herein in its entirety to any and all Federal Reserve Notes, public policy instruments, and documents regardless of kind arising from or relating to the Federal Reserve Bank/System which are held, received or used by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey now and in perpetuity:

“The use of this instrument/conveyance by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is of necessity only and under HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS, *nunc pro tunc* to December 23, 1913, in the absence of a reasonable alternative.”

19. **The labor of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is measured and valued *quantum meruit* exclusively in gold and silver coin.** As the value of such labor is tangible, it cannot be measured by any instrument which serves as evidence of debt, notwithstanding that the operational currency of the corporate *de facto* UNITED STATES consists exclusively of instruments noted thereon to be evidence of liability.

20. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey hereby expressly states their intention to extinguish and satisfy all of Their obligations and make all parties whole.** Accordingly, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey is aware and knows that any transaction to discharge debt liability is in accordance and compliance with Title IV, Sec. 401 (Federal Reserve Act); USC Title 12; USC Title 28, § 1631, § 3002; and the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act under necessity, in light of the fact that the several States are in violation of Article I, Section X of the U.S. Constitution.

21. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey** is not now and has never been a *de facto* united States Citizen under the *plausible* Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution for the corporate *de facto* UNITED STATES, notwithstanding any failures to properly pass the said amendment into law.

22. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has the absolute unalienable Divine right to keep and bear arms** of any kind for protection of Self, family, and neighbors, by their own will and this DECLARATION.

23. **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has the absolute unalienable Divine right to move and travel upon all public roadways** in Turtle Island / the Americas, of whatever kind and nature, in whatever mode or carriage of transportation They may choose, without license or permission or any other infringement of that right, by Their own will and this DECLARATION.

24. In addition to all of the above, **Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey** retains all of the Liberties and Rights as enumerated and protected by the Constitution of The Iroquois (*Haudenosaunee*) Nations (*Peoples*) and fundamental laws pursuant to the Original Jurisdiction.

HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS

25. **As it is a crime to conceal a crime and a fraud to conceal a fraud, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey makes HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to:**

26. The formation of any institutional, bifurcated, public, *cestui que* trust in violation of the Trade Mark of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey previously declared herein.

27. Any allegation or presumption that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has consented expressly or tacitly to being a Citizen pursuant to the *plausible* Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution of the *de facto* UNITED STATES.

28. Any pledge, mortgage, lien or encumbrance by Franklin D. Roosevelt's Emergency Banking Act of March 6, 1933 which would identify Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey as a security, surety, co-surety or collateral for any part or portion of the public debt which has been hypothecated by the use of counterfeited Federal Reserve securities.

29. The forced involuntary use of *de facto* U.S. funds such as Federal Reserve Bank/System notes, commercial liability instruments and electronic liability transactions as part of a scheme to compel the principals to impart artificial commodity value to the liability evidenced thereon, on the authority of *MacLeod v. Hoover*, {June 22, 1925} No. 26395, S. Ct. Louisiana; 105 S. Rep. 305, that court citing *U.S. Bank v. Bank of Georgia*, 23 U.S. 333, 10 Wheat, 333, 6 L.Ed. 34.

30. Any presumption that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has volunteered to be a debtor in possession of Federal Reserve Notes with expectation of a quid pro quo; a guarantor/surety/co-surety on the lien created by the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913; a party to any confidence game, scheme, forced or *cestui que* use whereby paper wanting inherent value is placed into circulation by the Federal Reserve Banks in lieu of Constitutionally required gold or silver; a party to the failure of public officials and Federal Reserve principals to provide full disclosure of the liabilities and perils of using private scrip,

instruments of debt, corporate U. S. obligations, and Federal Reserve Notes as inauthentic replacements for lawful money.

31. Any presumption that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has at any time expressed or implied a promise to guarantee the debt hypothecated by the said Federal Reserve Act, the private debt of the corporate *de facto* UNITED STATES, or any obligations of the Federal Reserve Banks, agents, contractors, assigns, successors, heirs and grantors thereof, now and in perpetuity.
32. Any presumption that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has at any time volunteered expressly or tacitly to join as a co-conspirator in any fraud, conspiracy, covin, collusion, confederation or joint business venture operated by the *de facto* STATE OF ALABAMA and the corporate *ens legis de facto* UNITED STATES as a surety, co-surety, guarantor or other obligor.
33. Any attempt to induce Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey to act as a tortfeasor to the Constitution for the *de facto* united States of America, 1787, where at Article 1, Section 10, it states "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit; make anything but Gold and Silver Coin a tender in payment of debts," all such offers being refused for fraud.
34. Pursuant to the Original Grant of Depositum for Bailment via The Constitution of The Iroquois (*Haudenosaunee*) Nations: The Great Binding Law, Gayanashagowa, (13th century), Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey makes Honorable Clarifications against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to the calculated use of legal fictions to undermine and convert the Free Private Moor American Nobles on the soil of Internationally Neutralized Tribal Land(s) at Northwest Territory into a legislative democracy that transforms the Free Private Moor American Nobles into subjects of the *de facto* municipal law of foreign adoptees/invasers within the geographical exterior boundary of Northwest Territory, and contrary to the original Grant of the American People (13th century), Constitution of The Iroquois (*Haudenosaunee*) Nations: The Great Binding Law, Gayanashagowa.
35. **DEPOSITUM FOR BAILMENT HAS RETURNED** to Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey in their capacity as descendent by blood of the original Bailor/Grantor/Settlor and their endowment to warrant same by Almighty Creatress, pursuant to the terms, conditions, stipulations, exceptions and reservations contained within the Original Grant.

DEMANDS

36. **DEMAND IS HEREBY EXPRESSLY MADE TO IMMEDIATELY:**
37. **ACKNOWLEDGE AND RECOGNIZE THE RETURN OF SAID DEPOSITUM OF BAILMENT** to Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey as repository trustee for the Original public Trust.
38. **EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY** whereby Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely act as a tortfeasor to Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 of the Original Grant against their will by using the aforementioned fictional bank notes within a scheme of discharge disguised as payment. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.
39. **EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY** whereby Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely present themselves as a *de facto* United States Citizen/person in violation of the *plausible* Fourteenth Amendment prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.
40. **ADMIT OR DENY** that all actions of the *de facto* UNITED STATES, the *de facto* STATE OF ALABAMA and all political subdivisions thereof whether judicial, administrative, municipal, county, city or otherwise are by their nature *indebitatus assumpsit*. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises admission of an ongoing Fraud against the beneficiaries of the Original Jurisdiction:

"Suits as well as transfers may be the protective coverings of fraud," *Steelman v. All Continent Corp.*, 301 US 278, 81 L. Ed 1085; *Shapiro v. Wilgus*, 287 U.S. 348, 355, 53 S.Ct. 142, 144, 85 A.L.R. 128. "The fact that the means employed to effect the fraudulent conveyance was the judgment of a court and not a voluntary transfer does not remove the taint of illegality," *First National Bank v. Flershem*, 290 US 504, 78 L. Ed. 465. "... it is obvious that the fraud did not occur in open court nor in that sense enter into the decrees under attack, hence the fraud of which we complain was not susceptible to insulation. In the language of *Shapiro v. Wilgus*, 287 US 348, 77 L. Ed 355. It was part and parcel to a scheme whereby the form of a judicial remedy was to supply a protective cover for a fraudulent design." Also, *Steelman*, *supra* *Flershem*, *supra*, *Braun*, *supra*. "That in the absence of an adversary trial or decision the distinction between extrinsic and intrinsic fraud becomes immaterial and made clear by the following from the *Throckmorton* opinion," 98 US 61, 65, *Braun*, *supra*.

41. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the time, place and nature of full disclosure of the benefits, risks and perils by which Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey could knowingly volunteer to submit to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such disclosure was made.
42. **ADMIT OR DENY** that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey did in fact knowingly and voluntarily ratify the *cestui que* trust created by the *de facto* UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 which resulted in the use of grammatical derivations of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey's appellation in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises denial that the *cestui que* trust created by the *de facto* UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 was ever duly ratified by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey and any assumption of such ratification is false.
43. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the knowledgeable and voluntary ratification and acceptance by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that the said *cestui que* trust was never ratified by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey and any assumption of such ratification is false.
44. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the granting of a trade mark and or copyright license by Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey expressly conveying to the licensee the authority to use grammatical derivations of the proper appellation belonging to Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain through an unauthorized *cestui que* trust. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that all such misnomers and uses of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust comprise intentional trade mark and or copyright infringement.
45. I, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey, do hereby deny having received disclosure of the existence, benefits, risks and perils of a *cestui que* trust named derivatively at any time, or having been asked to ratify the said trust. Consequently, I do hereby deny, denounce, abjure and disavow having ever ratified any such trust.

CAVEAT—LAW

46. All *de facto* public officials, Officers of government bodies politic, in all branches/departments, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial, being of Oath of Office, bonded to fidelity, are under ministerial duty, *Supervisors v. United States ex rel.* 71 U.S. 435, 4 Wall 435, *U.S. v. Thomas*, 15 Wall 337, U.S. v. Lee, 106, US 196, 1 S. Ct 240, *fiduciary/trustees*, *U.S. v. Carter*, 217 US 286, 30 S. Ct 515. "The implication of a trust is the implication of every duty proper to a trust...Whoever is a fiduciary or in conscience chargeable as a fiduciary is expected to live up to them." *Buffum v. Peter Barceloux Co.* 289 U.S. 227, 237; 77 L. Ed 1140, 1146, cited *Braun v. Hansen*, 103 F.2d 685 {1939}, wherein it further states "Being fiduciaries, the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed", must obey the law, *Butz v. Economou*, {US} 98 S Ct. 2895, *Davis v. Passman* {1979, US} 442 US 226, 99 S. Ct. 2264.
47. "The law will protect an individual who, in the prosecution of a right does everything which the law requires him to do but fails to obtain his right by the misconduct or neglect of a public officer." *Lyle v. Arkansas*, 9 Howe 314, 13 L. Ed 153, *Duluth & Iron Range Co. v. Roy*, 173 US 587, 19 S. Ct 549, 43 L. Ed 820. "It is a maxim of the law, admitting few if any exceptions, that every duty laid upon a public officer for the benefit of a private person, is enforceable by judicial process". *Butterworth v. U.S. ex rel. Hoe*, 112 US 50, 5 S. Ct 25, 28 L. Ed 656.
48. "A ministerial officer is liable for an injury done, where his acts are clearly against the law." *Tracy v. Swartwout*, 10 Pet. 80, 9 L Ed 354. "The judicially fashioned doctrine of official immunity of judicial, legislative or executive officers does not reach so far as to immunize criminal conduct prescribed by an Act of Congress." *O'Shea v. Littleton*, 414 US 488, 94 S Ct. 669, "in equity there are certain rules prohibiting parties bearing certain relations to each other from contracting between themselves; and if parties bearing such relations enter into contracts with each other, courts of equity presume them to be fraudulent, and convert the fraudulent party into a trustee." *Perry on Trusts* (7th Ed) Sec. 194; in *Braun v. Hansen* (1939) 103 F 2d 685. Under the doctrines of *res gestae*, *res ipsa loquitur*, *respondet superior*, as now having prior knowledge, authority, power, opportunity to prevent or aid in preventing injury, damage, having been or about to be committed. Title 42 USC Section 1986, as applies to public officials, Officers, by the existence of an agreement between two or more persons, acting in a private conspiracy, *McNalley v. Pulitzer Pub. Co.* (1976) 532 F 2d 69, 429 US 855, 50 L Ed 2d 131, to conspire, through said conspiracy, to impede or hinder, or obstruct or defeat the due course of justice in a State or Territory, with the purposeful intent to deny the equal protection of the law, under color of State law or authority, or other, *Griffin v. Breckinridge* (1971) 403 US 88, 91 S Ct. 1790, depriving of having or exercising a Right, Federal Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice Act {Title 42 USC Section 1985(2)}, deprivation of due process, even by federal officials, *Williams v. Wright* (1976) 432 F Supp 732, *Founding Church of Scientology v. Director, FBI* (1978) 459 F Supp 748, 98 L Ed 2d 150, 108 S Ct 199, even District Attorneys, *Rouselle v. Perez* (1968) 293 F Supp 298, places upon you the badges of fraud,

prior knowledge, superior knowledge of the law, will of intent, perjury of Oath of Office, constructive treason, bad faith, breach of fiduciary/trustee responsibility, whereupon "Being fiduciaries, the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed," (1939) 103 F 2d 685. Further, being advised, as in *Ex Parte v. Young*, 209 US 123 (1908), **"The attempt of a state officer to enforce an unconstitutional statute is a proceeding without authority of, and does not effect, the State in its sovereign or governmental capacity, and is an illegal act and the officer is stripped of his official character and is subjected in his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The State has no power to impart to its officer immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United States."** (Emphasis added.)

49. From *Perry on Trusts*, (7th ed), Sec. 851 "... in order that the release, confirmation, waiver, or acquiescence may have any effect The cestui que trust must also know the Law, and what his rights are, and how they would be dealt with by the court." The Supreme Court of Arizona in *Garrett v. Reid Cashion Land*, 34 Ariz 245, 270 P. 3044 at page 1052 quotes thus from *Adair v. Brimmer*, 74 NY 539 "Confirmation and ratification imply to legal minds, knowledge of a defect in the act to be confirmed, and the right to reject or ratify it. The cestui que trust must therefore not only have been acquainted with the facts, but apprised by the law, of how these facts would be dealt with by a court of equity, All that is implied in the act of ratification, when set up in equity by a trustee against his cestui que trust, must be proved, and will not be assumed. The maxim '*Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*' cannot be invoked in such a case. **The cestui que trust must be shown to have been apprised of his legal rights.**" (Emphasis added.) Also, from *Ungrich v. Ungrich*, 115 NYS 413, 417, "The rule (is) that to fasten ratification upon a cestui que trust he must not only have been acquainted with all the facts, but apprised also in the law, and how such facts would be dealt with by a court of equity." Likewise, *Thaw v. Thaw*, 27 Fed 2d 729, *US v. Carter*, 217 US 286, 54 L Ed 769, *Wendt v. Fisher* (Cardozo, J.) 234 NY 439, 154 N.E. 303, *Leach v. Leach*, 65 Wis. 284, 26 NW 754.

50. The delay in discovery of the Frauds stated herein pursuant to Amendment XX provides no defense to the remedy, laches or otherwise. *Michoud v. Girod*, 4 How. 503, 561, 11 L.Ed 1076, *Pomeroys's Equity*, Sec. 847, *Wiget v. Rockwood* 69 F @d 326, et seq., and from *Texas & Pacific Ry. v. Pottorff*, 291 US 245, 78 L Ed 777, in *Braun*, supra, "the doctrine is thus affirmed. It is the settled doctrine of this court that no rights arise on an ultra vires contract, even though the contract has been performed; and this conclusion cannot be circumvented by erecting and estoppel which would prevent challenging the legality of a power exercised." And from *US v. Grossmayer*, 9 Wall 72, 19 L Ed 6 27, "A transaction originally unlawful cannot be made any better by being ratified." And, further, following *Braun*, supra, "It is held axiomatic that no right, by ratification or other means, can arise out of fraud." 13 C.J. 492, Sec. 440, 6 R.C. L., p 698, the following is quoted in *Thompson on Corporations*, 3rd Ed Sec. 2828, from *Central Transportation Co. v. Pullman Palace Car Co.*, 139 US 24, as established doctrine of the Supreme Court, "No performance of either side can give the unlawful contract any validity, or be the foundation of any right of action upon it." As said long ago by the great Justice Story in *Prevost v. Gratz*, 6 Wheat 481, 497; 5 L Ed 311, 315, **"It is currently true that length of time is no bar to a trust clearly established; and in a case where fraud is imputed and proved, length of time ought not, upon principles of eternal justice, to be admitted to repel relief. On the contrary, it would seem that the length of time during which the fraud has been successfully concealed and practiced, is rather an aggravation of the offense, and calls more loudly upon a court of equity to grant ample and decisive relief."** (Emphasis added.)

51. It is a maxim of law that peonage and involuntary servitude are forbidden, and **immunity is denied to any party, real or imagined, person or public official who would or conspire to traffic in slaves or participate in aiding or abetting.** *Clyatt v. US*, 197 US 207 (1905), *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 US 537, 542, "Whoever (Title 18 U.S.C. Sec.1581) holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage, shall be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or imprisoned not more than five years."

52. **All de facto public officials in receipt of this notice are required by their Oath of Office to answer.** Notification of legal responsibility is "the first essential of due process of law" *Connally v. General Construction Co.*, 269 U.S. 385,391. "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading." *U.S. v. Tweel*, 550 F.2d.297. It is the ministerial fiduciary/trustee duty of each and every *de facto* government official, officer, agent, contractor and assign of the *de facto* UNITED STATES, the *de facto* STATE OF ALABAMA, the Federal Reserve Banks/System, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations and any and all other obligors/grantors who view this notice ("Respondents") to timely and fully answer, *Federal Crop Insurance v. Merrill* (1947) 332 US 380., 92 L Ed 10, 68 S Ct 1, 175 ALR 1075.

53. **The period for Respondents to respond to this notice is thirty (30) days.** Any party or *de facto* public official wishing to answer, respond, refute, rebut, deny, object or protest any statement, term,

declaration, denial or provision in this presentment must present **their Nationality** for the public record, and do so by Lawful Protest within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance or forever lose all rights, titles, interests, and the opportunity to plead. All such responses must be verified and have exhibits and factual evidence in support annexed thereto.

54. **Respondents may agree with all statements, terms, declarations, denials and provisions herein by remaining silent.** Failure to timely respond to all such terms and provisions with which Respondents disagree comprises Respondents' stipulation and confession jointly and severally to acceptance of all statements, terms, declarations, denials and provisions herein as facts, the whole truth, correct and fully binding on all parties.

55. **This document serves as Notice of Fault** in the event Respondents fail to timely respond.

56. **Notice of Default shall be issued no sooner than three (3) days after Notice of Fault.** Default is final three (3) days after Notice of Fault is issued. Default comprises Respondents consent jointly and severally to be named as defendant(s) in various actions, administrative and judicial.

57. **Upon Default, all matters are settled *res judicata* and *stare decisis*.**

58. **Default comprises an estoppel of all actions, administrative and judicial,** by Respondents against Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey, 3J. Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence Section 805, p. 192, Restatement 2d of Torts Section 894 (1) (1979), and now reasonably relied on, Wilbur National Bank v. US 294 US 120, 124-125 (1935), due to misconduct by Government agents Heckler v. Community Health Services, 467 US 51, at 59, 60, Federal Crop Ins., *supra*. "It (the doctrine of Estoppel by Silence) arises where a person is under duty to another to speak or failure to speak is inconsistent with honest dealings." In Re McArdle's Estate, 140 Misc. 257, et seq., and Silence, to work estoppel, must amount to bad faith. Wise v. USDC Ky., 38 F Supp 130, 134, where duty and opportunity to speak, Codd v. Westchester Fire Ins. Co. 14 Wash. 2d 600, 128 P 2d 968, 151 ALR 316, creating ignorance of facts, Cushing v. US Mas s, 18 F Supp 83, inducing person claiming estoppel to alter his position, Braunch v. Freking, 219 Iowa 556, 258 NW 892, knowledge of facts and of rights by person estopped, Harvey v. Richard, 200 La. 97, 7 So. 2d 674, willful or culpable silence, Lenconi v. Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank of Fresno, 96 Cal. App. 490, 273 P. 103 et seq., "Silence" implies knowledge, and an opportunity to act upon it, Pence v. Langdon, 99 US 578 @ 581, et seq.

DISCLAIMER

THE QUOTATION OF THE PRIVATELY COPYRIGHTED STATUTORY LEGISLATIVELY CREATED CASE LAW AND STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES PURSUANT TO PL 88-244, DECEMBER 30, 1963, IS DONE WITHOUT INTENT TO CREATE A "USE", VIOLATE ANY PRIVATE COPYRIGHT, OR GIVE LEGAL ADVISE TO ANYONE, AND STANDS SO UNLESS LAWFULLY PROTESTED BY ANY CONCERNED PARTY(IES).

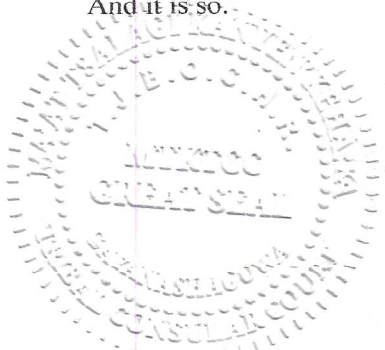
59. **Notice to the principal is notice to all agents. Notice to an agent is notice to all principals. By this Public Notice, Declarations, and Honorable Clarifications the world is now informed.**

60. This action is bonded by a third-party surety holding twenty-two dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue. The said bond is annexed hereto and incorporated verbatim herein in its entirety by reference as if fully reproduced herein.

61. The use of a tribal vizir herein is of necessity and under HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS pursuant to the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Articles 6, 9, and 22; and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 34.

BE IT SO EXECUTED, and by this execution, be made to appear, in-deed, enacted, decreed.

This the 22 day of the January month, two thousand and twenty-four, So be it.
And it is so.



(SEAL)

L.S. Meisa-Tien Ball El Bey
Signed only in correct public capacity as
Beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction

Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey

Location: in care of postal service address:

Internationally Neutralized Tribal Lands

Cooks Springs, unincorporated)
) "IN LAW"
Internationally Neutralized Tribal Land)

Before me, a vizir at and for the said unincorporated area, personally appeared the above-named Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey who acknowledged that she did sign the foregoing instrument and that the same is her free and voluntary act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 22 day of January, 20 24.

(Seal)

(Stamp)



Chief White Raven

Vizir
My commission is perpetual.

L.S. *Meisa Tien Ball El Bey* (Seal)
Signed only in correct public capacity as
Beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction



CONVEYANCE BOND

Cooks Springs, unincorporated area)
 Northwest Territory) Asseveration
 Internationally Neutralized Tribal Lands)
de facto Alabama Republic)
de facto united States of America)

L.S. Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El
 Signed only in correct public capacity
 As beneficiary to the original jurisdiction.

NOTICE OF SURETY ACT AND BOND

KNOW ALL WOMEN AND MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, I, Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El, Principle, surety, guarantor, a free Woman upon the free soil of this Republic, state that I am of legal age, competent to testify, have personal firsthand knowledge of the truths and facts herein being true, correct, complete, certain and not misleading.

1. I, Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, in good conscience, do willingly undertake to act as surety, to pledge and provide private bond in the amount of twenty-two dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue, Lawful coin dollars of the united states of America, personally held by the undersigned.
2. This bond is to the credit of the private party listed hereon, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey, as full faith and credit guarantee under Seal in Lawful specie money of account of the united States of America to any Lawful Bill in Redemption duly presented to wit:
3. The Bill of Redemption is a tender as set-off for any alleged contract, agreement, consent, assent purportedly held, as an obligation or duty against Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey so as to cause an imputed disability or presumption against the capacity, Rights and powers of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey. The specific intent of the bond under seal is to establish, by witness of the undersigned, the good credit in Lawful money specie of Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey.

I, Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El, do hereby make this surety, pledge, bond under My seal as full faith and credit guarantee under Seal in Lawful money of account of the united States of America, to any Lawful Bill duly presented to the undersigned, in the matter of correct public judicial actions in the forum of Original Rules, Original Jurisdiction, for the benefit and credit of the particular private party listed above.

The intent of the bond, under Seal, is to establish, by witness of the undersigned, the good credit, in the sum certain amount of at least twenty-two dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue, Lawful specie dollars of the united States of America, available to bond the actions of the private party listed above. Further, in reservation of Rights under Original Jurisdiction, Original Rules, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has a bond in tender of twenty-two silver dollars, Coinage Act of A.D. 1792, Bond of Identity and Character as proof positive, competent evidence, that Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey cannot be bankrupt, the *causa debeni*, cannot be under the doctrine of *cessio bonorum*, or a *forma pauperis, dolus* trust.

The life of this bond is for a period of 7 years from the date below, whereby, by the autograph of Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El, surety, guarantor, hereon, conforms, attests, affirms this bond.

Done this the 22nd day of the January month, in the year two thousand and twenty-four.

Teste Meipso

(Seal)

L.S. Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El No Dolus
 Signed only in correct public capacity
 As beneficiary to the original jurisdiction.



Cooks Springs, unincorporated)
) "IN LAW"
Internationally Neutralized Tribal Land)

Before me, a vizir at and for the said unincorporated tribal land(s), personally appeared the above named Ethwasa Nozibusiso Zulu El, who acknowledged that she did sign the foregoing instrument and that the same is her free and voluntary act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 22 day of the month January, 2024.

(Seal)



(Stamp)



Chief White Raven
Vizir

My commission is perpetual.

(NOTICE TO FOREIGN ALSO DOMESTIC MUNICIPALITIES OPERATING UNDER ADMIRALTY-MILITARY RULE, AND JURISDICTION)

NOTICE OF FOREIGN JURISDICTION
TO: ALL DE FACTO U.S. AND STATE AGENTS & POLICY ENFORCERS {OFFICERS}

WHEN THIS NOTICE IS AFFIXED TO AN OCCUPIED, OR UNOCCUPIED PREMISES, all property therein and attached thereto is all under the custody and control of the well affixed Foreign Noble / Member / Official, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey, and not subject to intrusion or seizure. Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey has been duly notified to the Department of State pursuant to International Law and enjoys immunity from criminal and civil jurisdiction, arrest and detention. Under international convention, Meisa-Tien: Ball El Bey should be treated with respect, and all steps should be taken to prevent attack on their freedom, mobility, interests and property.

Law enforcement inquiries may be made to the U.S. Department of State Authentications Office, (202) 647-4000.
Legalization inquiries may be made to the U.S. Delegation for the Hague Convention, (202) 776-8342.

