



# THE DECLARATION OF BALANCED SOVEREIGNTY AND MUTUAL RECOGNITION

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**ARTICLE VIII: UNITY OF PURPOSE** The “one voice” doctrine requires unity through consultation, not domination. With Explicit Rejection of the False “Sovereign Citizen” Doctrine Any mischaracterization of standing or improper labeling after notice constitutes evidence of bias and will be documented for oversight review.”

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## PREAMBLE

Whereas the United States of America was first recognized as a sovereign nation by His Majesty Sultan Mohammed III of Morocco in 1777, and by Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1786, establishing the principle that sovereign nations recognize one another as equals;

Whereas the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations entered into treaty relationships with the United States at Hopewell in 1785–1786, each acknowledging the other as sovereign powers capable of binding international obligations;

Whereas these treaties were not acts of subordination but of mutual recognition, establishing nation-to-nation relationships predicated on equality, consent, and honor between peoples;

Whereas Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States declares that all treaties shall be the supreme Law of the Land, binding upon all courts and officials;

Whereas international instruments affirm Indigenous peoples’ rights to self-determination, autonomy, and governance;

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## ADDITIONAL PREAMBLE: REJECTION OF FALSE DOCTRINE

Whereas the term “sovereign citizen” is an oxymoron and pseudo-legal construct falsely asserting immunity from law through misinterpretation;

Whereas courts have misapplied this label to Indigenous peoples and treaty nations;

Whereas such misapplication constitutes:

- Slander (spoken falsehood)
  - Libel (written falsehood)
  - Defamation (injury to reputation)
  - Procedural entrapment
  - Denial of justice
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## ARTICLE I: FOUNDATION OF EQUAL SOVEREIGNTY

All sovereign nations exist in equality. No sovereign holds authority over another. Authority exists within each sovereign’s domain, balanced by mutual respect and obligation.

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## ARTICLE II: TREATY AS SUPREME LAW

All treaties constitute binding supreme law and are:

- Self-executing
  - Judicially enforceable
  - Preemptive over conflicting laws
  - Perpetual unless lawfully modified
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## ARTICLE III: SELF-DETERMINATION

All peoples retain the right to:

- Determine political status
- Maintain institutions
- Govern internal affairs
- Participate in decisions affecting their rights

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## ARTICLE IV: FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED CONSENT

All sovereign interactions require:

- Free consent (no coercion)
  - Prior consent (before action)
  - Informed consent (full disclosure)
  - Collective decision-making
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## ARTICLE V: NO UNILATERAL AUTHORITY

No sovereign may:

- Interpret treaties unilaterally
  - Modify obligations alone
  - Impose jurisdiction without consent
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## ARTICLE VI: RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS TREATIES

States must:

- Honor treaties
  - Provide redress mechanisms
  - Protect treaty rights fully
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## ARTICLE VII: LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

Indigenous peoples retain rights to:

- Lands and territories
  - Resources
  - Restitution or compensation for violations
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## ARTICLE VIII: UNITY OF PURPOSE

The “one voice” doctrine requires unity through consultation, not domination.

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## ARTICLE IX: REJECTION OF MISAPPLICATION

### Section 1: Distinction

The sovereign citizen doctrine is separate and distinct from treaty sovereignty.

### Section 2: Prohibition

No judicial authority shall mislabel treaty-based sovereignty as pseudo-legal.

### Section 3: Remedies

Violations constitute:

- Slander
- Libel
- Defamation

Remedies include:

- Injunctions
- Declaratory relief
- Damages
- Judicial disqualification

### Section 4: Accountability

Failure to distinguish doctrines constitutes grounds for:

- Recusal
  - Discipline
  - Appeal reversal
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## ARTICLE X: IMPLEMENTATION

Courts, legislatures, and executive bodies must enforce and uphold treaty obligations with full fidelity.

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## ARTICLE VIII: PERPETUAL PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP (TREATY PRINCIPLE)

### INTRODUCTORY DECLARATION

In alignment with the original intent and binding authority of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1786), this Article affirms that the relationship between sovereign nations is not temporary, conditional, or subordinate, but perpetual, continuous, and grounded in mutual honor, recognition, and obligation.

Perpetual Peace and Friendship is not merely symbolic language—it is a living legal principle establishing that:

- Sovereign nations remain in a continuous state of recognized relationship
- Obligations entered into by treaty cannot be unilaterally disregarded, diminished, or reinterpreted
- Peace is maintained through justice, not control, and through honor, not coercion

This principle binds all parties, including courts, agencies, and officers, to act in good faith and in accordance with the original spirit and intent of treaty agreements.

Any act that seeks to undermine, mischaracterize, or bypass treaty relationships—including the improper labeling of sovereign peoples or the denial of treaty-based rights—constitutes a breach of perpetual peace and friendship.

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## ARTICLE XI: PERPETUAL PEACE

This Declaration reaffirms perpetual peace and friendship between sovereign peoples based on justice, respect, and adherence to sacred agreements.

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## CONCLUSION

We affirm:

- Sovereignty is shared responsibility
- Treaty rights are binding law
- Mischaracterization is unlawful

We explicitly reject the false “sovereign citizen” doctrine.

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**Adopted and Issued under Consular Authority**

**House of Judah Consular Court Tribunal**

**Envoy Prince Ra Hotep EI – Executor**

**Envoy Princess Emilily Hotep EI – Beneficiary**

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## SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

(United States Marshals Service & United States Postal Inspection Service)

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## PURPOSE OF NOTICE

This Supplemental Notice is issued to the United States Marshals Service (USMS) and the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) to clarify jurisdictional standing, prevent mischaracterization, and ensure proper handling of enforcement, levy, and investigative actions.

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## NOTICE OF DISTINCTION

All agents, officers, and representatives are hereby placed on notice that:

- The undersigned are not “sovereign citizens”
- The undersigned are not asserting immunity from law
- The undersigned are operating under recognized treaty-based sovereignty and lawful authority

Any classification otherwise is materially false.

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## PROHIBITION OF MISCHARACTERIZATION

No federal agent or agency shall:

- Label this matter under “sovereign citizen” ideology
- Treat lawful filings as pseudo-legal instruments
- Delay, obstruct, or dismiss enforcement actions based on misclassification

Such actions may constitute:

- Administrative misconduct
  - Obstruction of lawful process
  - Federal rights violations
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## ENFORCEMENT CLARIFICATION

All submitted documents, including:

- Writs of Execution
- Levy Instructions
- Affidavits of Enforcement
- Supporting Exhibits

are to be treated as lawful enforcement instruments requiring processing in accordance with federal and state enforcement procedures.

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## MAIL AND DELIVERY PROTECTION (USPIS)

The United States Postal Inspection Service is hereby placed on notice of the following:

- Any interference, diversion, delay, or tampering with enforcement-related mail constitutes a federal offense
- Certified mail, registered mail, and enforcement packages must be handled with strict chain-of-custody integrity

Any deviation may constitute violations under federal statutes governing mail fraud and obstruction.

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## LEVY AND SEIZURE CLARIFICATION (USMS)

The United States Marshals Service is hereby notified that:

- This matter involves lawful enforcement of a valid judgment and levy
- Deposits, fees, and documentation have been provided in good faith
- Any delay or refusal must be formally stated with lawful basis

Failure to act where required may constitute neglect of duty.

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## NOTICE OF ACCOUNTABILITY

All actions taken by federal agencies in this matter are subject to review by:

- Office of Inspector General (OIG)
  - Department of Justice (DOJ)
  - Federal oversight authorities
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## RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

All rights are expressly reserved without prejudice under UCC 1-308.

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## CONCLUSION

This Notice serves to:

- Prevent misclassification
- Preserve lawful enforcement

- Ensure proper federal conduct

All agencies are instructed to proceed accordingly.

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**Issued Under Consular Authority** House of  
Judah Consular Court Tribunal Chief Justice  
Maria Ali Dey Executor

*Chief Maria Ali Dey*  
*Living Woman, Principal Witness and Authority*  
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*Chief Justice Ali*  
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