of Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™ <u>SUI JURIS: IN PROPRIA PERSONA:</u>

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To All Elected United States Republic Officials and Public Servants of Federal, State, City, and Municipal Governments, Personnel and Corporate Entities: Concerning the Constitution and all Statutory and Civil Law Codes of the Land, etc., Know All Men by These Presents:

Upon my inherited Nobility, and upon my Private Aboriginal / Indigenous, Proper Person Status and Commercial Liability, I, Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™; natural-owner-grantor-and-holder-in-due-course-of-all-matters-regarding: MOHAMED HASAN BUHIJJI ©™, do hereby declare, certify, verify, and state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct:

Being duly Affirmed under Consanguine Unity; pledge my National, Political, and Spiritual Allegiance to my Moabite / Moorish Nation - being the archaic Aboriginals / Indigenes of Amexem (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 Autograph; 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:

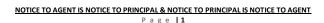
That I, third of my name, first of my house, protector of the faith, keeper of the covenant, prince of my people, and champion to fallen humanity; Mohamed Bin Hasan Bin Mohamed Bin Yousef Bin Essa Bin Eid Bin Mohamed: of the Buhijji Clan: of the Arabian Gulf: of the Najid Plateau: of the Hejaz Region: of Mudar Tribe: of the Adnan Tribe: of the Ishmael Tribe: of the Abraham Tribe: of the Aramaic Tribe: of the Amalek Tribe: of the Phoenician Tribe: of the Canaanite Tribe: of the Semite Tribe: of the Noah Tribe: of the Adam Tribe: the Indigenous Aboriginal, Am a Noble of the Al Moroccan Empire (North America) In Propria Persona (my own proper self); being Moorish American: a Descendant of the Ancient Moabites / Moors, by Birthright, Freehold, Primogeniture and Inheritance; being Aboriginal and Indigenous to the Land /s (Amexem / Americas) Territorium of my Ancient Moabite / Moorish Fore-Mothers and Fore-Fathers - to wit:

The Al Moroccan (American) Continents - are the Land of the Moors; being North America, South America; Central America; including the adjoining Islands (Americana / Ameru / Al Moroc). I have, acknowledge, claim and possess, by said Inheritance and Primogeniture, the Freehold Status thereto; all Unalienable and Substantive Rights, to Be, to Enjoy, and to Act, distinct in my Aboriginal Customs and Culture; and determining my own political, social, and economic status of the State. Turning my heart and mind back to my Ancient Mothers and Fathers - Moors / Muurs, by Divine and Natural Right. Being Moorish American, we have and possess the internationally recognized Rights to determine our own 'Status of the State' absent of threat, coercion, or acquiescence to a Color-of-Law, a Color-of-Office, nor to be subjected to an imposed Color-of-Authority.

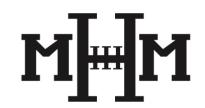
Moors / Moorish Americans / Muurs Have, Proclaim and Possess the Unalienable, Substantive Rights and Birthright - Inheritance to our Al Moroccan Names and Nationality by Nature's Laws, Divine Law, Primogeniture, and by the recognized Laws of the Nations of the Earth (International). Being the true, Ancient, Aboriginal / Indigenes of the Land (America) - North, being the heart-land of the Moroccan Empire. Moors / Muurs are the 'De jure' Freeholders by Birthright, Inheritance and Primogeniture Status; and have, Claim and Possess the Secured Rights to Travel upon the Public Roadways, Byways and Highways of our Continental United States (the Organic Land) absent of foreign 'colored' or imposed excise taxation constructs invented, by the racketeering States' Legislators, to abridge and steal Rights belonging to the Natural Peoples. These Substantive Rights are supported by, and asserted by, Royal Law; Moorish Law; Moslem / Muslim Law; The Law of the Great Peace; The Laws of Nature; Divine Law; Nature's God; The Laws of Nations; The Free Moorish Great Seal Zodiac Constitution; and Affirmed by Articles IV and VI of the Constitution Covenant of 1774 - 1781 A.D. = 1201 M. C., as lawfully adopted for The United States Republic, establishing its Republican Form of Government. Said Constitution established the Peoples' 'Supreme Law of the Land' to secure the Rights of the People, and to keep Government bound and in check by Official Oath, and by Official Bond. Down from the Ancients Ones, our Primogenitors, comes the Supreme Law of the Land!

Egypt, The Capital Empire of the Dominion of Africa. The Inhabitants of Africa are the Descendants of the Ancient Canaanites from the Land of Canaan. The Moabites from the Land of Moab who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa; they were the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire. With their Canaanite, Hittite

Attorney in Fact, Authorized Representative, Executor, Managing Director & Trustee DBA MOHAMED HASAN BUHIJJI EST & TR., PVT. ©™ c/o 15750 Pauma Valley Drive, Pauma Valley, California [92061] All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice, Non-Domestic/Non-Assumpsit, Non-Domiciled, Non-Resident, Non-Person Without the UNITED STATES 28 USC 1746(1), UCC1-308, @AA222141.



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and Amorite brethren who sojourned from the Land of Canaan seeking new homes. Their Dominion and Inhabitation extended from North-East and South-West Africa, across the great Atlantis even unto the present North, South and Central America and also Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; before the great earthquake, which caused the great Atlantic Ocean.

The 'Great Seal Pyramid' is the 'National Emblem and Insignia' of The Moorish Nation / Empire of North America (geographical location). The Great Pyramid is also the archaic symbol for Civilization on the planet Earth. The honorable Moors' acknowledgement of our 'Great Seal' indicates those Heirs who own up to, who support, and who proclaim, our 'Free National Government'. Moors who are 'Active' and NOT 'Passive' in the Social, Civilization, Culture and Custom matters, involving Law, Order and Governmental Principles, are hereby entreated to support this Affirmation. Moors / Muurs who strive toward this end, with honor, are entrusted by Noble Drew Ali, to help in the great humanitarian work of uplifting ourselves, our fellow-man, and humanity at large. We seek, at all times, to be conscious of the works, instructions, and acts necessary to teach, preserve and defend the Birthrights of All Moorish Americans (Al Moroccans), etc.

The Noble Moors / Muurs (Heirs Apparent) are the Natural Members / Citizens of the Ancient Al Moroccan Empire (North America) and are duty-bound to recognize and to support our 'Great Seal' Sovereign Moorish Government and Nation of the Natural People, and command the enforcement of our Constitution. Thus, such organized communication Orders are referred to as "The Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs". The Free Moorish Nation - inclusive of all the Aboriginal / Indigene Tribes and Provinces of the Natural People, etc., are the rightful bearers of the Names and Titles, Ali, El, Bey, Dey, and Al. The Free Moors / Muurs, by Freehold Inheritance, retain all Substantive Rights and Immunities; enjoy the exercising of Substantive Rights, and operate upon consummated, Right-Law, Isonomi - Principles; having vested Constitution - secured Rights and Immunities from TAXATION, and from Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction by, and of, the Union States Rights Republic (U.S.A.), pursuant to, but not limited to, the United States Republic Supreme Court, and the '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..."

The present Union States Municipal and Civil Laws and Codes of the Land are an 'incorporated unit of self-government' established by the political powers of the 'General Assembly' of each State of the Union, and initiated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, North America, in the year Eighteen fifty four (1854). It governs 'ONLY' the rights and conduct of "WHITE PEOPLE", Christians and Jews, of the Eighteen sixty-three (1863) Union States Rights Republic, under the Magna Charta (Charter), the Knights of Columbus Code, and the Ku Klux Klan Oath. Forever said Union States Republic denies citizenship in the United States Republic (U.S.A.) to the descendants of the Moorish Nation in the Western Hemisphere, erroneously referred to, and 'branded' and mislabeled as, Negroes, Blacks, Coloreds, and African Americans, etc., etc.

In addition, the Supreme Court of the United States (in the landmark case) of "Dred Scott v. Sandford" 60 US (19 Howard) 393 (1857) held that Negroes—whether held to slavery or free— were not included and were not intended to be included in the 'category' of 'citizen' (subjects) of the Union States Rights Republic. Resultantly, the True Indigene Nobles of the Al Moroccan Empire (Free Moors), bearers of the Names / Titles, Ali, El, Bey, Dey and Al, are excluded from the Union States Rights Republic (U.S.A.) jurisdiction.

The True Nobles of the Al Moroccan Empire are Sovereign, Private, and Self-Governed, by 'Right-Law' Principles and customs; and ONLY Obligated to the 'Free Moorish Zodiac Constitution' - Circle 7 - archaically established by our Ancient Fore-Mothers and Fore-Fathers. Such extended allegiance and 'Obligation' includes 'The Great Seal' and the High Principles and Moor-al Standards, embodied in the Moorish National Flag (Standard) - Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice.

The True Al Moroccan Noble Indigenes of the Land maintain a Constitutional and lawful, NON-OBLIGATORY tax 'Status' and position, relative to 'FOREIGN ENTITY TAXATION' (Indigenes Not Taxed) and maintain a NON-OBLIGATORY respect for the Union States Rights Republic (U.S.A.), its members, its laws; its ordinances; its codes; it customs and its traditions, pursuant to: The Free Moorish American Zodiac Constitution - Articles IV and VI; The Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between the United States and Morocco -Seventeen Eighty-Seven (1787) - superseded by the Treaty of Eighteen Thirty-Six (1836); Resolution 75: Journals of The House of Representatives; United States - April 17, 1933 A. D. - Moorish American Society of Philadelphia and the Use of Their Names; The United Nations "Declaration of the Rights of the Child" General Assembly Resolution 1386 (XIV), 14 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No, 16) at 19, U.N. Doc. A/4354 (1959); The United Nations "Universal Declarations on Human



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Rights" Article XV, General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10, December 1948 A.D.; "Executive Order 13107"—United States Republic, North America -The Implementation of Human Rights Treaties; The National Constitution for the Continental United States, Article III, Section 2; Amendment V - Liberty Clause; Amendment IX—Reservation of the Rights of the People; The United States Department of Justice Moorish Credentials; Free Moorish Zodiac Constitution, Truth A-1 Classified; The United States Copyright Certificate Number AA222141 Clock of Destiny; The Moorish Nationality and Identification Card; Moorish Holy Temple of Science / Moorish Science Temple Identification Card, etc.

Furthermore, I Assert My full Birthrights - Sovereignty and Substantive Rights and claim to Hereditaments - Being a Sundry Free Moor / Muur and a (Natural Being) pursuant to: Moabite / Moorish Pedigree; The Free Moorish Zodiac Constitution; The Great Seal of the Moorish Nation (Ab Antiquo); The Treaty of Peace and Friendship - 1787 / 1836; The Sundry Free Moors Act of 1790; The 1781 Organic United States Constitution; The Moorish Federal Financiers Act (Union States Army: 1861 -1863); The 1854 Roman Catholic Magna Charta; the Knights of Columbus Code; The Ku Klux Klan Oath; The United Nations Charter, Article 55(c); The Rights of Indigenous People: Part I, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Part II, Article 6; The United States Supreme Court - 'Acts of State'; The foreign Sovereign Immunities Act 28 USC 1601; et Sequa., The Convention on International Road Traffic -Day 19, September 1949, The World Court Decision, The Hague, Netherlands - Day 21, January 1958 A.D = 1378 M.C. In reference to the Rights of the Natural People and Substantive Rights, etc., the following are pertinent Supreme Court Decisions, (Stare Decisis) to wit:

- 1. The Right to Travel; The Right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion are all Absolute Rights, and the Police can not make void the exercise of Rights. State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781:
- 2. The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and Fundamental Right of which the public and Natural Beings cannot be deprived. Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago 337 Illinois 200, 169 NE 22, ALR, Ligare v. Chicago 139 ILL. 46, 28 HE 934, Boone v. Clark 214 SW 607, 25 AM jur (1st), Highways, sec. 163:
- 3. The Right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of law" under the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125:
- 4. 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 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 154 SE 579:
- 5. State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led. At 449: which driving and speeding are not. California v. Farley Ced. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3rd 1032 (1971):
- 6. The state is prohibited from violating Substantive Rights. Owens v. City, 445 US 662 (1980); and it can not do by one power (eg. Police Power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of Law. US and UT v. Daniels, 22 p 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. Fairbanks v. US 181, US 283, 294, 300:
- 7. 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 no other duty to the public (eg. the State); he / she and his / her auto, having equal right 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).
- 8. Under the United States Republic's Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the State does not claim to control one's conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. Mugler v. Kansas 1213 US 623, 659—60:
- 9. Where Rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them.

 Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:
- 10. The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:
- 11. 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. Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 945:
- 12. If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 211 US 149, 29S. CT 42. "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt".



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13. "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F Supra 341, 342 (1969): and "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties". Industrial Addition Association v. C.I,R., 323 US 310, 313.

Whereas, In light of the foregoing Jurisprudence 'Stare Decisis' Supreme Court Decisions, Facts, and Law; and counter to the negative and 'colorable' social conditions instituted by State Persons of the Union States Society, there exists a blatant 'WANT OF JURISDICTION' on the part of the Union States Rights Republic (U.S.A.), its agents, personnel, contractors, and assigns. Axioms are legally in force under National and International Law attending these issues. And this Affiant (Natural Person - In Propria Persona) does not waive any rights; does not transfer power of attorney; and does not willingly consent to any public trial or hearing in any 'colorable' tribunal venue or non-Article III, unconstitutional jurisdiction. The Official Oaths, the Obligations, and the Fiduciary duties of all accusers and bound 'claimants' to National Law and Order; Civilization Principles fixed in Constitution Law, still stands! Definition and Truth still Rules. NON-COMPLIANCE is a Federal and International Law offence.

Whereas, there is no question that a 'Bench Appearance Summons', Detention, Arrest and Ticket or Citation issued by a Police Officer or others for traveling with no driver's license, foreign driver's license, not having current registration, or mandatory insurance, etc., which carries a fine or jail time, is a penalty or sanction and is indeed "converting a right into a crime"; thus violating Substantive Rights. It is reasonable to assume that these Supreme Court judicial decisions are straight and to the point, that there is no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on Rights belonging to the People.

That the Organic United States Republic Constitution (derived from Ancient Moabite / Moorish Law) remains 'The Supreme Law of the Land'. And all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of The United States Flag of Peace, pursuant to United States Code, Title 4, Chapter 1. Any law that is Repugnant to the Constitution, shall remain forever 'colorable' and is Null and Void. Marbury v. Madison 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176 (1803). Any Municipal Officer, Person, Personnel, Employee or Contractor who violate the Rights of the People or Citizens are subject to suit in their personal and / or official capacity to wit:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, commonwealth, Possession, or district in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or...

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with the intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured - They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section, or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 13 §242 of United States Codes of Law:

Whoever, under 'color' of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, that are prescribed for the citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section, or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Therefore, in preservation of 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples' and the Preservation of the Rights of the People, in accord and defence of the Constitution for the United States Republic of North America and its Republican Form of Government - being the 'Supreme Law of the Land'; and primal to the contractual liabilities, Oath - bound Obligations, and Fiduciary Duties of the Officers of the Courts - Federal, State, City, and Municipal, etc., I hereby, Demand the enforcement of the De jure Laws of the United States, and all Treaties made under the Authority of The

United States, in accord with Article VI of the Constitution; The Bill of Rights; The Declaration of the Rights of the Child; The Rights of Indigenous Peoples; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; The United Nations Charter, Article 55(c); The United States Attorney in Fact, Authorized Representative, Executor, Managing Director & Trustee DBA MOHAMED HASAN BUHIJJI EST & TR., PVT. ©™ c/o 15750 Pauma Valley Drive, Pauma Valley, California [92061] All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice, Non-Domestic/Non-Assumpsit, Non-Domiciled, Non-Resident, Non-Person Without the UNITED STATES 28 USC 1746(1), UCC1-308, ©AA222141.

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Supreme Court - 'Acts of State'; The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act 28 USC 1601; et Sequa., The Convention on 'International Road Traffic' — Day 19, September 1949, The World Court Decisions, The Hague, Netherlands, Day 21, January 1958 A.D = 1378 M.C.; and "Executive Order 13107" - United States Republic, North America: The Implementation of Human Rights Treaties; The National Constitution for the Continental United States, Article III, Section 2; Amendment V - Liberty Clause; Amendment IX, etc., etc. I hereby, Demand a Dismissal of any and all unconstitutional sanctions, claims, or other warrants or charges made or issued, which are devoid of true identity personages; a denial of 'Due Process' of a 'Trial' by a Jury of my own National Peers; or absent of a verified and lawful Indictment, sanctioned by an assembled Grand Jury; and that I be availed all lawful Constitutional - secured safeguards, established by the Supreme Law; with documented proper Jurisdiction and Venue confirmed and in place.

Wherefore all parties of interest are Authorized by this Writ, pursuant to National and International Law, to honor all Substantive Rights and Constitutional Immunities reserved for, and to, this Aboriginal / Indigenous Free and Sovereign Moor / Muur*. All Officials are to enlist all available and appropriate measures to ensure, and assure, that all My Substantive Rights and Constitutionally - secured Rights and Immunities are not violated, not breached, nor abridged. The Sovereign, Natural Being, named herein, is not to be Arrested nor held for Detention under any 'colorable' circumstances! You are to notify the active Ministers of the Aboriginal / Indigenous Moorish Nationals of the Territory (Organic Land). The Natural Person named herein is NON- OBLIGATORY and thus Exempt from Customs, Tariffs, Taxation, 'Owner in Fee' permit-deception Constructs, and from any other hindrance or restriction of His or Her Freedoms, Allodial Properties, Compensations, Rights of Travel, or Freedom of Movement on, in, or within, any member or non- member States of the United States Union, etc. The Moor / Muur (bearer of this Indigenous Peoples' Document) is to be treated with all due Respect and 'Due Process' Rights under the Law. All available and appropriate measures are to be taken to prevent injustice, harm, false arrest, trumped – up charges, or attack on the Natural Being's Person, Property, Personalty, Conveyances, Freedoms, and / or Dignity.

Explicit Reservation and use of 'All Rights Reserved Without Prejudice' U.C.C. 1–207 / 308, U.C.C. 1-103, is Noted To All Federal, State, City, and Municipal Peace Officers; in harmony with State's Statutes, and indicates the Reservation of My Rights. Whereby I may Reserve My Substantive Rights and Constitutional - secured Rights and Immunities to 'NOT' be Compelled to perform under any Contracts or Agreements that I have not entered into knowingly, voluntarily, willingly, or unintentionally. I do not accept any actual or implied 'Liabilities' associated with any 'COMPELLED - BENEFITS' of any 'unrevealed' or deceptively-imposed commercial contracts. I, furthermore, do not sanction any 'unconstitutional' rules or policies, nor acts of Misprision committed by any U.S. Government or State Officials, at any level, claimed by any of them, in the name of the United States Republic, nor do I assent to any implied colorable policies made by alleged representatives, as being sanctioned by the People and Citizens. Consider any formerly- assumed constructs alleged to be related to me as being misrepresentations and thusly 'Cured' forthwith. Let it be known.

Represent means to 'Depict' to 'Portray', to 'Symbolize' and to 'Stand for'. Let it be known that the Union States Society 'Bar Association' Lawyers, Esquires, and Attorneys of European Colonial descent, and foreign corporation, cannot depict, portray or symbolize a Free Moor; as they are not of the same Nation Jurisdiction, Customs, or National Peers; and cannot sit in judgment of any Free Moor (Acts of State). Europeans are not Indigenes to the Land (Americas) - Moors are Aboriginal!

Union States Lawyers and Attorneys operate in Demo - political format, which is contrary to Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States. Moors operate in a Republican Form of Government, conjoined with Isonomi Principles - being in harmony with the Constitution. Moors respect Constitution Principles. The unconstitutional Tribunals operating under the Union States Society conflicts with, and is repugnant to, "Due Process" under Constitution Principles, and functions primarily in 'colorable' procedures. Therefore, no 'Fair', 'Just' trial, or remedy is availed to the Natural Peoples of the Land, through such 'colorable' processes! These violating acts constitute a 'Conflict of Interest', a 'Conflict of Law' and clearly establishes the 'Federal Questions' of 'Diversity of Citizenship'; a Conflict of Identity; and of Nationality etc. Thus, a clear 'Averment of Jurisdiction' is also hereby proclaimed and advanced. Only Moors can 'Present' and 'Depict' themselves as being Moors / Al Moroccans, and Aboriginal /Indigenes of the Land! Thus, only Moors can 'Present' 'Self'!

The status of "U.S. citizen" under section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment has never been applied for or requested and applicant did not and does not wish to have such privileged citizenship conferred upon him. Any such presumptions of Applicant being a "U.S. citizen" are in error. If in the event that it is determined that applicant is a "U.S. citizen" even though applicant did not apply for such



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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. I instead emphasize that I was born outside the federal United States to parents who were both "non-citizen U.S. nationals" under the authority of 8 U.S.C. §1408(2) and at least one of whom resided in the federal United States at one time during their lifetime.

I would like to remind you that the act of either remaining a "U.S. citizen" or becoming one is a voluntary, revocable act according to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875). All citizenship is a product of intent and domicile, and it has never been my intent to be a "U.S. citizen" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401 while it has always been my intent to be a "national" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) but not a STATUTORY "U.S. citizen" per 8 U.S.C. §1401:

"The fourteenth amendment does not make a resident in a state a citizen of such state, unless he intends, by residence therein, to become a citizen."

""Citizenship' and 'residence,' as has often been declared by the courts, are not convertible terms. Parker v. Overman 18 How. 141; Robertson v. Cease, 97 U.S. 648; Grace v. American Cent. Ins. Co., 109 U.S. 283; S.C. 3 Sup.Ct. Rep. 207; Prentiss v. Barton, 1 Brock. 389. Citizenship is a status or condition, and is the result of both act and intent. An adult person cannot become a citizen of a state by simply intending to, nor does any one become such citizen by mere residence. The residence and the intent must co-exist and correspond; and though, under ordinary circumstances, the former may be sufficient evidence of the latter, it is not conclusive, and the contrary may always be shown; and when the question of citizenship turns on the intention with which a person has resided in a particular state, his own testimony, under ordinary circumstances, is entitled to great weight on the point.

[...]

"But, certainly, it was not the intention of the [Fourteenth] amendment to make any citizen of the United States a citizen of any particular state against his will, in which the exigencies of his business, his social relations or obligations, or other cause, might require his presence for a greater or less length of time, without any intention on his part to become such citizen. "The better opinion seems to be that a citizen of the United States is, under the amendment, prima facie a citizen of the state wherein he resides, and cannot arbitrarily be excluded therefrom by such state, but that he does not become a citizen of the state against his will, and contrary to his purpose and intention to retain an already acquired citizenship elsewhere. The amendment is a restraining on the power of the state, but not on the right of the person to choose and maintain his citizenship or domicile; but it protects him in the exercise of that right by making him a citizen of that state in which he may choose to reside with such intention. In Robertson v. Cease, 97 U.S. 648, the court held that, for the purpose of giving the jurisdiction to the circuit court, an allegation that a party is a resident of a particular state is not equivalent to an allegation that he is a citizen thereof, for the reason, as suggested by Mr. Justice Harlan, that, even under the amendment, mere residence in a state does not necessarily or conclusively prove one to be a citizen thereof. And if an allegation of residence in a state is not necessarily, even under the amendment, the equivalent of an allegation of citizenship, then the mere fact of residence in a state is not necessarily the equivalent of citizenship." [Sharon v. Hill, 26 F.337 (1885), Emphasis added]

The decision to abandon one's STATATUTORY "U.S. citizen" status while retaining their "national" status under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) is guaranteed by 15 Stat. 223-224 (1868), R.S. § 1999, 8 U.S.C. § 800 (1940) and you have no lawful delegated authority to deny this request. If you believe otherwise, then please provide evidence of same, including a delegation of authority order that authorizes you to make such a determination. Thank you very much for your prompt and courteous compliance with this request.

I, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris, a Natural Person, an Indigenous-Aboriginal-Asiatic-Moor to the land by birthright, and by decent; an inheritance without the foreign, imposed color of law, or assumed due process of the Union States Society; pursuant to, but not limited to:



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- FREE MOORISH-AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION: (Zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) being Ali, Bey, El, Dey and Al), Article two (2), Paragraph two (2):
 - o PREAMBLE
 - NATURAL RIGHTS ARE THOSE RIGHTS such as life (from conception), LIBERTY and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS e.g. FREEDOM of RELIGION, SPEECH, LEARNING, TRAVEL, SELF-DEFENSE, ETC...
 - The 12 signs of the Zodiac with the mathematical system of numerology, and the science of geometry (G), comprise the Constitution of the living Asiatic MOORISH Nation of North America (Moors) labeled as, non-national "Negroes, Colored, Afro-Americans, Blacks, African-Americans, Indians, West Indians, Caribbean, etc.," who ruled the world within the Ottoman Empire, for eleven hundred and ninety-six (1196) years, until the Amazon Dutch German; the Catholic Priesthood Fathers of the Revolution of 1789 AD; the Sisterhood of the Magna Charta; the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Union Society of European Supremacy in the year of 1863 AD., by natural exploration and navigation using the celestial bodies as a map and compass in all endeavors of life. The Science of Astrology in the 12 signs of the Zodiac; the Sun, Moon, and Planets, is the oldest science in the world, and a manuscript in which histories of humanity in past ages are read. It enables mankind to know self; it provides direction for human destiny, and it's the only science that enables people to become supreme moral law unto their selves. In order for the people to secure their economic and social status, they must first endeavor to equally secure their economic and social status of the unfortunate ones that dwell amongst them which solves all social problems.

o ARTICLE II

- Zodiac Constitution Birth Right of the Moorish Americans
- Bey, EL, Al, Ali, Dey and Pasha were the original 'We the People."
- Since the 12 Juryman's of the 48 Union States Magna Charta document of white supremacy that was instrumental in European colonization of the Americas, and the nine judges of their Supreme Court were all founded upon Moorish Mathematical 12 signs Zodiac Constitution, the U.S.A lawmakers have no jurisdiction over free MOORS within and without of the borders of their own inherited lands of the MOORISH Nation, namely, U.S.A/North America, Canada and Central and South Americas. The MOORISH American nationality and the Moorish sir names, are inherited Birthrights without a legal due process of the lawmakers of the U.S.A.
- (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 (United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15)
- MOORISH Forefathers of former times are the identical Moors of the present day without a doubt or contradiction
- UNITED STATES REPUBLIC: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: Moorish American Credentials: AA 222141-TRUTH A-1
- UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: SUPREME LAW Acts of State.
- UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Article VI (6), Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People):
 - o Preamble
 - We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.
 - Article VI
 - All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
 - This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.
 - The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.
- RESOLUTION NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D. (MOORISH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE USE OF THEIR NAMES):
 - o 1933 LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL HOUSE PAGE 5759
 - RESOLUTION No. 75
 - Mr. WITKIN, Mr. Speaker, I desire at this time to call up Resolution No. 75, Printer's No. 1034.
 - The Resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

"In the House of Representatives, April 17, 1933. Many sons and daughters of that proud and handsome race which inspired the architecture of Northern Af- rica and carried into Spain the influence of its artistic temperaments have become citizens of this Nation.



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In the City of Philadelphia there exists a Moorish-American Society made up of Moors who have found here the end of their quest for a home and of the children of those who journeyed here from the plains of Morocco.

This Society has done much to bring about a thorough absorption by these people of those principles which are necessary to make them good American citizens. These Moorish-Americans have since being here missed the use of the titles and name annexations that were so familiar at home and which are used in accordance with the doctrines of the religious faith to which they are adherents therefore be it, Resolved That this House commends the Moorish- American Society of Philadelphia for the efficient service it has rendered the Nation in bringing about a speedy and thorough Americanization of these former Moors and that in accordance with the fullest right of religious independence guaranteed every citizen we recognize also the right of these people to use the name affixes El or Ali or Bey or any other prefix or suffix to which they have heretofore been accustomed to use or which they may hereafter acquire the right to use.

On the question, Will the House Adopt the resolution? It was Adopted May 4,1933" $\,$

- UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS [Article Fifteen (15)]:
 - Preamble:
 - Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
 - Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the
 conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief
 and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,
 - Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny
 and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,
 - Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,
 - Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
 - Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
 - Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization
 of this pledge.
 - Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.
 - Article 15:
 - (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
 - (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.
- RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNITED NATIONS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY Part 1, Article 4:
 - Annex
 - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - The General Assembly,
 - Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,
 - Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,
 - Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,
 - Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust.
 - Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,



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- Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter
 alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus
 preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with
 their own needs and interests,
- Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples
 which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures,
 spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories
 and resources
- Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,
- Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,
- Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs
- Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,
- Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,
- Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,
- Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,
- Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States.
- Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,
- Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,
- Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will
 enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples,
 based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and
 good faith,
- Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,
- Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,
- Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,
- Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as neonles.
- Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,



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- Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:
 - Article 4
 - Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.
- Marrakech Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787
 - Being a descendant of Moroccans, with the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of Moab, who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa / North Gate. The Moors are the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire; with our Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren, who sojourned from the land of Canaan, seeking new homes. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, South and Central America and the Adjoining Islands-bound squarely affirmed to THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTTEEN [sic] HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States.
 - The same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligation, and Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):
 - THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1836 A.D.
 - Between Morocco and the United States
 - Article 20 If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.
 - Article 21 If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if
 a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place,
 and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall
 make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Denying me my natural and national rights puts you in dishonor and violation of the above mentioned, and including but, not limited to, the following United States Codes:

- 2 USC 22141:
 - Notes:
 - Act Aug. 1, 1956, repealed sections 141 to 143 effective upon the date which the President determined to be appropriate for the relinquishment of jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco. Jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco was relinquished by memorandum of President Eisenhower dated Sept. 15, 1956. Notice was given to Morocco on Oct. 6, 1956, and all pending cases were disposed of by 1960. See Bulletin of the State Department Vol. 35:909, page 844.
 - Section 141, R.S. §§ 4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; act June 14, 1878, ch. 193, 20 Stat. 131, related to judicial authority generally of ministers and consuls of United States in China, Siam, Turkey, Morocco, Muscat, Abyssinia, Persia, and territories formerly part of Ottoman Empire including Egypt.
 - CHAP. 193.—An act to amend section forty-one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, of the United States, in relation to the judicial powers and function of consuls.
 - Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of this United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall hereafter read as follows:
 - SEC 4127. The provisions of this title, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, Muscat, and Samoan or Navigator Islands, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the treaties and of the provisions of this title by consuls appointed by the United States appointed to reside therein, who are hereby ex officio invested with the powers herein delegated to the ministers and consuls of the United Sates appointed to reside in the countries named in section four thousand and eightythree, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations. And whenever the United States shall negotiate a treaty with any foreign government, in which the American consul-general or consul shall be clothed with judicial authority, and securing the right to trial to American citizens residing therein before such consul-general or consul, and containing provisions similar to or like those contained in the treaties with the governments named in this act, then said title, so far as the same may be applicable, shall have full



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force in reference to said treaty, and shall extend to the country of the government negotiating the same

- o Approved, June 14, 1878.
- Section 142, R.S. § 4084, related to general criminal jurisdiction of ministers and consuls of United States.
- Section 143, R.S. § 4085, related to general jurisdiction of ministers and consuls of United States and venue in civil
 cases.
- 8 USC 1101(a)(21):
 - o national:
 - (21)The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.
- 8 USC 1489:
 - Application of treaties; exceptions
 - Nothing in this subchapter shall be applied in contravention of the provisions of any treaty or convention to which the United Sates is a party and which has been ratified by the Senate before December 25, 1952: Provided, however, That no woman who was a national of the United States shall be deemed to have lost her nationality solely by reason of her marriage to an alien on or after September 22, 1922, or to an alien racially ineligible to citizenship on or after March 3, 1931, or, in the case of a woman who was a United States citizen at birth, through residence abroad following such marriage, notwithstanding the provisions of any existing treaty or convention.
- 8 USC 1503(a):
 - Denial of rights and privileges as national:
 - (a)Proceedings for declaration of United States nationality:
 - If any person who within the United States claims a right or privilege as a national of the United States and is denied such right or privilege by any department or independent agency, or official thereof, upon the ground that he is not a national of the United States, such person may institute an action under provisions of section 2201 of title 28 against the head of such department or independent agency for a judgment declaring him to be a national of the United States, except that no such may be instituted in any case if the issue of such person's status as a national of the United States (1) arose by reason of, or in connection with any removal proceeding under the provisions of this chapter or any other act, or (2) is in issue in any such removal proceeding. An action under this subsection may be instituted only within five years after the final administrative denial of such right or privilege and shall be filed in the district court of the United States for the district in which such person resides or claims a residence, and jurisdiction over such officials in such cases is conferred upon those courts.
- 22 USC 1395(a)(1):
 - United States:
 - (1)The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, but not the term "continental United States", includes all Territories and possessions of the United States, other than the Philippines.
- 22 USC 2721:
 - $\circ \qquad \text{Impermissible basis for denial of passports:} \\$
 - A passport may not be denied issuance, revoked, restricted, or otherwise limited because of any speech, activity, belief, affiliation, or membership, within or outside the United States, which, if held or conducted within the United States, would be protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, I reserve all my rights, in regards, but not limited to, and for all the actions taken in favor of or against of under provisions of the following sections:

- 28 USC 451:
 - o As used in this title:
 - The term "court of the United States" includes the Supreme Court of the United States, courts of appeals, district courts constituted by chapter 5 of this title, including the Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.
 - The terms "district court" and "district court of the United States" mean the courts constituted by chapter 5 of this title.
 - The term "judge of the United States" includes judges of the courts of appeals, district courts, Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.
 - The term "justice of the United States" includes the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices
 of the Supreme Court.
 - The terms "district" and "judicial district" means the districts enumerated in Chapter 5 of this title.
 - The term "department" means one of the executive departments enumerated in section 1 of Title 5, unless the context shows that such term was intended to describe the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the government.



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- The term "agency" includes any department, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest, unless the context shows that such term was intended to be used in a more limited sense.
- 28 USC 1746(1):
 - Unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury:
 - Wherever, under any law of the United Sates or under any rule, regulation, order, or requirement made pursuant to law, any matter is required or permitted to be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the sworn declaration, verification, certificate, statement, oath, or affidavit, in writing of the person making the same (other than a deposition, or an oath of office, or an oath required to be taken before a specified official other than a notary public), such matter way, with like force and effect, be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the unsworn declaration, certificate, verification, or statement, in writing of such person which is subscribed by him, as true under penalty of perjury, and dated, in substantially the following form:
 - If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United Sates of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)".
- 28 USC 2201(a):
 - Creation of remedy:
 - (a)In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, except with respect to Federal taxes other than actions brought under section 7428 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, a proceeding under section 505 or 1146 of title 11, or in any civil action involving an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding regarding a class or kind or merchandise of a free trade area country (as defined in section 516A(f)(10) of the Tariff Act of 1930), as determined by the administering authority, any court of the United States upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such delectation shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.
- 28 USC 3002:
 - Definitions:
 - As used in this chapter:
 - "Counsel for the United States" means—
 - a United States attorney, an assistant United States attorney designated to act on behalf
 of the United States attorney, or an attorney with the United StatesDepartment of Justice
 or with a Federal agency who has litigation authority; and
 - any private attorney authorized by contract made in accordance with section 3718 of title
 to conduct litigation for collection of debts on behalf of the United States.
 - "Court" means any court created by the Congress of the United States, excluding the United States Tax Court.
 - 3. "Debt" means—
 - an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a direct loan, or loan insured or guaranteed, by the United States; or
 - B. an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a fee, duty, lease, rent, service, sale of real or personal property, overpayment, fine, assessment, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, tax, bail bond forfeiture, reimbursement, recovery of a cost incurred by the United States, or other source of indebtedness to the United States, but that is not owing under the terms of a contract originally entered into by only persons other than the United States:
 - and includes any amount owing to the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian, but excludes any amount to which the United States is entitled under section 3011(a).
 - 4. "Debtor" means a person who is liable for a debt or against whom there is a claim for a debt.
 - "Disposable earnings" means that part of earnings remaining after all deductions required by law have been withheld.
 - "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program.
 - 7. "Garnishee" means a person (other than the debtor) who has, or is reasonably thought to have, possession, custody, or control of any property in which the debtor has a substantial nonexempt interest, including any obligation due the debtor or to become due the debtor, and against whom a garnishment under section 3104 or 3205 is issued by a court.
 - 8. "Judgment" means a judgment, order, or decree entered in favor of the United States in a court and arising from a civil or criminal proceeding regarding a debt.



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- "Nonexempt disposable earnings" means 25 percent of disposable earnings, subject to section 303 of the Consumer Credit Protection Act.
- 10. "Person" includes a natural person (including an individual Indian), a corporation, a partnership, an unincorporated association, a trust, or an estate, or any other public or private entity, including a State or local government or an Indian tribe.
- "Prejudgment remedy" means the remedy of attachment, receivership, garnishment, or sequestration authorized by this chapter to be granted before judgment on the merits of a claim for a debt.
- 12. "Property" includes any present or future interest, whether legal or equitable, in real, personal (including choses in action), or mixed property, tangible or intangible, vested or contingent, wherever located and however held (including community property and property held in trust (including spendthrift and pension trusts)), but excludes—
 - A. property held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian: and
 - B. Indian lands subject to restrictions against alienation imposed by the United States.
- 13. "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates or provides for a lien.
- 14. "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, or any territory or possession of the United States.
- "United States" means—
 - A. a Federal corporation;
 - B. an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
 - C. an instrumentality of the United States.
- 16. "United States marshal" means a United States marshal, a deputy marshal, or an official of the United States Marshals Service designated under section 564.

I, Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™, Executor, hereinafter referred to as Affiant, hereby certify and declare under penalty of perjury on the unlimited commercial liability of Affiant, on and for the public record, that the following facts are true, and correct to the best of the Affiants personal knowledge, understanding and belief.

Affiant declares that:

- 1. Affiant is of the age of majority, of sound mind and competent to testify.
- 2. Affiant is domiciled in the nation/state of California, a member republic of the Union established by the articles of confederation and later perfected by the addition of the Constitution of the United States.
- 3. Affiant is a Moorish National of the nation/state of California, as contemplated by the act of Congress evidenced and restated at 8 U.S.C. & 1101(a)(2)
- 4. Affiant is aware and knows that the U.S. Bankruptcy is verified in Senate Report No. 93-549 93rd Congress, 1st Session (1973), "Summary of Emergency Power Statutes," Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111 and by Executive Order 6260 on March 9, 1933, under the "Trading with The Enemy Act" (Sixty-Fifth Congress, Session I, Chapters 105, 106, October 6, 1917), and as a further codified at 12 U.S.C.A. 95(a) and (b) as amended.
- 5. Affiant is aware and knows that any transaction to discharge debt liability is in accordance and compliance with UCC 3-104; Title IV, Sec 401(FRA); 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.
- 6. Affiant is aware and knows that the Affiant as the Undersigned Secured Party is "Holder in Due Course" of the Preferred Stock (United States February 21, 1871; 16 Stat I. 419): and holds a prior, superior, security interest and claim on the DEBTOR and Debtor's property.
- 7. Affiant is aware and knows that any documents transmitted on behalf of the Debtor to discharge debt liability on behalf of the Debtor are in full accord with HJR-192 (June 5, 1933), Public Law 73-10, UCC 3-419, 1-104 and 10-104.
- 8. Affiant is aware and knows that Affiant is "Holder in Due Course" of the deficient account by Affiant's acceptance and retains first priority; and by said acceptance of any "claim(s)" has eliminated any controversy in the matters by exhaustion of the Affiant's private administrative process/remedy under necessity supported by scripture and 'Self Help' via UCC 1-201 (34) per Official Comments "Remedy" and Affiant is not protesting on behalf of the Debtor.
- 9. Affiant is aware and knows that the undersigned Affiant has been estopped from using and has no access to 'lawful constitutional money of exchange' (See U.S. Constitution Art. I § X) to 'PAY DEBTS AT LAW,' and pursuant to HJR-192, can only discharge fines, fees, debts, and judgments 'dollar for dollar' via commercial paper or upon Affiant's exemption.
- 10. Affiant is aware and knows that legal tender, under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.), Section 1-201 (24) (Official Comment); "The referenced Official Comment notes that the definition of money is not limited to legal tender under the U.C.C. The test adopted is that of sanction of government, whether by authorization before issue or adoption afterward, which recognizes the circulating medium as a part of the official currency of the government. The narrow view that money is limited to legal tender is rejected."



of Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™ SUI JURIS: IN PROPRIA PERSONA:



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- 11. Affiant is aware and knows that the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in its booklet: MODERN MONEY MECHANICS page 3, states: "In the United States neither paper currency [e.g., Federal Reserve Notes] nor deposits have value as commodities. Intrinsically, a dollar bill is just a piece of paper, deposits merely book entries." The acceptance of said "currency" is merely a "confidence" game predicated upon the people's faith or "confidence" that these currencies/instruments can be exchanged/accepted for goods and services.
- Affiant relies upon and is aware and knows that the "giving a (Federal Reserve) note does not constitute payment." See Echart v Commissioners C.C.A., 42 Fd2d 158.
- 13. Affiant is aware and knows that the use of a (federal reserve) 'Note' is only a promise to pay. See Fidelity Savings v Grimes, 131 P2d 894.
- 14. Affiant is aware and knows that legal tender (Federal Reserve) Notes are not good and lawful money of the United States. See Rains v State, 226 S.W. 189.
- **15.** Affiant is aware and knows that (federal reserve) 'Notes do not operate as payment in the absences of an agreement that they shall constitute payment." See Blachshear Mfg. Co. v Harrell , 2 S.E. 2d 766.
- 16. Affiant is aware and knows that Federal Reserve Notes are valueless. See IRS Codes Section 1.1001-1 (4657) C.C.H.).
- 17. Affiant is aware and knows that in light of the holding of Fidelity Bank Guarantee vs. Henwood, 307 U.S. 847 (1939), and taking notice of ..."As of October 27, 1977, legal tender for discharge of debt is no longer required. That is because legal tender is not in circulation at par with promises to pay credit. There can be no requirement of repayment in legal tender either, since legal tender was not loaned [nor in circulation] and repayment [or payment] need only be made in equivalent kind; A negotiable instrument."
- 18. Affiant is aware and knows that the various and numerous references to Case Law, Legislative History, State and Federal Statutes/Codes, Federal Reserve Bank Publications, Supreme Court decisions, the Uniform Commercial Code, U.S. organic Constitution, State Constitutions, and general recognized maxims of Law as cited herein and throughout, establish the following:
 - a. That the U.S. federal government did totally and completely debase the organic lawful constitutional coin of the several states of the Union and of the United States; and
 - b. That the federal government and the several united States have, and continue to, breach the express mandates of Article I, §§ 8 & 10 of the federal Constitution regarding the minting and circulation of lawful coin; and
 - That the lawful coin (i.e. organic medium of exchange) and the former ability to PAY debts has been replaced with fiat, paper currency, with the limited capacity to only DISCHARGE debts; and
 - d. That the Congress of the United States did legislate and provide the American people a remedy/means to discharge all debts "dollar for dollar" via HJR 192 – due to the declared Bankruptcy of the Corporate United States via the abolishment of constitutional coin and currency; and
 - e. That the corporate United States, the several states of the Union, intergovernmental organizations, and other nations of the world recognize this current, circulating medium of exchange as commercial paper/instruments, negotiable or non-negotiable, the same being accepted as legal tender or money, etc., as set forth in the Uniform Commercial Code; and
 - f. That the Affiant's acceptance of any monetary/debt presentment and/or demand for payment as presented by any person, natural or corporate, can be returned for discharge, the same constituting the negotiable instrument so bearing the exemption of the Affiant upon any said monetary/debt presentment and/or demand for payment as a non-cash accrual item is but another form of legal tender, money, currency emanating from the Creditor.
- **19.** Affiant is aware and knows that pursuant to 'State and Federal' TENDER OF PAYMENT statutes; Whatever is tendered as payment, whether property, money or an instrument, if accepted, the debt is discharged."
- 20. Affiant is aware and knows that the United States has a treaty with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in Bern Switzerland.
- 21. Affiant is aware and knows that the terms and conditions of said treaty must be followed by all who choose to use the United States Postal Service for all mailings.
- 22. Affiant is aware and knows that all complaints of mail fraud can be handled through the UPU.
- **23.** Affiant is aware and knows that in the event of any opposition to this "Affidavit of Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™ EXECUTOR" the opposition must be done by rebutting each and every point, point by point and making said rebuttal public record.
- **24.** Affiant has nothing further to state at this time.
- 25. If this acquisitioning mechanism is denied for any reason, denying Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™ EXECUTOR his right to draw upon his claim and interest in the Gold held by the Treasury of the United States of America and his deficiency payment caused by the WAR AND EMERGENCY ACT (Executive Order(s) 2039 and 2040), under public policy (private law) of the 'New Deal' Cheap Food Policy (and others), then this act will be in direct violation of the Constitution for the united States of America, seventeen-hundred and eighty-seven, because involuntary servitude has been abolished, and the undersigned, pursuant to his First Amendment Right, one of those Rights public servants are obligated to protect, to not be compelled to be a part of a corporation, church, communistic State or to make self-sacrifice to a false god.
- 26. This form of acquisition, secured by Accounts receivable (on Deposit with the Treasury) for non-payment by the United States Treasury, and for the purpose of discharging payment in like kind, debt-for-debt, which is the only means by which Mohamed-Hasan: Buhijjii ©™ EXECUTOR here has of discharging the debt placed on him by the UNITED STATES (and 'its' subsidiaries). This letter and the IRS forms accompanying it constitute a discharge, should the need occur, under bankruptcy and insolvency, placed upon the undersigned by the before mentioned Executive Order(s) 2039 and 2040 of March 6, 1933 and March 9, 1933.

As affirmation, I affirm that in accordance with the best of Affiant's firsthand knowledge and conviction the foregoing is true, correct, and not misleading.



of Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™ <u>SUI JURIS: IN PROPRIA PERSONA:</u>



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I, third of my name, first of my house, protector of the faith, keeper of the covenant, prince of my people, and champion to fallen humanity; Mohamed Bin Hasan Bin Mohamed Bin Yousef Bin Essa Bin Eid Bin Mohamed: of the Buhijji Clan: of the Arabian Gulf: of the Najid Plateau: of the Hejaz Region: of Mudar Tribe: of the Adnan Tribe: of the Ishmael Tribe: of the Abraham Tribe: of the Aramaic Tribe: of the Amalek Tribe: of the Phoenician Tribe: of the Canaanite Tribe: of the Semite Tribe: of the Noah Tribe: of the Adam Tribe: the Indigenous Aboriginal; natural-owner-grantor-and-holder-in-due-course-of-all-matters-regarding: MOHAMED HASAN BUHIJJI©, A real, live flesh and blood, breathing, non-fictional, and Natural Being, born of a natural Mother, do solemnly, sincerely, and squarely Affirm that the foregoing facts contained in this Constructive and Actual Judicial Notice and Proclamation, by Affirmed Affidavit, are true, to the best of my knowledge, Culture, Customs and Beliefs; being actual, correct, not misleading, etc.; and being the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

Hibu (Love), Haqq (Truth), Salaam (Peace), Hurryatun (Freedom), Adl (Justice),

Authorized Representative, All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice & Recourse, Non-Assumpsit, Non-Domiciled, Non-Resident, Non-Person, Without the UNITED STATES 28 USC 1746(1), UCC 1-308, @AA222141; Allodial Claim.

I Am: Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™. Natural Person - In Propria Persona - Authorized Representative; All Rights Reserved. Aboriginal / Indigenous, free Sovereign Moor - Natural Person of the Land; 'In Propria Persona' (Not Pro Se Nor Colorable) *Moors / Muurs: The Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples and True Inheritors of the Lands (Territories) - North America, Central America, South America, and the Adjoining Islands Al Moroc / Ameru / Americana)

Chronos:			
Day: 15 th	Month: March	Year: 2021.	
			I Am: Mohamed-Hasan: Buhijji ©™ Vizir / Minister: Natural Person - In Propria Persona - Authorized Representative, All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice & Recourse, Non-Assumpsit, Non-Domiciled, Non-Resident, Non-Person, Without the UNITED STATES 28 USC 1746(1), UCC 1-308, @AA222141 - Free Moor / Muur Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America.
		JURAT	
		JURAT	
County of	:) Scilicet		

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO (OR AFFIRMED) before me

On this _____ day of _____ A.D. 20____

Notary Public Signature

My Commission Expires ___



Attorney in Fact, Authorized Representative, Executor, Managing Director & Trustee DBA MOHAMED HASAN BUHIJJI EST & TR., PVT. ©™ c/o 15750 Pauma Valley Drive, Pauma Valley, California [92061] All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice, Non-Domestic/Non-Assumpsit, Non-Domiciled, Non-Resident, Non-Person Without the UNITED STATES 28 USC 1746(1), UCC1-308, ©AA222141.