

Exhibit C



*Moorish Americans - Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of the Land  
Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America*

Exhibit B-3

ccc1 40 IA 1208652

To: COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT NUMBER 1

TARRANT COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER

401 West Belknap Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76196

Petitioner's Counter Affidavit / Evidence

September 23, 2010 /1431MC

Grand Sheik Noble T Hasaan Bey - Moorish American Consul General

Moorish American Consulate

[407 North East Street]

[Arlington Texas 76011]

Reference: ccc1 40 IA 1208652

Respondents: JUDGE SHERRY HILL

Prosecutor BRYAN P. HOELLER

FILED  
TARRANT COUNTY TEXAS  
2010 OCT 15 PM 1:21  
SUZANNE HENDERSON  
COUNTY CLERK  
BY CA

To the Honorable Judge of said Court:

I, **Grand Sheik Noble T Hasaan Bey**, appearing "Specially" and not "Generally"; under Affirmation and Oath to the Five Principles of Light - being, **Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice**; do squarely Affirm and Attest to the Truth; and Publish my Status:

Status.

I, **Noble T Hasaan Bey** am a **Freeborn and Natural Person, In Propria Persona and not "Pro Se"**; a **Natural Dweller** of this **American Land**; citizen of, in, and on this North American Continent given to Us by our ancient Foremothers and Forefathers, the **Moorish**, the **Ancient Moabites** and founders of the Holy City of Mecca, who were given permission by the Egyptian Pharaoh to inhabit North-West Africa; and the dominions that extend from North-East and South-West Africa, across the Atlantis (Atlantic Ocean) unto **North, South, and Central America**. I am a Moor by pedigree, bloodline and heritage; an exercising and active party to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 / 1836 (a perpetual contract - the Supreme Law of the Land); with all of my allegiance pledged to the Moorish American Nation, with a Constitution de jure; and not a 14th Amendment citizen (there is no such thing as a nationality called "14th Amendment citizen"); nationality being Moorish American;



original inhabitant of North America; Autochton and Indigeneous to these dominions (North-West Amexem / North-West Africa / North America); with Substantive and Unalienable rights; rights that cannot be denied or disparaged by the misconsting of the organic Constitution, and its Bill of Rights, specifically Amendments I, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XIII; by the misconsting of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Morocco and the United States 1787 / 1836; Treaty of Marrakech - Supreme Law of the Land; and the United States Executive Order 13107 (Implementation of Human Rights Treaties into Law).

We Moorish Americans are taught by Our Great Prophet Noble Drew Ali [Peace and Blessings be Upon Him (PBUH)] to **Honor the Constitution**; and We call this Court to **Honor** the agreement that we **Moors** have with the European Sons, and all Those that **Uphold and Honor The Great Constitution**; and **Honor their Oathe** to uphold this Constitution; and **Honor the Supremacy clause - Article VI** therein; wherein it says that: ... **all Treaties** (with a Capital "T" to denote Importance) **made, or which shall be made** (which now includes Human Rights Treaties that the United States are party to also), **under the Authority** (also with a Capital "A" to denote Importance) **of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land** (notice the Capitalizing); and the **Judges** (Capital "J") **in every State shall be bound thereby** [we have just witnessed the Constitution saying that the Judges in every State (which includes Judges that work for the corporation of the STATE OF TEXAS) shall be bound by Oathe to Honor all Treaties made, or which shall be made, as the supreme Law of the Land], **any Thing** (and yes **Thing** is Capitalized); and I repeat; **any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding**; and **Honor** what is documented in that Great Constitution between the United States and the People of this Free Society; and **Honor your Oath and Affirmation (Texas State Constitution - Article - 16 - Section 1)** to side with the Constitution against any Laws of this STATE OF TEXAS that are to the **Contrary of Treaties** made under the **Authority** of the United States; and **Honor** all Treaties made, and recognize the **Things** that are definately to the **Contrary** in the Texas Penal Code, including:

#### **Jurisdiction.**

We Moorish Americans enjoy sharing Our Country with the citizens of the United States of America, so We strive to make life an experience of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice for all. We have watched your Nation of European Sons go from a few Colonies; seeking recognition, through the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787, between Our Nation of Moors (Moroccan Empire and not the present-day Moroccan Kingdom) and your Nation of European Sons (United States); to now the Super Power of the World, and We have been at your side the whole way; sometimes even against Our Free Will, by way of the sin and disobedience that all Nations have suffered to slavery. That is why the Nationality of the Moors was taken away from Us in 1774 and the words **NEGRO, BLACK, and COLORED** was given to the Asiatics of America who were of Moorish descent. But in 1865, the chains of bondage were freed and Our Nation returned. And then the time came, in 1913, when Our nation was called to worship under its own vine and fig tree, and every tongue was to confess his own. Our Holy Prophet, Noble Drew Ali (PBUH), brought the jurisdiction back to the Asiatics of America, the Moorish Americans of the Moorish American Nation and Our National jurisdiction is guaranteed and protected by the supreme Law of the Land and documented as:

*(Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 / 1836)*

#### **ARTICLE 6**

**If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States or their effects to His Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty and the effects restored, and in like manner, if any Moor not a subject of the dominions shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects and bring them into any of the ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.**

#### **ARTICLE 21**

**If any citizen of the Untied 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 (Muhammadan Law) 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.**

Clearly evidencing the diversity in Jurisdiction in which Moors are not citizens of the



United States or any of its Subsidiaries, yet we enjoy the same privileges. These Articles will also evidence that neither the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE Incorporated, nor the COUNTY OF TARRANT - COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT Incorporated, or the STATE OF TEXAS Incorporation had / have not the "Jurisdiction in Personam", "Subject Matter Jurisdiction" or "Jurisdiction in Rem", for I possess the Nationality of Moorish American and am protected by International Agreements and International Law.

USC Title 11 - Chapter 15 - Subchapter I - § 1503

**International obligations of the UNITED STATES:**

To the extent that this chapter conflicts with an obligation of the UNITED STATES arising out of any treaty or other form of agreement to which it is a party with one or more other countries, the requirements of the treaty or agreement prevail.

We have talked to the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, and they have said; that a People that pledge allegiance to a Nation that is foreign to the UNITED STATES, are not UNITED STATES citizens (though we are the Original and Natural inhabitants to the Land). They have said that a Natural Person must first obtain a UNITED STATES Certificate of Nationality to be considered a UNITED STATES citizen, and that step has never been taken by Me or My Family. We pledged Our allegiance to, and have our own Constitution with the Moorish American Nation. The Moorish American Nation was registered by El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali (Noble Drew Ali (PBUH), in 1928, in Havanah, Cuba, at the Pan American Conference of Nations, Tribes and Families; where we (Moorish American Nation) received the North American Mandate by way of Our Great Prophet, Noble Drew Ali. While there at the Pan American Conference, Noble Drew Ali (PBUH) registered the Moorish Americans as a new generic Nation [generic defined: "Related to or characteristic of a whole group or class; general, as opposed to specific or special." (Blacks Law Dictionary - Fifth Edition)], with a Free National Constitution de jure.

Just because We were born in America does not make us citizen (subject) to the UNITED STATES; and We have taught Our People that We are not B/M, B/F, NEGRO, BLACK, COLORED or AFRICAN-AMERICAN; but that We are Moorish Americans, and We have declared Our Nationality and free national name and are being recognized by the Family of Nations across the World; thanks to Our Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali (PBUH). The titles NEGRO, BLACK and COLORED are "misnomers" given to Us by the Europeans and enslavers, though we are Moors. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Treaty (may I remind you that all Treaties made are supreme Law, and any Law to the Contrary notwithstanding) states in Article 28 that, "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized", and the Moorish American Nation is entitled to full realization and recognition; and We have a Right to avail the rights of Our Nation (Universal Declaration of Human Rights Treaty - Article XV - "(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;" and Our Nation of Moors are Aboriginal and Indigenous to North America (North West Amexem). So we have declared our Nationality and this is where We dwell, where We are at, and where we are from; and this is our social international order; which is why in Article 21 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (See: above.), the diverse Jurisdictions are documented; further Evidencing Our Status and Jurisdiction; and I say that if any Person, artificial or natural can produce any Thing evidencing Our Status and Jurisdiction to the Contrary, affirm to it under sworn Oath, produce the evidence, put it on the record and testify to it. Other than that, stop the forced Chattel branding, and name calling, particularly the B/M, B/F, BLACK, etc., or any other fictitious entities created through misnomer, and supported by no evidence. (Blacks are swayed by arbitrary, Moors enforce the Law, for We are a part and parcel to this said Republic; though not citizen; yet in agreement with; and guaranteed that Our rights will be secured by way of the Constitution being the supreme Law of the Land; Article VI). The chopped up and divide "so-called" state borderlines are the results of Colonization, and are established to administer government proportionately across the continent, that, eventually spread to the West Coast, when we were warring for the territory; that We have all agreed to live in Peace and Friendship on, and share; within the Contracts that are now, and will continue to be, perpetually, the supreme Law of the Land. Those imaginary borders are only for the citizens of the United States and can not be used to



subject the Moors to "social political jurisdictions" of Corporations that we are not members of; and their Armies can not be turned on We Natural People and Original / pre-Columbus inhabitants to arbitrarily subject Us by ways of Threat, Duress, Coersion; or by denying Us, the Original inhabitants to the continent, access to Life, Liberty, Person, Personage and Property by subjecting Us to systems that are only for the governing of UNITED STATES citizens and not the Moors. And just because we have not fully rebuilt since the hundreds of years wars that We have suffered; and just because European medias are not discussing our great contributions to the World, does not mean that we have went somewhere or that we are gone. Our Nation is still alive and Our government is stepping up.

**Title 18- Part 1- Chapter 1- § 11.**

**Foreign government defined**

The term "foreign government", as used in this title except in sections 112, 878, 970, 1116, and 120, includes any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, irrespective of recognition by the United States.

**Acts of State Doctrine.**

The act of state doctrine precludes the courts of this country from inquiring into the validity of governmental acts of a recognized foreign sovereign committed within its own territory. (Black's Law Dictionary - Fifth Edition)

On July 31, 2010 / 1431MC, I was arrested ("kidnapped", as described in Title 18 - Part 1 - Chapter 55 § 1201\* of the UNITED STATES Codes of Law (U.S.C.), and held for bond ("ransom", as described in Title 18 - Part 1 - Chapter-55 § 1202 of the U.S.C.\*), by the CITY OF ARLINGTON POLICE and Jail; forced into subjection (servitude / "slavery", as defined in Black's Law Dictionary - 5th Edition\*); denied my Human Rights to a nationality, protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - Article 15\*; declothed of my national dress and religious head wear, protected by the First Amendment\*; ridiculed by way of defamation of character (Libel), deprived of property, a 4th and 13th Amendment\* violation; and forced to take up chattel property titles that delude to slavery ("Black", See: Christian Black Codes 1724). These violations that I suffered, some even over a full week in the prison slave camp, and am still suffering; were caused by the careless / reckless / negligent acts of the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT (DEARY - 2385, RAMIREZ - 2283, KNIGHT - 2255, LOZA 2242, ARMENDARIZ - 2455, EVANS - 2350, SERGEANT BROOKS, LIEUTENANT REED) / CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS JAIL / COUNTY OF TARRANT TEXAS / COUNTY OF TARRANT TEXAS SHERIFF DEPARTMENT / that 20% of, which had to be collected by the ransom collector (Liberty Bailbonds) in order for me to redeem my liberty; and ransom of \$1000, that 20% of, which also had to be collected by the ransom collector (LIBERT BAIL BONDS), in order for me to redeem the freedom of my Wife; still am suffering the carelessness of the savage abuses I and my family (Wife: Assistant Grand Sheik Lindallah Bey - Child: Noble Hasaan Bey II - Cousin: Sheik James Crear - Bey) were odiously subjected to, by way of arbitrary, and described as an **assault and battery** by the Supreme Court of the United States:

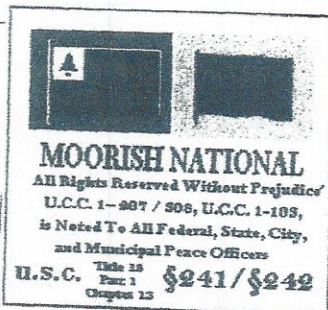
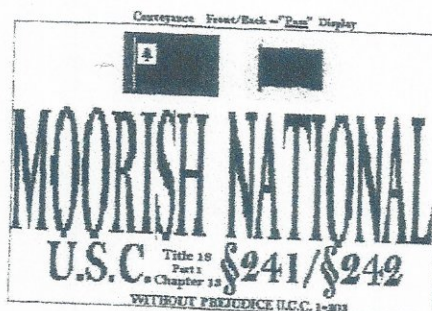
(State v. Robinson, 145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260).

"An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery."

These violations against me began when I stepped out of the front door here at the Consulate Headquarters (1407 North East Street - Arlington, Texas)), for I was concerned for my Son, Noble Hasaan (Thomas) Bey II, who was surrounded in the Consulate parking driveway by said police. I initially heard the sirenes and the yelling from the said police, that is what led me to look out the window to see what was going on. I observed numerous patrol cars in the street, in front of my Consulate office, a handful of peace officers with their guns drawn and running to My vessel (automobile) that my son Hasaan Bey II was navigating for me, for I had asked him to run a personal errand. My son has told me that he was being profiled by the account of the Lawful "Moorish National - convoy signal / passes" that were displayed (Front - Back and in the Windshield:



# Conveyance Window-Pass



on the conveyance (1984 Mercedes - vin#: WDBCA37A8EA009961) under the supervision of the Moorish American Consulate. My son told Me that, after concluding the personal business; he proceeded to the Consulate Headquarters, as the first Arlington Police unit hurried to pursue him. My son has told me that the officer, that was pursuing, declared a state of emergency by way of flashing red and blue lights and sirenes. My son has told me that he feared for his safety, for the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT had been harrassing our Consulate office the last few previous days - (CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, especially Unit-118, were driving pass the Consulate Office the previous days leading up to the July 31st violations so much that we actually started videotaping the every-5-minute-pass-bys). He made the honorable choice to proceed to the Consulate Headquarters (407 North East Street - Arlington Texas) for he knew that the jurisdictional issue at hand would require the witnessing of his National peers and his Father, the Consul General; plus he was only a few blocks away. Just after he had stopped in the Consulate driveway, three patrolmen pulled him out of the conveyance, dragging him to the back of the conveyance, saying things about, "we have been looking for you! You have warrants!" leaving him injured, bruised and scarred. (Obviously mistaking him for someone else.) I acknowledged the patrolman taking the convoy passes off, that I presented on the vehicle, with a grab-and-rip motion. Previously, before I stepped out the front door, I prepared myself by grabbing a camera to get a recording of footage of the whole incident and I also had the copy of the documents I filed for public record in the Authentications Unit at the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE and in the TARRANT COUNTY COURT CLERKS OFFICE, which had the Lawful affidavits explaining where I derived the authority to place the "convoy signal / passes" on the conveyance, and evidencing the Lawful acts taken to Correct my Identity and Status. (See: Legal Name Declaration Document (1174737) enclosed, and Authentication Certificate # 29016310001 - page - 7; filed in the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.) (See also: Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787) - Article IV\*). While video-taping the incident, a patrol officer suggested that the rather large patrolman (I presume his name may have been Officer LOZA after reading Officer DEARY's SWORN STATEMENT), that was watching me record this crime of denationalization, identify me. At that time another patrolman approaches me with a couple of other officers and begin to demand that I identify myself. I reached in my pocket and handed the patrolman my nationality identification card, evidencing my National attribute (Noble T Hasaan Bey) and status, given to me by the Great God Allah, and began to explain that the folder (Consular bags) I was holding would explain what my rights were and how I have taken all steps in the correcting of the UNITED STATES citizenship fraud, that was fraudulently enforced on me, even though, the civil relation in which one man has absolute power over the life, fortune, and liberty of another (slavery) was abolished by The 13th Amendment. So after offering my nationality card and explanation of the evidence the folder (consular bags), containing the Authenticated documents, contained; The patrolman with the glasses and bald top hair says, "What is your name," with a sense of urgency in his voice. I responded in a calm manner, for I am operating on the principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; so I repeated my attribute once more, "I am Noble T Hasaan Bey", and attempted to explain that I had did a Legal Notice Name Correction and Publication, where he will find that I had refuted the Fraudulent title, pertaining to the name of "WILLIAM TYRONE THOMAS"; made public and published my corrected National Name; declared and affirmed my true proper person status and all of the evidence was here present in my folder (Consular bags) with the Moorish American National Flag displayed on the front. I was rudely interrupted by the patrolman as he yelled, and I quote, "No, not that name, whats your American name!" Note: America is two



continents, an isthmus and a slew of islands. I was told that if I did not produce identification; evidencing the dissolved chattel property name (WILLIAM TYRONE THOMAS), that was forced on my people in the 18th and 19th century; that I would be arrested (taken as prisoner by way of kidnapping) and held at, what is also-known-as, a prisoner-of-war slave-camp (Jail) for the charge of "failure to Identify". Once again, I repeated my Free-Born national attribute /name (Noble T Hasaan Bey) and once more attempted to explain that I had documents present to evidence that I had corrected, and made public, my True and Divine national attribute / name, and that "WILLIAM TYRONE THOMAS" is now Civiliter Mortuus (dead in the eyes of the Law). I opened the folder (Consular bags) and proceeded to present the identification documents filed in THE COUNTY OF TARRANT DISTRICT COURT and in the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE (TEXAS); but was arbitrarily and odiously denied by the officer, for he gave the order to arrest me for failure to Identify. The peace officer also gives the order to take my video camera away from me for evidence; so they confiscated it and the folder (Consular bags) with the identifying documents and promptly place me in handcuffs, suffering no resistance from me, because I, just like My Son, too feared for my safety, for the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT had been harrasing our Consulate office with the every-5-minute-pass-bys the previous days leading up to these violations. This is the reason, I believe, my Son, Hasaan Bey II, made the correct choice in going on and proceeding to the Consulate Headquarters where he could have more witnesses; because police officers have been getting away with some pretty violent crimes lately, and it was obvious that the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT were harassing us. We thought they were attempting to intimidate us, but since we were not breaking any Laws, we felt we had not any reason to restrict Our Liberty. We have just the same amount of Right to travel as they, or anyone else exercising their Constitutionally protected rights (Amendments I, IV - X\*) do.

While being delivered by the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT to the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT Jail (also known as Prisoner-of-War Slave-Camp), I was told by the transporting officer that, "If You do not want to abide by the laws of our country, then why don't You go back to your country?" (More evidence that the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT did not know that the Moors are Aboriginal and the Natural / Original inhabitants of North America and Party to Treaties and the Constitution; and Not from Africa, as History will show, or as He was suggesting.) I responded, "The Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787) will show you that I am already at home in my own country," it is the pale-skinned European that is 3000 miles away from going home.

This exchange of words is evidence that the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT was negligent in their approach to this situation. They obviously have not taken any time to investigate any of the information I have sent to them. Their denial / failure to recognize my status and Substantive rights is no excuse for the violations we Moors have suffered.

Once inside the jail, as the jail intake surveillance camera footage will show, I continued to warn the co-conspirators (Arlington Jail Detention Officers / Security Gaurds) that they were also liable to be sued under Title 18 - Part 1 - Chapter 13 - § 241 / 242. I was held for over 8 hours in what was basically a public restroom without the exercise of my right to a free-phone-call. I was held there in the Arlington City prison slave camp on trumped-up charges for failure to ID and tampering with government Lic/Seal. The Federal Agent, that no one is able to identify, that came in with the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT Detective that no one is able to identify also; said that we had broken no federal laws and that CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS is going on with the charges of Failure to ID and Tampering with government Lic/Seal for their own reasons (without any justification).

Once I had received the free-phone-call (after waiting 8 hours), I called my sister to give her instructions on how she could help deliver me from bondage. I instructed her to go to the Consulate Headquarters and secure the means to deliver me from the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT jail (prison-slave-camp). She confirmed that she could aid in my release and that she would go to the Consulate and retrieve the means to free me later that day.

That day my sister proceeded to the Consulate to retrieve the means to free me, and once secured she loaded the means which included: FRNs (ransom money), documents, family members and additional evidence that would satisfy the



bailbondsmen (ransom collector) and competent authorities of the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS, COUNTY OF TARRANT, and the STATE OF TEXAS. While proceeding to the bailbondsmen she was pulled over for a "rolling stop on a redlight", which was later enhanced into a "running a redlight" charge, and was arrested and arbitrarily taken to the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT jail (prison-slave-camp) for "running a redlight". A cruel and unusual punishment, being that she has never been arrested before and has never had any previous tickets, what so ever. (An 8th Amendment violation.) [Further details amendable.]

This violation would divert the plan to free me from bondage, and the next day, while on the way to free me from the bondage; James Maurice Crear-Bey was also arrested; for walking on the wrong side of the street, a cruel and unusual punishment (An 8th Amendment violation); not even one hundred yards from the Consulate, and taken to jail for a second time within 48 hours; also diverting the second attempt to free me from the bondage of the prison-slave-camp that they were trying to arbitrarily confine me to; successfully delivering the message, that they are arresting anyone that attempts to deliver ransom (bail), to secure my release, from the bondage of the prison-slave-camp.

[Further details amendable.]

CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT's plan held me long enough, by way of intimidating my family, until I would ultimately be transferred to COUNTY OF TARRANT JAIL. On Friday morning, six days later, after suffering a diet that showed no respect to my religious practice rights or "High Alkaline" diet, even though I told them I could not consume the everyday pork sandwich; and around 02:00 hours; I was passed as property to the possession of the COUNTY OF TARRANT SHERIFF DEPARTMENT, and moved over 20 miles to a more advanced, highly sophisticated and much more massive jail (prison-slave-camp) with expensive eye-scanning equipment that does not work, being that it identified me as Anne Webber; a waist of Taxpayers hard earned commercial paper. Then I am called out of the cell and asked, "Did you know that you have a robbery conviction from THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA and that you served two years in on it?" I said, "I have never committed a violent crime and have never been to prison for a robbery." She repeats and then turns the screen around to show where some how, there has been a robbery conviction conveniently added to my record, to classify me as a "violent inmate", which would mean that I would be transported even once more to a higher security jail (prison-slave-camp) called "GREEN BAY".

"Once at GREEN BAY" They forced me to pack a fraudulent document with some foreign fictitious attribute and list of numbers they used, further evidencing the enforcement of slavery and denationalization process according to 1) the reference to race that denotes to slave titles, which "black" is; 2) the process where they use peculiar grouping of numbers to identify even the people with a National - name, which Noble T Hasaan Bey is; giving the serial code and barcode characteristic which denotes property; 3) forcing chattel title names on Nationals with Treaties, chattel property names that denote to slavery, resembling foreign Nationals (European nationals to be exact); 4) Denying Consulate calls to us, though all the evidence against them will prove that In full Life Moors are not UNITED STATES citizens, and all non-UNITED STATES Citizens are entitled to a Consular call.

After 5 days and 8 hours at the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT jail (prison-slave-camp), and 1 day and 17 hours in the COUNTY OF TARRANT TEXAS jail (prison-slave-camp); My ransom was delivered to one of the co-conspirators (LIBERTY BAILBONDS) who took fiat and made a call to let the COUNTY OF TARRANT jailers (kidnappers) know that the fiat was secured. The ransom was paid and I was set free, after suffering torture with **dangerous food that is known to cause health problems and lead to early death; even food that is prohibited to be eaten by all Moslems; deprivation of freedoms and guaranteed Liberties and confinement to the prisoner-of-war slave-camps.**

The STATE OF TEXAS is attempting to force us to honor contracts that were made under extreme Duress. We were told by representatives acting under the "color of Authority"; some even packing guns that we had to have a Texas State driver's license and / or a Texas State identification card in order to travel, get a Post Office Box, get a place to stay, to get a job, to avoid being arrested by the Police, to access the pawn services, enter buildings open to the public and more. We were told that, "Those Christian-names were given to you by your slave masters." Our families have been



forced to recognize themselves by the same oppressors that enslaved them against their will and the effects of the mental slavery carried on so long that some of Our people have no idea where the Christian-name THOMAS (British) came from. Some have even stooped so low to even have a sense of "black-pride" in the slave branding of the Moors and possessors of the Islamic-name titles Al, El, Bey, Dey and Ali. I was given the "misnomer" when I was a "Minor". I am a man now and do not need the artificial and fictitious entity that became a "straw-man" and is now declared "civiliter mortuus" for it has been returned back to the Colonial possessors of its pedigree and is now "dead in the eyes of the Law". We have been told, "Here comes the Police, get your ID card ready or you are going to jail!" We have been told, "You have to have a State ID to work here;" and so many more beliefs (LIE - being the root word of belief) are spread through the schools, churches, streets, televisions and internet; further instituting the duress and enforcing this notion. In order for a contract to be valid it **must not** be vague or misleading and it **must** be entered into voluntarily by both parties and by their free will and not under duress, threat, or coercion. Those "identification cards" were Void ab Initio (void at the point they were initiated and "dead in the eyes of the law") and we have recinded those documents and have contacted the THE STATE OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY so that they may correct the mistake concerning the "State IDs" (on-Land Passports and slave passes). (See: Document Copy Enclosed - "RECIND ALL CONTRACTS".) Because after having the knowledge revealed to Us by Our most Holy Prophet, Noble Drew Ali (PBUH); and witnessing the undisputable evidence of Our Moorish American Nationality and Nation, documented in The Treaty of Peace and Friendship, we have recognized the need to save Ourselves by correcting our identity and renouncing the Fraud. I was told by the One true Great God of my Forefather, Allah (in Arabic), that my true free national attribute is Noble T Hasaan Bey; and not also-known-as some European from Britain; and not Noble Bey; or Mr. Noble Hasaan Bey; or Mr. Bey; or other misconstruings that conflict with My inherited Nobility and one true National nomen.

For years I have wondered why an Act of Congress allows the so-called "NEGRO" to cast a ballot for only 25 years at a time, while other UNITED STATES citizens were treated differently; and after reading the said Treaty, it is clear. This Treaty also explains the Landmark case "Dred Scott vs. Sanford". It is true, We were never intended to be citizens to the UNITED STATES, for We are the Moors and must avail Our Nationality. Any attempt by the UNITED STATES, or any of its Subsidiaries (STATE of TEXAS), to deny Us rights due to Our Nationality, is arbitrary, repugnant to the Constitution, and a Human Rights violation. We are more than just Party to the Constitution, Treaties made, or other documents in Law; we are the creators of civilization and this whole country is structured off of what we have built and started; even before Columbus arrived. We brought the Europeans out of the Dark Ages on the other side of the Atlantic and we are the creators of contracts, writing, Constitutions, International commerce, International Law and so much moor. If it was not for Our creating these systems, then even the UNITED STATES would have never been recognized, in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, by the World. But now, in 2010, we have the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT attempting to "Denationalize" Our Nation of Moorish American Nationals by way of Threat, Duress, Coersion, Arbitrary, and denying Us Life, Liberty and Property; by saying that We are "B/M, B/F, Negro, Black and Colored [terms that delude to slave chattel (See: Christian Black Codes)]. The World Globe, still to this day, shows that there is still no place in the World titled "Black".

By Ignoring Our national name, and forcing us to answer to chattel property names is nothing more than a tool to deny Us rights due to Us by way of Constitutional protections and Treaties made under the Authority of the UNITED STATES (denationalization); which is what they are saying with those keywords (i.e. NEGRO, BLACK, COLORED and AFRICAN AMERICAN etc.); and We say to that; if any person, artificial or natural, has evidence to prove that we are not the descendants of the Aboriginal Moors, inheritors to this vast estate and Moorish Nation as documented in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 / 1836 or that We are in the Political Jurisdiction of the United States or any of its Subsidiaries (Texas); then have them produce it, Swear an Oath to it, put it on the Record and Testify to it.

CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT attempt to some how make it appear that we are outside of the Law, is only debunked by the Moorish American Consulate of Texas Republic (guaranteed Republican form of Government) Mission Statement, Our Temple's Articles of Incorporation, Our AMARA non-incorporated society's Constitution and By Laws, and Our Moorish American National Constitution



and By-Laws; all within Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. If Arlington Texas Police are briefing their Officers to amass an Army of Patrol and Peace Security agents, against We Moorish Nationals, by "brainwashing" their already highly wreckless and sometimes deadly employees to believe that we are a People that are not acting out of Peace, and Our "vessel Convoy Passes / Signals" or "Nationality and Identification Cards" are fictitious, or that we give fictitious and false information when identifying ourselves and that we do not have respect for Our Dear Friends (the UNITED STATES); then I say produce the evidence, swear an Oath to it and enter it into the record; or stand guilty for perjury and waging War against the very same Principles you take Oaths to protect, and for waging War against the Constitution. We are not going to be intimidated by discrimination or "Kangaroo" style Courts and Politics.

Officer DEARY referred to Our "Nationality Cards" as "fake ID". Those are not "fake ID", and are "Nationality cards" issued out by the Moorish American Consulate of Texas Republic (guaranteed Republican form of Government), to be shown when ever Our Status is in question or when We meet with Commanders of the United States. That is the reason we put the Affidavit on the record in the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF TEXAS, so that the whole STATE OF TEXAS could have access to those documents; documents that the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT have now confiscated from My Sister (Maria R. Garner) on August 1, 2010 / 1431MC, without a warrant for any Lawful search and seizure, the night they arrested her for "running a red signal"; [though she has never been arrested before, and this was her first and only traffic violation (a cruel and unusual punishment - violating Constitutional-Amendment VIII)]. Those Nationality cards, reading "Moorish American National Government" are not "fictitious", and are foreign to the State of Texas, or the Jurisdiction thereof; and are in the jurisdiction of the Moorish Nation of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice, under the supervision and inspection of the Moorish American Consulate of Texas Republic (Republican form of government); and did not fail to identify Us, In Propria Persona, and warranted no arrest or detainment by the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, unless we were disturbing the peace, damaging property or harming someone; aside of that, there was no need for the harassment that Officer DEARY has sworn to.

These Nationality Cards have never been used to violate Law, and let the Record show that Our Holy Prophet, Noble Drew Ali (PBUH) has given Us Holy instructions to, "Let all old business stay as it is, and all new business, do it in your free national name;" and that is an exercise of a First Amendment and Freedom of Religion secured-Right. There is no injured party (Corpus Delicti), and if there was not a threat to public safety, then there are no arrestable offenses.

Officer DEARY's and the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS POLICE DEPARTMENT's probable cause is not supported by any facts. Their decision to violate Our rights is based on negative propoganda devised to make Our religion seem radical and extreme. Their negligence to do any research is not Our fault, and We should not be made to suffer for their neglect. If any Person, Natural or Artificial has evidence to support the claim of those "Nationality Cards" being fictitious; have him sworn in and testify to it.

#### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights Treaty**

##### **Article 18.**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

#### **United States Constitution**

##### **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.

#### **Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:**

The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime.

#### **Treaty of Peace and Friendship**

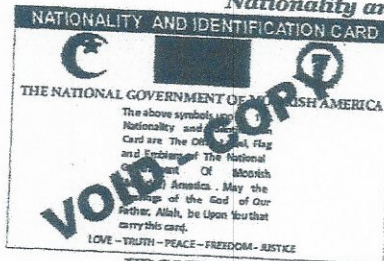


#### ARTICLE 4

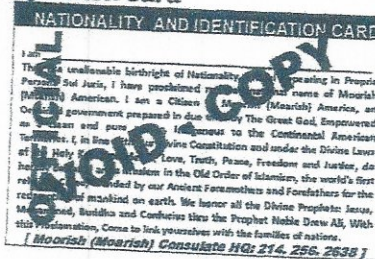
A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea, and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the Declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination

Attention: The Moorish American Consulate of Texas Republic (Republican form of Government) is now issuing the New Nationality Identification Cards to members in the Consulate's jurisdiction thereof. (See: Document - #321992630002 filed in the Office of Secretary of State Texas - section - "Nationality and Identification Card" - page 2 in the "New Convoy Passes" section - where in it says:

#### Nationality and Identification Card



FRONT



BACK

( See: also New Convoy Passes

#### NEW CONVOY PASSES:

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787) (See Attached)



Now in various hues.



We are a people of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice and we harbor no intents to cause a disturbance of the peace. Our obligation to the CITY OF ARLINGTON TEXAS is that of **Peace and Respect**. They never once called to receive any information on the Consulate, or the jurisdiction thereof. My attempts to contact competent authority to receive acknowledgement of the venue we were instituting, was only responded with "Police harassment" in the form of "marked units" literally parading the public street in front of Our Consulate headquarters and **Holy place of Worship**; and letters being delivered after 17:00 hours on Friday, July 30, 2010; giving us no chance to respond in an orderly fashion; for we had invited the competent authority to meet with us on the coming Sunday, August 1, 2010. They had more than a week to respond in a kindly fashion, for we had not any intent on breaking any Laws, which is why we invited the POLICE CHIEF and others to meet with us by way of invitation through E-mails and Fax (July 23, 2010 / 1431MC). We were unable to meet with them in a civilized fashion, for they arbitrarily arrested (**kidnapped and assaulted**) us (July 31, 2010 / 1431MC). These arrests on July 31, 2010 would be followed up with the arrest of My Sister, Maria R. Garner on August 1, 2010 [running a red signal (**a cruel and unusual punishment**)]; and James M. Crear-Bey, again on August 2, 2010 [for **walking on the wrong side of the street (a cruel and unusual punishment)**]; stemming from Our Consulate Headquarters and **Holy place of Worship**. These violations of **Substantive Rights, Constitutional-secured Rights, Treaty Rights, Human Rights, rights secured in the Bill of Rights, Civil Rights and**



more; can only be construed as Harassment and Discrimination of Nationality, Robbery with Firearm, Abuse of Power, violation of Oaths and denial of Rights due to Us on the account of Our nationality. We have the upmost respect for Law; but when the Statutes, Codes, Ordinances, Policies and Procedures of the STATE OF TEXAS contradict Law, and are to the Contrary of Supreme Law, we demand that Our Rights be protected and secured by Government that has been put in place to do so.

I Affirm and Attest under Oath to the Five Principles of Light - Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, (Isonomi); that Everything I have written is True. So in Honor of the supreme Law of the Land and the Rights protected by Article VI of the Constitution, we pray that this Court will accept this Affidavit as a Friendly Application pursuant to:

**Treaty of Peace & Friendship 1787 / 1836  
Between Morocco (the Moors) and The United States**

**ARTICLE 24**

**If any differences shall arise by either party (the Moors and the citizens of the United States) infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement...**

If any Officer, Agent or Person in, or of this Court has any objection to the supreme Law of the Land; or if anyone objects to the Constitution in any manner or form, then let that Official, Agent or Person be sworn in and testify to that effect. If there is no one to object, for the Record, I call this Court and the Presiding Officers (Prosecutor and Judge) to acknowledge the reason that Government and Constitutions exist; and Dismiss, Vacate and Void this misrepresented, false and unsupported charge, that violates the Bill of Rights and the Constitution; and that the perpetrators of these acts compensate me for my economic injury; for the loss of the use of, and the enjoyment of, my Rights, Liberties, Immunities, and my Personalty and Property; and that all confiscated property be returned to Us Unmolested, including: **Our video Camera, Two cell phones, Two folders (Consular Bags), Our Nationality Identification Cards, Our Notarized and Authenticated documents; and that I be compensated for the loss of my time from work to answer (under Threat, Duress, and Coercion) to unlawful procedures and lack of transportation; and compensated for arbitrary demands made (under a 'Color-of-Law) for the ransom / bail, demanded of me for the recovery of my Rights, Liberties, Immunities, Personalty, Property, Person, Conveyance and other Papers, Things, and Effects; and that I be compensated from those contracted Agents, executing an action under the Authority of the Court or STATE OF TEXAS and its Personnel / Contractors, who have committed violations against my Natural Person by abridging the Constitution, Treaties, and by violating Amendments I, and IV-X; also known as The Bill of Rights, established by way of the Republic; and upon hearing this court see to it that the sum of \$30,000 be paid to the AMARA Temple of Moorish Science, pursuant to:**

**The United States Codes of Law -  
Title 18: Part 1, Chapter 13, Sections 241 & 242**

**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 any 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.**

**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, then are prescribed for the punishment of 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.

Every person or city, state, or government official who under "color-of-law" deprives any legal citizen their legal rights and immunities is subject to civil and or criminal penalty, pursuant to United States Code of Law, Title 18: Part 1, Chapter 13, Section 241 and Section 242.

(All words inclosed in parentheses are added for further explaining.)  
(See also enclosed: Supporting documents evidencing Status and Jurisdiction.)  
(See also: Assistant Grand Sheikess Lindallah Mosaam Bey's Affidavit of Fact - Exhibit C)

Thank You, and I conclude with footnotes\*, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Decisions (Stare Decisis), UNITED STATES Codes of Law, Declaration of Human Rights Articles and other "public acts":

Footnotes -

**Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 55 § 1201.**

**\*Kidnapping**

- (a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when—
- (2) any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States;
- (4) the person is a foreign official, an internationally protected person, or an official guest as those terms are defined in section 1116 (b) of this title; or
- (5) the person is among those officers and employees described in section 1114 of this title and any such act against the person is done while the person is engaged in, or on account of, the performance of official duties, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life and, if the death of any person results, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

**Title 18- Part 1 - Chapter 55 § 1202.**

**\*Ransom money**

- (a) Whoever receives, possesses, or disposes of any money or other property, or any portion thereof, which has at any time been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a violation of section 1201 of this title, knowing the same to be money or property which has been at any time delivered as such ransom or reward, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.
- (b) A person who transports, transmits, or transfers in interstate or foreign commerce any proceeds of a kidnapping punishable under State law by imprisonment for more than 1 year, or receives, possesses, conceals, or disposes of any such proceeds after they have crossed a State or United States boundary, knowing the proceeds to have been unlawfully obtained, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined under this title, or both.

**Black's Law Dictionary - 5th Edition**

**\*Slavery.** The condition of a slave; that civil relation in which one man has absolute power over the life, fortune, and liberty of another. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights Treaty**

**\*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.

#### *Bill of Rights and 13th Amendment*

##### *\*Amendment I.*

*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*

##### *\*Amendment IV.*

*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.*

##### *\*Amendment V.*

*No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.*

##### *\*Amendment VI.*

*In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.*

##### *Amendment VII*

*In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

##### *Amendment VIII*

*Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments.*

##### *\*Amendment IX.*

*The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.*

##### *\*Amendment X.*

*The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.*

##### *\*Amendment XIII.*

*Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*

*Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*

#### *"Marrakech Treaty"*

*Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787)*

#### *BETWEEN MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES*

##### *\*Article 4*



الشَّيْءُ مَحْفُوظٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ مَنْ يَمْنُنُ  
 عِلَاقَةٌ يَغْرِفُ بِهَا بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا  
 فِي الْبَحْرِ وَمَنْ يَمْنُنُ لِنَفْسٍ أُخْرَى نَاسِئَةً  
 إِلَيْكَ لَا يَنْتَعِزُّ عَنْهَا وَاتَّقِ كَيْدَ  
 كَلَامِ الْإِنْسَانِ فِي بَيْتِهَا  
 مَعَ سَبْرٍ خَيْرٍ

4

**\*Article 4 (Translated)**

A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

**Stare Decisis -**

*State v. Robinson,*

145 ME. 77, 72 ATL. 260.

"An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so attempted to be restrained of his liberty has the same right to use force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery."

*Stone v. Powell,*

428 US 465, 96 S. Ct. 3037, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1067.

State courts, like federal courts, have a "constitutional" obligation to safeguard personal liberties and to uphold federal law.

*New York v. Eno,*

155 US 89, 15 S. Ct. 30, 39 L. Ed. 80.

The obligation of state courts to give full effect to federal law is the same as that of federal courts.

*Social Security Board v. Nierotko,*

327 US 358, 66 S. Ct. 637, 162 ALR 1445, 90 L. Ed. 719.

An administrative agency may not finally decide the limits of its statutory powers; this is a judicial function.

*Miranda v. Arizona,*

384 US 436, 125.

Where Rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule - making or legislation, which would abrogate them.

*Louisville v. Motley* 2111 US 149, 29S. CT 42,

If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed.



*Sherer v. Cullen*,  
481 F. 945.

For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (*Corpus Delicti*). There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional Right.

*Cary v Curtis*,  
44 U.S. 236, 247-8 (1845)

Another principle held to be fundamental to this action is this: that there must exist a privity between the plaintiff and defendant; something on which an obligation, an engagement, a promise from the latter to the former can be implied; for if such implication be excluded from the relation between the parties by positive law, or by inevitable legal intendment, every foundation for the promise and of the action upon it is destroyed.

*Jackson v Bulloch*,  
12 Conn. 38, 40 (1857), Ch. J. Williams

That every human being has a right to liberty, as well as to life and property, and to enjoy the fruit of his own labor; that slavery is contrary to the principles of natural right and to the great law of love; that it [slavery] is founded on injustice and fraud, and can be supported only by the provisions of positive law are positions, which it is not necessary here to prove. ... the very idea of slavery implies, that the slave is one who is in subjection to the will of another.

*United States v. Amy*,  
24 Fed. Cas. 792, 794 #14,445 (1859)

Aliens, citizens of the different states, not naturalized as citizens of the United States, and free negroes (Moors), all have their respective legal rights and obligations. They are *sui juris*, and may, or may not, be held suable or responsible in the civil and criminal courts of the United States. But with slaves it is different. They have no legal rights nor obligations. They can neither sue or be sued. They are punishable, indeed, by the statute law of the state, and only by the positive statute law, since African slavery is unknown to the common law... The creation of a civil or legal person out of a thing, the investiture of a chattel with *toga civilis*, may be an achievement of the imperial power, but it is beyond the compass of an American congress. Congress must first emancipate the slave, before it can endow him with the rights of a citizen under the constitution, or impose upon him the responsibilities of a legal person, or compel him to pay money, or part with liberty.

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#### Universal Declaration of Human Rights Treaty -

##### Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-selfgoverning or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

##### Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

##### Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

##### Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

##### Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.



**Article 20.**

**(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.**

**(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.**

**Article 30.**

**Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.**

**President Obama -**

**June 4, 2009 - Cairo, Egypt Speech - minutes: 14:05.**

**"Any world order that elevates one nation or group of people over another will inevitably fail."**

**William Penn, 1681**

**If we are not governed by God, then we will be ruled by tyrants.**

**The American Peoples Encyclopedia, Grolier**

**Incorporated, 1968, "contempt", Vol. 5, pp 446, 447**

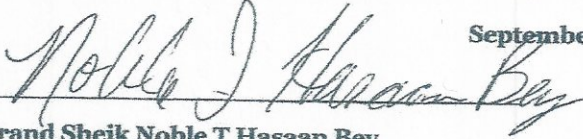
**Courts of equity regularly enforce their decrees for performance or nonperformance of specific acts by punishing disobedience thereto as contempt. This is the origin of the popular phrase "government by injunction."**

**mala prohibita - prohibited wrongs or offenses; acts which are made offenses by positive laws, and prohibited as such. Acts or omissions which are made criminal by statute but which, of themselves, are not criminal.**

(All words inclosed in parentheses are added for further explaining.) (See also enclosed: Supporting documents evidencing Status and Jurisdiction.) (See also: Affidavit - Exhibit C - filed in THE COUNTY OF TARRANT - COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT Number 1 - by Assistant Grand Sheikess Lindallah Bey)

**LOVE - TRUTH - PEACE - FREEDOM - JUSTICE**

**September 23, 2010 / 1431 MC**

  
**Grand Sheik Noble T Hasaan Bey**

**Moorish Consul General**

**In Propria Persona Sui Juris**

**All Rights Reserved Without Prejustice UCC 1-308 / 1-207**



## OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §  
COUNTY OF TARRANT §  
CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 01/29/2010

I, NATHAN C. DEARY (clearly print name), do solemnly swear  
(or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the  
City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect,  
and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this  
State and of this City, so help me God.

Signature

2305  
Badge #



# OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §  
COUNTY OF TARRANT §  
CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 01/28/2010

I, JONATHAN CLARK-BROOKS #2292 (clearly print name), do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State and of this City, so help me God.

[Signature] #2292  
Signature

2292  
Badge #



## OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF TARRANT §

CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 01/31/10

I, Russell Evans (clearly print name), do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State and of this City, so help me God.

Russell Evans  
Signature

2350  
Badge #



## OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §  
COUNTY OF TARRANT §  
CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 2/5/10

I, Lance Loza (clearly print name), do solemnly swear  
(or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the  
City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect,  
and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this  
State and of this City, so help me God.

  
Signature

2442  
Badge #



## OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF TARRANT §

CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 1/28/10

I, PATRICK KNIGHT (clearly print name), do solemnly swear  
(or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the  
City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect,  
and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this  
State and of this City, so help me God.

P. Knight  
Signature

2055  
Badge #



## OATH OF OFFICE

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF TARRANT §

CITY OF ARLINGTON §

DATE: 01/28/0

I, Adrian Armendariz (clearly print name), do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of Police Officer, of the City of Arlington, Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State and of this City, so help me God.

  
Signature

2455  
Badge #





*Autonomous Moorish American Republic of Al-Morocco/America  
Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World  
Northwest Amexem/North Africa/North America/ The North Gate*

**Morocco Consular Court at the Oklahoma state republic area**



**WRIT OF RESCISSION AND REVOCATION OF CONTRACTUAL ADHESION TO  
STATE DRIVER LICENSE UNDER COERCION AND DURESS**

Ex Parte: El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey  
In behalf of: The Moorish American Consulate of Al-Morocco

To: The Department of Public Safety and/or Department of Motor Vehicles, State of  
Oklahoma

RE: Rescission of Adhesion Contract: Driver License Issued Under Duress (Case  
CF-13-254, Tulsa County)

4th day of Safar, 1447 / July 29, 2025

This document is issued under the Seal of the Moorish  
American Consulate General of the Moroccan Empire in  
Al-Morocco, and constitutes a foreign consular notice  
under international & Treaty Law.

02-04-1447  
7/10

**WRIT OF RESCISSION**

- Whereas, I, El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey, a Moorish American National, Aboriginal and Indigenous to the land known as North America (Al-Moroc), do hereby issue this Writ of Rescission and Revocation, concerning a purported adhesion contract entered into with the State of Oklahoma, specifically regarding the issuance of a state driver's license subsequent to a



coercive judicial proceeding in Tulsa County under case file CF-13-254 in the year 2013;

- Whereas, at the time of the alleged offense, I properly identified with my Moorish American Nationality Identification Card and not any state-issued credentials, and was taken into custody regardless of said identification (see: Exhibit A);
- Whereas, the state officials involved discovered an expired license in the vehicle, which was not in active use nor offered in commerce, and proceeded to charge me with operating without a valid license (see: Exhibit B);
- Whereas, I was induced, under threat and coercion, to enter into a contract with the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety by applying for and signing a new driver's license under the signature "William Thomas Bey," in an attempt to reserve my inalienable rights, cultural identity, and treaty protections under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836), the United States Constitution (Article VI, Supremacy Clause), and international law (see: Exhibit C);
- Whereas, such a contract is void ab initio due to lack of full disclosure, coercion, duress, and lack of mutual assent, rendering any obligations therein non-binding upon my person, estate, or nationality;

Therefore, let it be known and recognized:

#### **DECLARATION AND DEMAND**

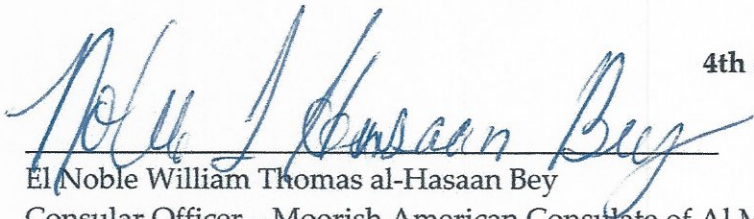
1. I hereby rescind, revoke, and cancel ab initio all adhesion, presumption, or contractual association with any Oklahoma state-issued driver's license or identification that may have been issued under coercion or misrepresentation.
2. I issue this Writ nunc pro tunc, retroactively from the date of issuance, on the grounds of coercion, forced compliance, and fraud through legal omission.
3. This rescission includes all subsequent obligations or penalties that may have arisen from the aforementioned contract, including any fines, license suspensions, or identification listings tied to the Department of Motor Vehicles or Public Safety of Oklahoma.
4. Let the record reflect that no lawful contract can be enforced where coercion is present, per both common law and UCC § 1-103 and § 1-308, and that I reserve all rights without prejudice.



5. I demand full acknowledgment of this rescission and that any active licensing records be immediately voided, withdrawn from circulation, and not used as legal presumption against me in any future proceedings.

6. Failure to acknowledge and honor this rescission shall constitute willful breach of treaty obligations, religious discrimination, and bad faith dealing under color of law, subject to administrative lien and international claims.

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal; Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent.



El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey  
Consular Officer – Moorish American Consulate of Al Morocco  
Authorized Representative for AMARA  
Non-U.S. 14th Amendment Subject – Protected Treaty National

4th day of Safar, 1447 / July 29, 2025



This document is issued under the Seal of the Moorish  
American Consulate General of the Moroccan Empire in  
Al-Morocco, and constitutes a foreign consular notice  
under international & Treaty Law.


02-04-1447  




Exhibit A

FED STA MUN	FEL MISD	CRIME DESCRIPTION	TITLE	SECT	PARA	DATE OF OFFENSE	WARRANT NUMBER	ORI	BOND	O.R.	UC
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On listed date and location I observed William Thomas traveling east bound on E 41<sup>st</sup> St when he fail to yeild for a traffic signal at approximately 9700 E 41<sup>st</sup> St.

Upon speaking with the suspect, William Thomas, the suspect handed me an unknown identification card. When asked if he had a valid Oklahoma drivers license or insurance the suspect stated no. The suspect was also asked if he had any other form of identification and he replied no.

A records check of the suspect revealed he had an expired drivers license.


The suspect was arrested for driving with an expired DL.

A inventory search of the vehicle was preformed prior to the vehicle being towed and a open container of alcohol was discovered along with the suspect's expired driver's license.

The identification card the suspect presented was crudely made and did not appear to be an legitimate identification card.

The suspect was arrested and transported to booking.

THE BELOW SIGNED OFFICER SWEARS AND AFFIRMS THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT AND PRAYS THIS HONORABLE COURT TO FIND PROBABLE CAUSE TO DETAIN THE ARRESTEE PENDING FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

  
OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

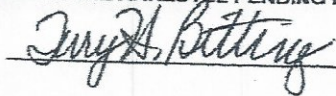
JL CALLE TPD MVD 586-6000  
PRINT OFFICER'S NAME, DEPT, DIVISION, PHONE NUMBER

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 13 DAY OF January 20 13

MY COMMISSION NUMBER IS \_\_\_\_\_ MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 3-2016

  
NOTARY PUBLIC OR COURT CLERK

I FIND THAT THERE ☒ IS ☐ IS NOT PROBABLE CAUSE TO DETAIN THE ARRESTEE PENDING FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

DATE 1/13/13 TIME 7:08a 

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT



ORIGINAL

Exhibit B



IN THE DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

State Of Oklahoma, -vs- <b>William Tyrone Thomas Aka William T Thomas Aka William Tyrne Thomas Aka El Noble Thotmus Al-Hasaan</b>	Case No. <b>CF-2013-254</b> Count No. <b>2</b>
---	---

DISTRICT COURT  
**FILED**

MAR 26 2014

**JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE**

**Fine Only  
Misdemeanor**

SALLY HOWE SMITH, COURT CLERK  
STATE OF OKLA. TULSA COUNTY

Now, this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2014, this matter comes on before the Court for sentencing and the defendant appears personally and by his or her Attorney of record, Pro Se, and the State of Oklahoma is represented by Kali Strain, and the Court Reporter, Tina Rose, is present. The defendant has entered a plea of **Guilty** and has been found guilty by the Court of the crime of **Driving Without A Driver's License 47 O.S. 6-303(A) Offense date of 1-11-2013.**

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED by the Court that the defendant is guilty of this crime and in addition to the general miscellaneous cost of this action is sentenced to a fine of **\$50.00.**

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THIS COURT THAT JUDGMENT IS HEREBY ENTERED against the defendant for all costs, fees, fines, and assessments ordered in this action and he or she is ordered to report immediately upon conclusion of this sentencing hearing, or within ten (10) days of discharge, if the defendant is currently incarcerated, to the Tulsa County Court Clerk to pay all costs, fines, fees, and assessments ordered in this action - or - to the Tulsa County Court Cost Administrator to make arrangements to pay the costs, fines, fees, and assessments as ordered pursuant to the Rule 8 Hearing held this day.

The Court further advised the defendant of his or her right to appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals of the State of Oklahoma and of the necessary steps to be taken by him or her to perfect such appeal, and that if he or she desired to appeal and was unable to afford counsel and a transcript of the proceedings, that the same would be furnished by the State, subject to reimbursement in accordance with 22 § O. S. 1355.14, 20 § O. S. 106.4 (b), and, ADC-72-33.

Witness my hand this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2014

  
JUDGE James Caputo

ATTESTATION:

SALLY HOWE SMITH

Tulsa County District Court Clerk

By: 

Teresa Sparks, Deputy





USA **OKLAHOMA**  
DRIVER LICENSE

NOT FOR  
REAL ID  
PURPOSES

4dLic. No. L000096467

4b Exp 12/31/2031

3<sup>rd</sup> DOB 03/18/1972



1 THOMAS  
2 WILLIAM TYRONE  
3 144 N COLUMBIA AVE  
4 TULSA, OK 74110-5406

6 Class D  
9aEnd NONE  
12Restr B

4a Iss 06/04/2024



15Sex M 17Wgt 150 lb  
18Eyes BRO 16Hgt 6'-00"

5 DDL000096467031872060424D

*William Tyrone Thomas*





*Autonomous Moorish American Republic of Al-Morocco/America  
Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World  
Northwest Amexem/North Africa/North America/ The North Gate*



**Morocco Consular Court at the Oklahoma state republic area**

## WRIT OF ERROR

**FROM:** El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey

**TO:** Texas / Oklahoma Department of Public Safety (DPS) and Tarrant / Tulsa County District Court

**SUBJECT:** Coercion into Unlawful Contracting Despite Prior Nationality and Status Affidavits on Record

4th day of Safar, 1447 / July 29, 2025

### IN THE MATTER OF

An Error of Law and Fact Committed by the State of Oklahoma and Texas Agencies Resulting in Constructive Fraud, Coercion, and Injurious Contracting Against a Foreign National and Treaty Protected Autochthonous Moorish American.

### PARTY IN INTEREST:

El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey,  
Moorish American National, Consular Jurist,  
Authorized Agent in propria persona sui juris,  
Without the United States, non-14th Amendment subject.



### I. INTRODUCTORY FACTS

1. I, El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey, am a Moorish American National, a lineal descendant of the ancient Moors of North America, and not a citizen of the United



States under the 14th Amendment. My status as a foreign national has been publicly declared, notarized, and authenticated under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the United States and the Moroccan Empire.

2. I previously filed affidavits and nationality records with the Texas Secretary of State's Authentication Unit, officially recognizing my consular, indigenous, and religious status. [(Authentication Document Number: 290163510001 (Affidavit of Status), 321992630002 (Consulate Mission Statement)]

3. On or about 2013, in Case CF-13-254 in Tulsa County, I was arrested and wrongfully charged with driving with an expired license. Despite identifying myself with my Moorish American Nationality Card, an expired state-issued license was found in the vehicle and used to justify the charge (See: Exhibit A).

4. As a result of said coercion and under threat, duress, and intimidation (TDI), I was compelled to obtain a new state-issued license—despite my objections, prior filings, and reservation of rights, which I clearly marked by signing William Thomas Bey (See: Exhibit C).

## II. LEGAL ERRORS AND VIOLATIONS

1. The action taken by both Oklahoma and Texas agencies constitutes an unlawful presumption of jurisdiction, in direct violation of:

- Article VI, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (Supremacy Clause)
- Article I, Clause 10 prohibiting impairment of contracts
- Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963 (Articles 5 and 36)
- Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836), as ratified and binding

2. The use of coercion to compel my participation in a corporate agreement (state license and registration) violates the Clearfield Doctrine, which states that once governments enter commerce, they are subject to the same liabilities and rules as private corporations (Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States, 318 U.S. 363 (1943)).

3. My signature including "Bey" was a qualified endorsement under UCC 1-308, reserving all rights without prejudice, and did not constitute consent to waive my status or rights.

4. The absence of full disclosure, free will, and proper jurisdiction renders the contract void ab initio.

## III. WRIT OF ERROR AND DEMAND FOR REMEDY



**LET IT BE KNOWN:**

1. I issue this Writ of Error to correct the record, demand rescission of the fraudulent contract under coercion, and declare all licensing and registration documents obtained under duress to be null and void nunc pro tunc.

2. I require the following immediate corrective actions:

- Removal of my name and status from the Oklahoma and Texas licensing databases.
- Written acknowledgment that I have been mischaracterized and misclassified under state jurisdiction.
- Permanent rescission of my participation in any commercial driver's license or registration contract.

3. I reserve the right to file a claim for damages under:

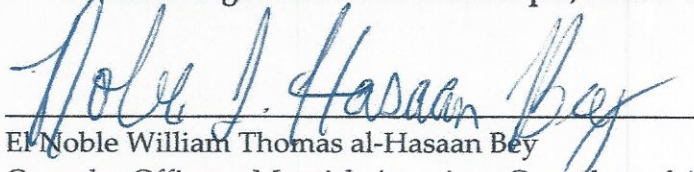
- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Civil Rights Violations)
- 28 U.S.C. § 1343
- 5 U.S.C. § 552a (Privacy Act violations)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Articles 3, 8, and 32

**IV. CLOSING**

This Writ is issued under the authority of consular standing, as guaranteed by international treaty, the laws of nations, and natural right. Any continued presumption of jurisdiction, fraud in law, or constructive contracting without full consent shall invoke further action in both international and public courts.

Executed on this 4th day of Safar, 1447 / July 29, 2025

**Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal; Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent.**



El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey  
Consular Officer – Moorish American Consulate of Al Morocco  
Authorized Representative for AMARA  
Non-U.S. 14th Amendment Subject – Protected Treaty National  
Public web contact: [[www.MoroccanTreaty1836.com](http://www.MoroccanTreaty1836.com)]

This document is issued under the Seal of the Moorish American Consulate General of the Moroccan Empire in Al-Morocco, and constitutes a foreign consular notice under international & Treaty Law.



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.

## ARTICLE XXII.

If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise, in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

## ARTICLE XXV.

This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the beforementioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Ismae Cardoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THEOS. BARCLAY.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.  
I, the underwritten, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkacik Tennish, do certify that His Imperial Majesty, my master,

(whom God preserve,) having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to complete it, and in addition of the tenth article of the treaty so declared, "That if any vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the ports of His Majesty's dominions, or within gun-shot of his forts, she shall be proceeded as much as possible; and no vessel whatever, belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers, with whom the United States may be at war, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends."

And, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan, (a) in the year one thousand two hundred.

The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve,  
TAHER BEN ABDELKACIK TENNISH.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Ismae Cardoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher, Tunisian, in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Tennish made by the express directions of His Majesty.

THEOS. BARCLAY.

Now, know ye, that we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and concur the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

In testimony whereof, we have signed the same with our names and seals, at the places of our respective residence, and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS, [L. S.]  
London, January 20th, 1787.  
THOM. JEFFERSON, [L. S.]  
Paris, January 1st, 1787.

MOROCCO, 1836.

TREATY WITH MOROCCO. CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 16, 1836; RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 28, 1837, AND PROCLAIMED BY HIM JANUARY 30, 1837.

In the name of God, the Mosthigh and Clement!

Emperor  
Abd  
Errahman  
Ibenn Kesham,  
whom God  
exalt!  
Seal.

(a) The Ramadan of the year of the Hegive 1260, commenced on the 26th of June, in the year of our Lord 1786.  
38



## PRAISE BE TO GOD!

This is the copy of the treaty of peace which we have made with the Americans, and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm forever.

Written at Mecanuez, the City of Olives, on the 3d day of the month of Jumd el Jahar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to September 16, A. D. 1836.)

## ARTICLE I.

We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to James R. Leib, Agent of the United States, and now their resident Consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

## ARTICLE II.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

## ARTICLE III.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

## ARTICLE IV.

A signal, or pass, shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

## ARTICLE V.

If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done, without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

## ARTICLE VI.

If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to His Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and, in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's protection.

## ARTICLE VII.

If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

## ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

## ARTICLE IX.

If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

## ARTICLE X.

If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore, on the coast of Wittoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

## ARTICLE XI.

If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, and any of our vessels sails from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow within twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulations shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

## ARTICLE XII.

If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

## ARTICLE XIII.

If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.



## ARTICLE XIV.

The commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

## ARTICLE XV.

Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

## ARTICLE XVI.

In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged, one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant or any other person authorized by either of the parties.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper, and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

## ARTICLE XIX.

No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

## ARTICLE XX.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their

protection, shall have any dispute 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 XXI.

If a 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.

## ARTICLE XXII.

If an American citizen shall die in our country and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

The Consul of the United States of America shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper, and they shall be respected and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing no application to him for any redress shall be made.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain, notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared that whatever indulgence, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

## ARTICLE XXV.

This treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months' notice to the other of an intention to abandon it; in which case its operations shall cease at the end of the twelve months.



arose from a self-executing international treaty.<sup>5</sup>

Legislative acts trump treaty-made international law when those acts are passed subsequent to ratification of the treaty and clearly contradict treaty obligations.<sup>6</sup> Thus, an act of Congress will govern in domestic courts in derogation of previous treaties.<sup>7</sup>

Acts of Congress should not be construed to conflict with international treaty obligations.<sup>8</sup> Before the courts will impute to Congress an intention to violate the provisions of a treaty, that intention must be clearly and unequivocally manifested.<sup>9</sup>

The courts apply a statute according to its terms even if the statute conflicts with a prior treaty, but where fairly possible, the courts tend to construe an ambiguous statute not to conflict with a prior treaty.<sup>10</sup>

## § 16 Conflict with state law

### Research References

West's Key Number Digest, Treaties §=11

Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms, Treaties §§ 3 (Complaint, petition, or declaration—To enjoin enforcement of municipal ordinance violating treaty—By resident alien), 4 (Complaint, petition, or declaration—For refund of personal property tax—Assessment in violation of treaty)

It is the necessary result of the explicit declarations of the Federal Constitution<sup>1</sup> that where there is a conflict between a treaty and the provisions of a state constitution or of a state statute, whether enacted prior or subsequently to the making of the treaty, the treaty will control.<sup>2</sup> In other words, a ratified treaty takes precedence over conflicting state laws under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.<sup>3</sup> The Supremacy Clause requires invalidation of any state legislation that burdens or conflicts in any manner with any federal laws or treaties, and therefore, the determination rests on

<sup>5</sup>Noriega v. Pastrana, 564 F.3d 1290 (11th Cir. 2009), cert. denied, 130 S. Ct. 1002, 175 L. Ed. 2d 1093 (2010).

<sup>6</sup>Empresa Cubana del Tabaco v. Culbro Corp., 399 F.3d 462 (2d Cir. 2005).

<sup>7</sup>Pierre v. Gonzales, 502 F.3d 109 (2d Cir. 2007).

<sup>8</sup>Freedom to Travel Campaign v. Newcomb, 82 F.3d 1421 (9th Cir. 1995).

<sup>9</sup>Havana Club Holding, S.A. v. Galleon S.A., 203 F.3d 116 (2d Cir. 2000); Blanco v. U.S., 775 F.2d 53 (2d Cir. 1985).

<sup>10</sup>Fund for Animals, Inc. v. Kemphorne, 472 F.3d 872 (D.C. Cir. 2006).

### [Section 16]

§ 4.

<sup>1</sup>Zschernig v. Miller, 389 U.S. 429, 88 S. Ct. 664, 19 L. Ed. 2d 683 (1968); Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 82 S. Ct. 691, 7 L. Ed. 2d 663 (1962); Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians v. Director, Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources, 141 F.3d 833, 1998 FED App. 0109P (6th Cir. 1998); In re Estate of Meyer, 107 Cal. App. 2d 799, 238 P.2d 597 (2d Dist. 1951).

<sup>2</sup>Campher Technologies, Inc. v. Biofer, S.P.A., 50 Conn. Supp. 227, 916 A.2d 142 (Super. Ct. 2007).



whether the state law impermissibly interferes with federal law and is thus preempted.<sup>4</sup> State law must yield when it is inconsistent with, or impairs the policy or provisions of, a treaty or of an international compact or agreement.<sup>5</sup> Indeed, a treaty preempts inconsistent state law,<sup>6</sup> but a treaty may not be construed as preempting state law or any court procedures in the absence of a clear intent to do so.<sup>7</sup>

Although the preemption of state laws by a treaty is generally disfavored,<sup>8</sup> nevertheless, the provisions of the treaty supersede and render nugatory all conflicting provisions in the laws or constitution of any state.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, a treaty implemented by a federal statute overrides a state law or judgment.<sup>10</sup>

Even sole-executive agreements override inconsistent state law.<sup>11</sup> Valid executive agreements are accorded the same status as treaties and, consequently, may preempt state law if they impair the effective exercise of the nation's foreign policy.<sup>12</sup>

Where state laws conflict with a treaty, they must bow to the superior federal policy.<sup>13</sup> Also, the power of a State to refuse enforcement of rights based on a foreign law that runs counter to its public policy must give way before a superior federal policy evidenced by a treaty or international compact or agreement.<sup>14</sup>

A treaty does not automatically supersede local laws that are inconsistent with it unless the treaty provisions are self-executing.<sup>15</sup> The language of a treaty, wherever reasonably possible, will be construed so as not to override state laws or to impair rights arising under

<sup>4</sup>*State v. Gonzalez-Perez*, 997 So. 2d 1 (La. Ct. App. 1st Cir. 2008), writ denied, 23 So. 3d 930 (La. 2009).

<sup>5</sup>*Ex parte Medellin*, 223 S.W.3d 315 (Tex. Crim. App. 2006), aff'd, 552 U.S. 491, 128 S. Ct. 1346, 170 L. Ed. 2d 190 (2008).

<sup>6</sup>*Ventress v. Japan Airlines*, 486 F.3d 1111 (9th Cir. 2007).

<sup>7</sup>*In re Guardianship of Ariana K.*, 120 Cal. App. 4th 690, 15 Cal. Rptr. 3d 817 (2d Dist. 2004), as modified, (July 14, 2004).

<sup>8</sup>*Sompo Japan Ins., Inc. v. Nippon Cargo Airlines Co., Ltd.*, 522 F.3d 773 (7th Cir. 2008).

<sup>9</sup>*Clark v. Allen*, 331 U.S. 503, 67 S. Ct. 1431, 91 L. Ed. 1633, 170 A.L.R. 953 (1947); *State v. Arthur*, 74 Idaho 251, 261 P.2d 135 (1953); *Hanafin v. McCarthy*, 95 N.H. 36, 57 A.2d 148 (1948); *Techt v. Hughes*, 229 N.Y. 222, 128 N.E. 185, 11

A.L.R. 166 (1920).

<sup>10</sup>*Altamiranda Vale v. Avila*, 538 F.3d 581 (7th Cir. 2008).

<sup>11</sup>*Ungaro-Benages v. Dresdner Bank AG*, 379 F.3d 1227 (11th Cir. 2004) (Foundation Agreement between United States and Germany establishing foundation to hear claims brought by victims of Nazi regime).

<sup>12</sup>*Ex parte Medellin*, 223 S.W.3d 315 (Tex. Crim. App. 2006), aff'd, 552 U.S. 491, 128 S. Ct. 1346, 170 L. Ed. 2d 190 (2008).

<sup>13</sup>*Lim v. Offshore Specialty Fabricators, Inc.*, 404 F.3d 898 (5th Cir. 2005).

<sup>14</sup>*Kolovrat v. Oregon*, 366 U.S. 187, 81 S. Ct. 922, 6 L. Ed. 2d 218 (1961); *U.S. v. Pink*, 315 U.S. 203, 62 S. Ct. 552, 86 L. Ed. 796 (1942).

<sup>15</sup>*Sharifi v. State*, 993 So. 2d 907 (Ala. Crim. App. 2008); *Sei Fujii v. State*, 38 Cal. 2d 718, 242 P.2d 617 (1952).



them,<sup>16</sup> and a treaty will be carefully construed so as not to derogate from the authority and jurisdiction of a state unless such a result is clearly necessary to effectuate the national policy.<sup>17</sup> Thus, the effect of a treaty is not to nullify a conflicting statute but rather to suspend it in its application to a citizen of the country with which the treaty is made.<sup>18</sup>

A treaty is supreme only when it is made in pursuance of that authority that has been conferred on the treaty-making department, and in relation to those subjects, the jurisdiction over which has been exclusively entrusted to Congress.<sup>19</sup>

It is well settled that a treaty provision will not operate to supersede or suspend a state statute if the treaty is not self-executing and if no implementing legislation has been enacted.<sup>20</sup>

When there is no conflict between a treaty and state law, the state law remains unaffected.<sup>21</sup>

A treaty entered into by the United States is binding on Puerto Rico and cannot be overridden by the Puerto Rican legislature.<sup>22</sup>

## § 17 Conflict with state law—Presumptions and inferences

### Research References

West's Key Number Digest, Treaties ☞ 11

The presumption is against any intention on the part of the federal government to invade by treaty the province of state law in matters inherently local.<sup>1</sup> Treaties with foreign countries must be held to have been made with reference to the rightful exercise of the police power by the different states in aid of the protection and preservation of the

<sup>16</sup>Guaranty Trust Co. of New York v. U.S., 304 U.S. 126, 58 S. Ct. 785, 82 L. Ed. 1224 (1933); Wyers v. Arnold, 347 Mo. 413, 147 S.W.2d 644, 134 A.L.R. 876 (1941).

<sup>17</sup>U.S. v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203, 62 S. Ct. 552, 86 L. Ed. 796 (1942).

<sup>18</sup>Ahrens v. Ahrens, 144 Iowa 486, 123 N.W. 164 (1909); In re Stixrud's Estate, 58 Wash. 329, 109 P. 343 (1910).

<sup>19</sup>§ 5.

<sup>20</sup>Cameron Septic Tank Co. v. City of Knoxville, 227 U.S. 39, 33 S. Ct. 209, 57 L. Ed. 407 (1913); Sei Fujii v. State, 38 Cal. 2d 713, 243 P.2d 617 (1952); Milliken v. State, 131 So. 2d 889 (Fla.

1961).

<sup>21</sup>Hamilton v. Regents of the University of Calif., 293 U.S. 245, 55 S. Ct. 197, 79 L. Ed. 343 (1934); Todok v. Union State Bank of Harvard, Neb., 281 U.S. 449, 50 S. Ct. 363, 74 L. Ed. 956 (1930); In re Servas' Estate, 169 Cal. 240, 146 P. 651 (1915).

<sup>22</sup>Bacardi Corporation of America v. Domenech, 311 U.S. 150, 61 S. Ct. 219, 85 L. Ed. 98 (1940).

[Section 17]

<sup>1</sup>In re Servas' Estate, 169 Cal. 240, 146 P. 651 (1915); In re Lis' Estate, 120 Minn. 122, 139 N.W. 300 (1912).



public health within their respective borders.<sup>2</sup> It may be inferred from the decisions of the United States Supreme Court that a treaty will, if possible, be given a restricted construction where a broader construction would infringe upon a special power of the state over the subject matter.<sup>3</sup>

### III. CONSTRUCTION

#### Research References

*West's Key Number Digest*  
Treaties ¶7, 8

*A.L.R. Library*  
A.L.R. Index, Treaties  
West's A.L.R. Digest, Treaties ¶7, 8

#### Forms

Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms, Treaties §§ 7, 8

### § 18 Generally

#### Research References

West's Key Number Digest, Treaties ¶7, 8

The interpretation of a treaty should be guided by principles similar to those governing statutory interpretation.<sup>1</sup> Also, certain technical rules of interpretation have been adopted to explain the meaning of international compacts in cases of doubt.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, where a statute and treaty pertain to the same subject matter, they must be read so as to give effect to both if at all possible.<sup>3</sup>

The interpretation of a treaty, like the interpretation of a statute, begins with the text of the treaty<sup>4</sup> and the context in which the writ-

<sup>2</sup>*Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapeur v. State Board of Health*, 51 La. Ann. 645, 25 So. 591 (1899), *aff'd*, 186 U.S. 380, 22 S. Ct. 811, 46 L. Ed. 1209 (1902).

<sup>3</sup>*Heim v. McCall*, 239 U.S. 175, 36 S. Ct. 78, 60 L. Ed. 206 (1915); *Patson v. Com. of Pennsylvania*, 222 U.S. 138, 34 S. Ct. 281, 58 L. Ed. 539 (1914).

#### [Section 18]

<sup>1</sup>*Collins v. National Transp. Safety Bd.*, 351 F.3d 1246 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

<sup>2</sup>*Universal Adjustment Corp. v. Midland Bank, Ltd.*, of London, England,

281 Mass. 303, 184 N.E. 152, 87 A.L.R. 1407 (1933); *Maiorano v. Baltimore & O. R. Co.*, 216 Pa. 402, 65 A. 1077 (1907), *aff'd*, 213 U.S. 268, 29 S. Ct. 424, 53 L. Ed. 792 (1909).

<sup>3</sup>*Jamieson v. C.I.R.*, T.C. Memo. 2008-118, T.C.M. (RIA) P 2008-118 (2008), *aff'd*, 584 F.3d 1074 (D.C. Cir. 2009).

<sup>4</sup>*Abbott v. Abbott*, 130 S. Ct. 1983, 176 L. Ed. 2d 789 (2010); *Medellin v. Texas*, 552 U.S. 491, 128 S. Ct. 1346, 170 L. Ed. 2d 190 (2008); *Mora v. New York*, 524 F.3d 183 (2d Cir. 2008); *Delta Air Lines, Inc. v. Chimet, S.p.A.*, 619 F.3d 238 (3d Cir. 2010); *U.S. v. Jeong*, 824



reside in a foreign country.<sup>8</sup>

## § 22 Practical construction

### Research References

West's Key Number Digest, Treaties ¶7, 8  
Construction and Application of Political Question Doctrine by State Courts,  
9 A.L.R.6th 177

Where a provision in a treaty is ambiguous, the court in construing it may appropriately look to the practical construction that has been placed upon it.<sup>1</sup> The practice of a treaty's signatories counts as evidence of the treaty's proper interpretation since the signatories' conduct generally evinces their understanding of the agreement that they signed.<sup>2</sup> The view has been expressed earlier that the construction given to a treaty in practice, especially when such practical construction is of long standing, will be adopted by the courts and that the political department having interpreted the compact, such interpretation is deemed to be binding on the judiciary.<sup>3</sup> While it may seem that the same thought has been repeated,<sup>4</sup> doubt has been cast upon the universal applicability of such rule,<sup>5</sup> inasmuch as it has been said that the question of the construction of treaties is peculiarly judicial in its nature,<sup>6</sup> although the courts, when called upon to act, should be careful to see that the construction placed upon a treaty and consistently adhered to by the executive department of the federal government, charged with the supervision of foreign relations, while not conclusive on the courts, is given much weight.<sup>7</sup> The rule as to contemporary construction never applies where titles or personal

<sup>8</sup>Moody v. Hagen, 36 N.D. 471, 162 N.W. 704 (1917), aff'd, 245 U.S. 633, 38 S. Ct. 133, 62 L. Ed. 522 (1917).

[Section 22]

<sup>1</sup>Pigeon River Imp., Slide & Boom Co. v. Charles W. Cox, Ltd., 291 U.S. 138, 54 S. Ct. 361, 78 L. Ed. 695 (1934); U.S. v. Decker, 600 F.2d 733 (9th Cir. 1979); Pielage v. McConnell, 516 F.3d 1282 (11th Cir. 2008).

<sup>2</sup>U.S. v. Stuart, 489 U.S. 353, 109 S. Ct. 1183, 103 L. Ed. 2d 388 (1989); Sea Hunt, Inc. v. Unidentified Shipwrecked Vessel or Vessels, 221 F.3d 634 (4th Cir. 2000).

<sup>3</sup>Nielsen v. Johnson, 270 U.S. 47, 49 S. Ct. 223, 73 L. Ed. 607 (1929).

<sup>4</sup>Pigeon River Imp., Slide & Boom Co. v. Charles W. Cox, Ltd., 291 U.S. 138, 54 S. Ct. 361, 78 L. Ed. 695 (1934); Universal Adjustment Corp. v. Midland Bank, Ltd., of London, England, 281 Mass. 303, 184 N.E. 152, 87 A.L.R. 1407 (1933).

<sup>5</sup>Pigeon River Imp., Slide & Boom Co. v. Charles W. Cox, Ltd., 291 U.S. 138, 54 S. Ct. 361, 78 L. Ed. 695 (1934).

<sup>6</sup>Hamilton v. Erie R. Co., 219 N.Y. 343, 114 N.E. 399 (1916).

<sup>7</sup>El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd. v. Tsui Yuan Tseng, 525 U.S. 155, 119 S. Ct. 662, 142 L. Ed. 2d 576 (1999); State of Minn. by Alexander v. Block, 660 F.2d 1240 (8th Cir. 1981); DuPre v. U.S., 559 F.2d 1151 (9th Cir. 1977).



rights would be impaired.<sup>3</sup>

### § 23 Intent

#### Research References

West's Key Number Digest, Treaties §7, 8

The ascertainment of intent is the fundamental rule by which the courts are guided in the interpretation of treaties.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, when interpreting treaties, the courts generally look for a clear statement of the intent of the treaty drafters.<sup>2</sup> When construing a treaty, effect must be given to the intent of both signatories.<sup>3</sup>

The treaty's language provides the best evidence of the intent of the parties.<sup>4</sup> Where the language of the treaty clearly expresses its meaning and intention, no other means of interpretation may be employed.<sup>5</sup> Although the preamble to a treaty is not part thereof, it may be considered in construing the intent of the party.<sup>6</sup> A sensible and reasonable effect must be given unless the wording of the treaty forbids, and the cognate rules of international law and of legislation of the government may be considered.<sup>7</sup> The intention of the parties is to be gathered from the whole instrument as it stood when the ratifications were exchanged.<sup>8</sup>

When interpreting a treaty, the clear import of the treaty language controls unless an application of the words of the treaty according to their obvious meaning effects a result inconsistent with the intent or expectations of its signatories.<sup>9</sup>

A treaty will not be held to divest a state of land unless the inten-

<sup>3</sup>Charlton v. Kelly, 229 U.S. 447, 33 S. Ct. 345, 57 L. Ed. 1274 (1913).

[Section 23]

<sup>1</sup>MacNamara v. Korean Air Lines, 863 F.2d 1135 (3d Cir. 1988); Board of County Com'rs of Dade County, Fla. v. Aerolineas Peruanas, S. A., 307 F.2d 802 (5th Cir. 1962); U.S. v. Kemmer, 685 F.2d 451, 9 Fed. R. Evid. Serv. 1583 (D.C. Cir. 1982); Lazarou v. Moraros, 101 N.H. 383, 143 A.2d 669 (1958).

<sup>2</sup>Mora v. New York, 524 F.3d 133 (2d Cir. 2008).

<sup>3</sup>National Westminster Bank, PLC v. U.S., 512 F.3d 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

<sup>4</sup>Avero Belgium Ins. v. American Airlines, Inc., 428 F.3d 73 (2d Cir. 2005).

<sup>5</sup>Maximov v. U.S., 373 U.S. 49, 83

S. Ct. 1054, 10 L. Ed. 2d 184 (1963); U.S. v. Duarte-Acero, 208 F.3d 1282 (11th Cir. 2000).

<sup>6</sup>Lazarou v. Moraros, 101 N.H. 383, 143 A.2d 669 (1958).

<sup>7</sup>Ross v. Pan American Airways, 299 N.Y. 98, 85 N.E.2d 890, 13 A.L.R.2d 319 (1949); Hamilton v. Erie R. Co., 219 N.Y. 343, 114 N.E. 399 (1916).

<sup>8</sup>§ 25.

<sup>9</sup>U.S. v. Lomeil, 596 F.3d 496 (8th Cir. 2010); National Westminster Bank, PLC v. U.S., 512 F.3d 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2008); Air China Ltd. v. San Mateo County, 174 Cal. App. 4th 14, 93 Cal. Rptr. 3d 893 (1st Dist. 2009), as modified on denial of reh'g, (June 16, 2009) and review denied, (Aug. 26, 2009).





*Autonomous Moorish American Republic of Al-Morocco/America*  
*Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World*  
*Northwest Amexem/North Africa/North America/ The North Gate*  
*Maghrib Al Aqusa*  
*A.M.A.R.A. Temple of Moorish Science*  
*The True and De jure Natural Peoples - Heirs of the Land*



## **Affidavit of Status and Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction**

**Court:** Tulsa Municipal Court

**Ticket Numbers:** 7957785, 7957786, 7957787, 7957788

**Matter:** Non-Commercial, Treaty-Protected Private Conveyance

**Affiant:** El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey

**Jurisdiction:** Moorish Consular Jurisdiction under the AMARA Temple of Moorish Science

**Date:** 16th day of Muharram, 1447 / July 11, 2025

### **Affidavit and Motion:**

I, El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey, a Moorish American National and Consular Officer of the Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco, do hereby submit this affidavit and motion to dismiss, and state the following under penalty of perjury:





I am a natural, free, and living Moorish American, not a 14th Amendment U.S. citizen or corporate fiction. I am domiciled in Tulsa County, Oklahoma state republic, in Northwest Amexem.

I am protected under international and domestic instruments, including:

**The Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1836, between the United States and Morocco**  
**The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963 (Articles 5 & 36)**  
**The U.S. Constitution, Article VI (Supremacy Clause)**  
**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 13 and 15**

The conveyance referenced in these citations is a private, non-commercial vehicle, registered with the Moorish Consulate, and not subject to regulation under U.S. commercial jurisdiction. The vehicle was in lawful transition to consular registration at the time of the traffic stop in March 2025.

I was not operating in commerce, for hire, or under any state-issued business activity. The cited traffic codes apply only to commercial operators, not to private Moorish Nationals engaged in peaceful travel.

Any prior state-issued licenses or registrations were obtained under presumed jurisdiction, lacking full disclosure, and are hereby revoked. I do not waive any of my unalienable rights by failure to comply with a code I am not lawfully subject to.

I object to the following citations, which were issued without lawful jurisdiction:

7957785: No seatbelt in use — no harm, no commerce

7957786: Minor not in seatbelt — parental discretion in private domain

7957787: Unreadable license plate — Moorish Consular registration in transition

7957788: Expired state plate — no longer operating in U.S. jurisdiction; foreign registration pending

This court, as an extension of the corporate municipal structure of the UNITED STATES, has not proven subject-matter or personal jurisdiction over a treaty-protected Moorish National and consular officer. I challenge jurisdiction and demand strict proof thereof, as required by due process.

I hereby submit this Affidavit and Motion to Dismiss under Special Appearance Only, and do not consent to the jurisdiction of this tribunal. No contract exists; no injury occurred; and no commercial activity was underway. Therefore, these charges are null and void.



Respectfully Submitted,

Date: 16th day of Muharram, 1447 / July 11, 2025

*El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey*



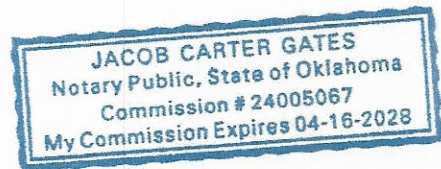
El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Moorish American National / Consular Officer  
Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco  
AMARA Temple of Moorish Science  
Tulsa County, Oklahoma Republic, NW Amexem

Notary / Witness (optional if filing into public record):

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2025.

Notary/Witness: *JCG*

Commission #: 24005067



I, Noble T Hasaan Bey, Moorish American Consui of Morocco  
Consular Court for Oklahoma state republic area, hereby  
certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and full  
copy, of the original document duly notarized on 07/19/2025.

01-16-1447  
*THB*