

1174737

C#-13-254

## THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD

LEGAL NOTICE!  
NAME DECLARATION

## CORRECTION and PUBLICATION

I, Noble T. Hasaan Bey, being duly Affirmed, standing squarely, Declare, and Proclaim, upon Divine Law; Nature's Law; Universal Law, Moorish Birthrights; International Law; and Constitutional Law; Declare and say:

I, being previously identified by the Union States Society of North America - U.S.A. under the colorable, Ward-ship name, William Tyrone Thomas, do hereby refute the Fraud; make Public and Publish my Corrected National Name; Declare and Affirm my true, 'Proper Person Status'; and reclaim my Rightful Social and Cultural Life of the State; in accord with my Moorish Nation of Northwest Amexem / North America - acknowledging my Birthrights. Having Lawfully and Legally Obtained and Proclaimed my Moorish Nationality and Birthright 'Name and Title'; in harmony with, in association with, and in Accord with Divine Law, the Customs; and the Laws, Rules, and Usages of The Moorish Divine and National Movement; being Aboriginal and Indigenous, and bound to the North American Continent by Heritage, by Primogeniture; by Birthright; by Natural Birth; by Freehold; and by Inheritance. Declared for the Public Record, I am returning the European cogaomen and fictitious misnomer back to the Colonial possessors of its pedigree. I am now Rightfully Declaring, Publishing, and Proclaiming my own Free National Name; Affirming my Actual, Rightful, and Civil 'In Full Life' Status; Conjoined to my Moorish American Consanguine Pedigree and National Honor. Let it be Declared, Known and Resolved that: I Am: Noble T. Hasaan Bey, 'In Propria Persona' (being in my own proper person), by birthright; WITHOUT THE FOREIGN, IMPOSED COLOR-OF-LAW, OR ASSUMED DUE PROCESS of the Union States Society, pursuant to, but not limited to:

1. FREE MOORISH-AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION: (Zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) being Ali, Bey, El, Dey and Al), Article two (2), Paragraph two (2).
2. UNITED STATES REPUBLIC: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: Moorish American Credentials: AA 222141- TRUTH A-1
3. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: SUPREME LAW - Acts of State
4. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).
5. RESOLUTION NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D. (MOORISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE USE OF THEIR NAMES).
6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS [Article Fifteen (15)].
7. RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - UNITED NATIONS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY - Part I, Article 4.

Wherefore, I Noble T. Hasaan Bey, being 'Part and Parcel' named herein, and by Birthright, Primogeniture, and Inheritance, make a Lawful and Legal Entry of Affidavit and Public Notification of Nationality, Proclamation; Name Correction Claim; Declaration, Affirmation, and Application; Herewith Published for the Public Record.

I Am:

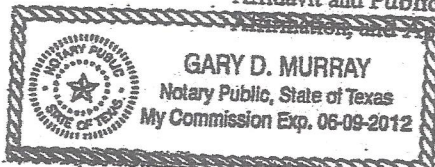
Noble T. Hasaan Bey  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America  
All Rights Reserved

Witness:

Lindallah Hasaan Bey  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America  
All Rights Reserved

Witness:

Enelia Garner  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America  
All Rights Reserved

DISTRICT COURT  
FILED

JAN 31 2013

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

2009 OCT 16 AM 9:18

True Copy  
02-04-1447  
HB

LNNCT No. 0001B

**OKLAHOMA Secretary of State Electronic Filing**

**DOMESTIC TRADE NAME ENTITY**

Document Number: 71785210004 Submit Date: 7/9/2025

**TRADE NAME**

The trade name under which the business is carried on in Oklahoma is:  
MOORISH AMERICAN CONSULATES OF AL MOROCCO FOR OKLAHOMA STATE REPUBLIC AREA

Legal Name:  
AMARA TEMPLE OF MOORISH SCIENCE ASSOC

The type of "business entity" filing the trade name report is:  
Unincorporated Business

**ADDRESS(ES)**

Business is carried on under such Trade Name at the following address(es) where ever located:  
2742 NORTH DENVER AVENUE Email - hasaanbey02@gmail.com  
TULSA, OK 74106 USA

144 N COLUMBIA AVE  
TULSA, OK 74110 USA

**PURPOSE**

Consular department of a religious and indigenous body providing consular, civic, cultural, and diplomatic services to law abiding Moorish American Nationals living under treaty-protected status.

**FUTURE EFFECTIVE DATE**

Effective Date:  
Same as filing date.

**ATTACHMENTS**

File Label	File Name and Path
------------	--------------------

**SIGNATURE**

Signature Name	Title
GRAND SHEIK, NOBLE T HASAAN BEY, ON BEHALF OF THE	OTHER

[End Of Image]

True Copy  
02-04-1447  
H12





*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**  
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO STATE Department of Public Safety /  
Oklahoma Tax Commission Motor Vehicle Division

## **Notice of Foreign National Status and Treaty-Protected Rights**

From: El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey

19th day of Muharram, 1447 / July 14, 2025

To:

1. Oklahoma Department of Public Safety (DPS)  
Driver License Services Division

2. Oklahoma Tax Commission  
Motor Vehicle Division

RE: Notice of Foreign National Status; Rejection of U.S. Citizenship; Use of Moorish  
Consular Identification Pursuant to Treaty Obligations

I, El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey, being an Indigenous Moorish American  
National and Foreign Natural Person, send this notice in good faith and with full  
reservation of rights, including but not limited to those protected by the Treaty of Peace  
and Friendship, 1836, between the United States of America and the Moroccan  
Empire, and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

As an autochthonous, non-citizen national of the Moorish American Nation, I hereby  
notify you that:

- **I am not a United States citizen under the Fourteenth Amendment or any  
other corporate or statutory definition thereof;**

- I do not consent to nor do I accept the jurisdiction of corporate entities operating under color of law;
- I possess consular identification issued by the AMARA Temple of Moorish Science/ Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco in the Oklahoma state republic area, consistent with my standing as a foreign national protected by treaty;
- I do not apply for nor seek a state-issued driver's license, registration, or related privileges, as such instruments assume U.S. citizenship and compliance with federal jurisdiction to which I am not bound as I am treaty protected and am rescinding all signatures prior or assumed.

**PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE:**

This Notice serves to:

- Affirm my foreign national status as a Moorish American, not subject to U.S. statutory citizenship;
- Notify your office that any prior or future attempt to impose licensing, registration, or similar obligations on me may constitute an unlawful breach of treaty and an act of forced adhesion under duress, which is a violation of international law;
- Provide you with an alternative form of diplomatic and consular identification under international protections;
- Establish a record of non-consent and assertion of treaty immunity for future reference and correspondence.

**ENCLOSURES:**

- Copy of my Moorish Consular ID
- Copy of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) *See: NOTICE OF CONSULAR REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE CONVEYANCE*
- Copy of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (relevant articles) *See: NOTICE OF CONSULAR REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE CONVEYANCE*

Please file this notice into your records. Should your department or any agent thereof require clarification or correspondence, you may contact the Consular Department of the AMARA TEMPLE OF MOORISH SCIENCE at Al-Morocco at:

144 North Columbia Avenue  
Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA, NW Amexem  
[[www.morroccantreaty1836.com](http://www.morroccantreaty1836.com)]

In honor and good faith,  
By Authority of the Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco



Under the Ecclesiastical Protection of the AMARA Temple of Moorish Science  
Tulsa County, Oklahoma Republic area

19th day of Muharram, 1447 / July 14, 2025

El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Moorish American National/ Consular Officer  
Consular File No: 1446-001

- NOTICE OF FOREIGN NATIONAL STATUS AND CONSULAR IDENTIFICATION  
- ENCLOSURES: Moorish Consular ID, Treaty Documentation, Vienna Convention  
Articles, UCC 1-308 Declaration

Recipients:

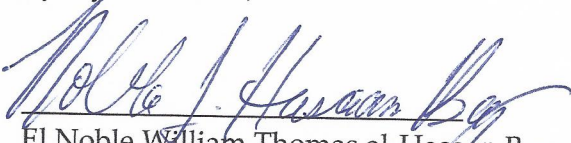
1. Oklahoma Department of Public Safety (DPS)  
Driver License Services Division  
3600 N. Martin Luther King Avenue  
Oklahoma City, OK 73111

2. Oklahoma Tax Commission  
Motor Vehicle Division  
2501 Lincoln Boulevard  
Oklahoma City, OK 73194

I affirm that the above statements are true, correct, and complete to the best of my  
knowledge and ability.

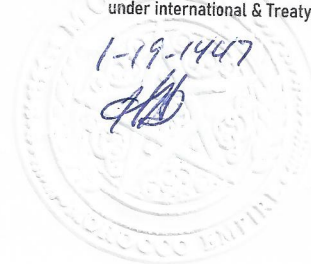
Executed this 19th day of Muharram, 1447 / July 14, 2025

By my own hand,



El Noble William Thomas al-Hasaan Bey  
Moorish American National - Foreign Natural Person  
UCC 1-308- All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice

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.





07-15-254



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

**LEGAL NOTICE!**

**IDENTITY DECLARATION**

**CORRECTION and PUBLICATION**

I **Noble T Hasaan Bey**, being duly Affirmed, standing squarely, Declare and Proclaim, upon Divine Law; Nature's Law; Universal Law, Moorish Birthrights; International Law and Constitutional Law Declare and say:

I, being previously Identified by the Union States Society of North America - U.S.A. under the colorable, Ward-ship Identity, **WILLIAM TYRONE THOMAS**, do hereby refute the Fraud; make Public and Publish my Corrected National Identification; Declare and Affirm my true, 'Proper Person Status'; and reclaim my Rightful Social and Cultural Life of the State; in accord with my Moorish Nation of Northwest Amexem / North America - acknowledging my Birthrights. Having Lawfully and Legally Obtained and Proclaimed my Moorish Nationality and Birthright 'Identification and Title'; in harmony with, in association with, and in Accord with Divine Law, the Customs; and the Laws, Rules, and Usages of The Moorish Divine and National Movement; being Aboriginal and Indigenous, and bound to the North American Continent by Heritage, by Primogeniture; by Birthright; by Natural Birth; by Freehold; and by Inheritance. Declared for the Public Record, I am returning the European cognomen and fictitious misnomer back to the Colonial possessors of its pedigree. I am now Rightfully Declaring, Publishing, and Proclaiming my own Free National Identity; Affirming my Actual, Rightful, and Civil 'In Full Life' Status; Conjoined to my Moorish American Consanguine Pedigree and National Honor. Let it be Declared, Known and Resolved that: I am: **Noble T Hasaan Bey**, 'In Propria Persona' (being in my own proper person), by Birthright; WITHOUT THE FOREIGN, IMPOSED COLOR-OF-LAW, OR ASSUMED DUE PROCESS of the Union States Society; pursuant to, but not limited to:

**1. FREE MOORISH-AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION:**

(Zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) being Ali, Bey, El, Dey

and Al), Article two (2), Paragraph two (2).

**2. UNITED STATES REPUBLIC: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:**

Moorish American Credentials: AA 222141 - TRUTH A-1

**3. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: SUPREME LAW - Acts of State**

**DISTRICT COURT  
FILED**

**JAN 31 2013**

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



4. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).
5. RESOLUTION NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D.
6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - UNITED NATIONS - HUMAN RIGHTS  
[Article Fifteen (15)].
7. RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - UNITED NATIONS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY - Part I, Article 4.

Wherefore, I Noble T Hasaan Bey, being 'Part and Parcel' identified herein, and by Birthright, Primogeniture, and Inheritance, make a Lawful and Legal Entry of Affidavit and Public Notification of Nationality Proclamation; Identification Correction Claim; Declaration, Affirmation, and Application; Herewith Published for the Public Record.

I Am: Noble T Hasaan Bey JCC 1-337  
JCC 1-207  
All rights reserved  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America

All Rights Reserved

Witness: Lindallah Bey  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America

All Rights Reserved

Witness: Kenneth Richell  
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National, Northwest Amexem / Africa / America

All Rights Reserved

**THE USE OF THE NOTARY BELOW IS FOR IDENTIFICATION, AND SUCH USE DOES NOT GRANT ANY JURISDICTION TO ANYONE.**

On this 23 day of March, 2010, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for Oklahoma, personally appeared the above signed, known to me to be the one whose name is signed on this instrument, and has acknowledged to me that he has executed the same.

Signed Craig La Cour

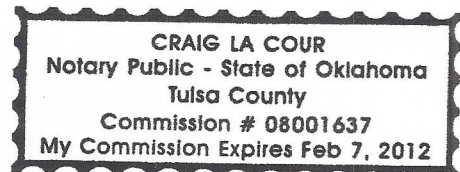
Printed Name Craig La Cour

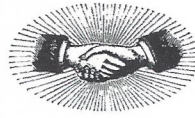
Date 3-23-2010

My Commission Expires Feb, 7, 2012

Reply With Quote

I, Noble T Hasaan Bey, Moorish American Consular Officer of Morocco Consular Court for Oklahoma state republic, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and full copy, of the original document duly notarized at the STATE OF OKLAHOMA on 03-23-2010 and recorded into the records of TULSA COUNTY DISTRICT COURT, TULSA, OKLAHOMA on JAN 31, 2013





*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*



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**Morocco Consulate at the Texas / Oklahoma state republic**

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

Available for public display @ <https://MoroccanTreaty1836.com> /Public-Notices and Bills

(Sworn and Notarized Owner's Statement)

**AFFIDAVIT OF TREATY-PROTECTED STATUS OF PRIVATE  
CONVEYANCE AND MOORISH NATIONAL IDENTITY**

I, El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey, being of lawful age and sound mind, do hereby swear and affirm the following:

I am a Moorish American National of Morocco Empire, a natural and free being, not subject to the jurisdiction of the 14th Amendment United States corporate government.

I operate a private conveyance identified as:

**Moorish National Vehicle Tag Number:**



1446-001

**Year / Make / Model:**

2006 / Ford / F150

**Color:**

Maroon

**Vehicle ID No. (VIN#):**

1FTRW12WX6FA91149

**Use of Conveyance:**

Private, non-commercial, not for hire

This conveyance is not a motor vehicle as defined under U.S. corporate transportation codes, but rather a private property of foreign status under Morocco consular jurisdiction.

I have registered said conveyance with the Moorish Consulate of Morocco for Texas / Oklahoma state republic, under protection of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836.

I travel in my private capacity and do not consent to any conversion of rights into privileges via U.S. licensing schemes.

I reserve all my rights, waiving none, under the following authorities:

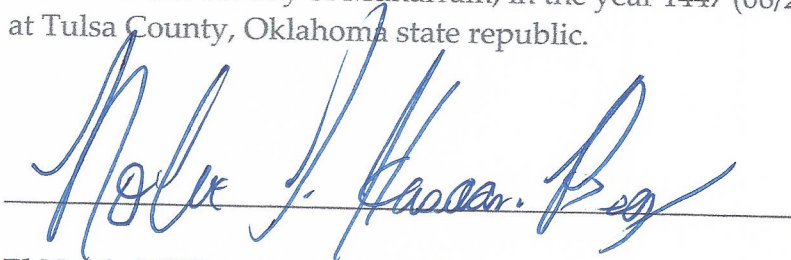
Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1836

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)

U.S. Constitution, Article VI

Divine Constitution and By-Laws of the Moorish Science Temple

Affirmed this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447 (06/26/2025 Gregorian)  
at Tulsa County, Oklahoma state republic.



El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Consul General, Moorish Consulate of Al Morocco  
Moorish National of Morocco Empire



NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oklahoma

County of Tulsa

On this 26 day of June, 2025, before me personally appeared El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to this affidavit, and acknowledged it to be true and voluntary.

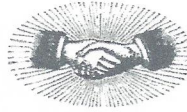


Signature of Notary Public

*Ellie Hoffman*

My commission expires: 01/21/29





*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*



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**Morocco Consulate General  
at the Texas state republic / Oklahoma state republic**

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

Available for public display @ <https://MoroccanTreaty1836.com> /Public-Notices and Bills  
Notice to State and Federal Authorities Regarding Moorish Consular License  
Plates

Consulate Headquarters  
[144 N. Columbia Ave  
Tulsa, Oklahoma]  
Al Maghrib Al Aqsa  
[539-832-0016 /  
hasaanbey1@gmail.com]

On this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447  
(06/26/2025 Gregorian)

**NOTICE OF CONSULAR REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE CONVEYANCE /**  
Statement of Treaty-Protected Status under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship  
(1836)



To:

Office of Governor J. Kevin Stitt  
2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 212  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Service Oklahoma,  
P.O. Box 11415,  
Oklahoma City, OK 73136

Attn: Tim Tipton  
Department of Public Safety  
P.O. Box 53004  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-9998

Attn: Vic Regalado  
Tulsa County Sheriff's Office,  
303 W. 1st Street,  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103/

Attn: Dennis Larcen  
Tulsa Police Cheif Office  
600 Civic Center, Room 303,  
Tulsa, OK 74103

Executive Office for United States Attorneys  
United States Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 2242  
Washington, DC 20530-000

Attn: Steve Kunzweiler  
Tulsa District Attorney  
500 S Denver Ave. #900,  
Tulsa, OK 74103

Attn: Cliff Seagroves  
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)  
U.S. Department of State



3507 International Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20522-3302

Attn: Clayton Johnson  
U.S. Marshal  
Northern District of Oklahoma  
333 W 4th St, Ste 2050  
Tulsa, OK 74103

Dear Honorable Officials,

Please take formal notice that:

The Moorish Consulate of Morocco for Texas / Oklahoma state republic, operating in accordance with the **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836** between the **Moroccan Empire and the United States of America (ratified and reaffirmed in 1787, 1836, and still in force)**, has lawfully issued **Moorish Consular Vehicle Tags and Certificates of Private Use** to Moorish American nationals domiciled in this jurisdiction.

These conveyances are:

Privately owned;

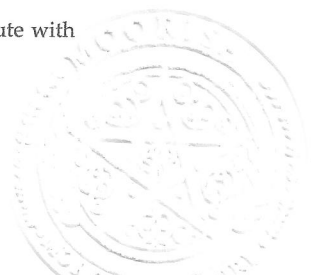
Not engaged in commercial activity;

Protected by treaty right as the private property of foreign nationals under consular jurisdiction.

Under: **Article 4, Article 6, Article 17, Article 20, and Article 25 of The Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836\***; **The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)†**, particularly: **Article 5 and Article 36**; **United States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2 (Supremacy Clause)‡**; **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13(1)#**;

...we respectfully assert our right to issue such tags and notices in the execution of our consular duties and the protection of our nationals.

\*Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836); ART. 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.; ART. 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 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.; ART. 17. 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.; ART. 20. 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.; and ART. 25. 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.

We respectfully request that you:

Acknowledge this notice for your records;

Refrain from interference with private Moorish nationals traveling under treaty and consular protection;

Direct any correspondence to the Consulate listed above.

†The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), Article 5, Consular functions, Consular functions consist in:

(a) protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, within the limits permitted by international law; (d) **issuing passports and travel documents to nationals of the sending State, and visas or appropriate documents to persons wishing to travel to the sending State;** (e) helping and assisting nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State; (f) acting as notary and civil registrar and in capacities of a similar kind, and performing certain functions of an administrative nature, provided that there is nothing contrary thereto in the laws and regulations of the receiving State; (g) safeguarding the interests of nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending States in cases of succession mortis causa in the territory of the receiving State, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State; (h) safeguarding, within the limits imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State, the interests of minors and other persons lacking full capacity who are nationals of the sending State, particularly where any guardianship or trusteeship is required with respect to such persons; (i) subject to the practices and procedures obtaining in the receiving State, representing or arranging appropriate representation for nationals of the sending State before the tribunals and other authorities of the receiving State, for the purpose of obtaining, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provisional measures for the preservation of the rights and interests of these nationals, where, because of absence or any other reason, such nationals are unable at the proper time to assume the defence of their rights and interests; (j) transmitting judicial and extrajudicial documents or executing letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State in accordance with international agreements in force or, in the absence of such international agreements, in any other manner compatible with the laws and regulations of the receiving State; (k) exercising rights of supervision and inspection provided for in the laws and regulations of the sending State in respect of vessels having the nationality of the sending State, and of aircraft registered in that State, and in respect of their crews; (l) extending assistance to vessels and aircraft mentioned in subparagraph (k) of this article, and to their crews, taking statements regarding the voyage of a vessel, examining and stamping the ship's papers, and, without prejudice to the powers of the authorities of the receiving State, conducting investigations into any incidents which occurred during the voyage, and settling disputes of any kind between the master, the officers and the seamen insofar as this may be authorized by the laws and regulations of the sending State; (m) performing any other functions entrusted to a consular post by the sending State which are not prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or to which no objection is taken by the receiving State or which are referred to in the international agreements in force between the sending State and the receiving State. **Article 36, Communication and contact with nationals of the sending State** 1. With a view to facilitating the exercise of consular functions relating to nationals of the sending State: (a) consular officers shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State and to have access to them. Nationals of the sending State shall have the same freedom with respect to communication with and access to consular officers of the sending State; (b) if he so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, inform the consular post of the sending State if, within its consular district, a national of that State is arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested, in prison, custody or detention shall be forwarded by the said authorities without delay. The said authorities shall inform the person concerned without delay of his rights under this subparagraph; (c) consular officers shall have the right to visit a national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention, to converse and correspond with him and to arrange for his legal representation. They shall also have the right to visit any national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention in their district in pursuance of a judgement. Nevertheless, consular officers shall refrain from taking action on behalf of a national who is in prison, custody or detention if he expressly opposes such action. 2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and



regulations of the receiving State, subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under this article are intended.;

Included with this notice are:

Sample of Moorish National Vehicle Tag

Certificate of Registration for one such conveyance

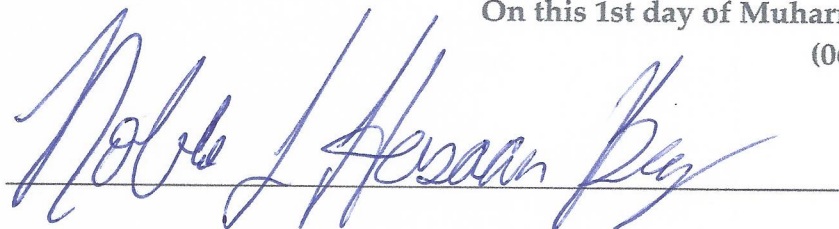
Declaration of Private Use and Treaty Protection

‡United States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.;

#Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13(1)Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.;

Respectfully submitted,

On this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447  
(06/26/2025 Gregorian)



El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Consul General, Moorish Consulate of Morocco

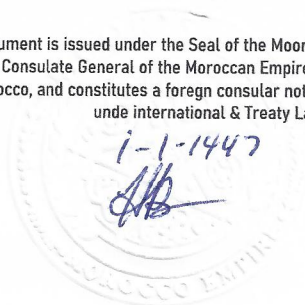
[Seal]



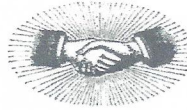
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This document is issued under the Seal of the Moorish American Consulate General of the Moroccan Empire in Al-Morocco, and constitutes a foreign consular notice under international & Treaty Law.







*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*

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**Morocco Consulate at the Texas / Oklahoma state republic**

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

Available for public display @ <https://MoroccanTreaty1836.com> /Public-Notices and Bills

**NOTICE OF FOREIGN REGISTRATION AND CONSULAR PROTECTION  
OF PRIVATE CONVEYANCE UNDER TREATY AUTHORITY**

Consulate Headquarters  
[144 N. Columbia Ave  
Tulsa, Oklahoma]  
Al Maghrib Al Aqsa  
[539-832-0016 /  
hasaanbey1@gmail.com]

**Document No. TG-1447-2025-1446-001**

**On this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447  
(06/26/2025 Gregorian)**





To Whom It May Concern:

Be it known that the following Private Conveyance is duly registered under the jurisdiction and protection of the Moorish Consulate of Morocco for Texas state republic and Oklahoma state republic, established under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the United States, and operating in accordance with international and consular law.

**Vehicle Information:**

**Moorish National Vehicle Tag Number:**

1446-001

**Year / Make / Model:**

2006 / Ford / F150

**Color:**

Maroon

**Vehicle ID No. (VIN#):**

1FTRW12WX6FA91149

**Use of Conveyance:**

Private, non-commercial, not for hire

**Jurisdiction:**

Moorish Consular Jurisdiction — Not U.S. Corporate Entity

**Owner Information:**

**Full Appellation:**

El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey

**Moorish Consular ID Number:**

400-00-0001



**Domicile / Region:**

Tulsa County, Oklahoma state republic in Northwest Amexem / Al Maghrib Al Aqsa

**Nationality:**

Moorish American National, not U.S. 14th Amendment citizen

**Treaty & Legal Standing:**

This vehicle and its owner are protected by the following instruments:

Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1836, Articles VI, XVII, XX, XXV

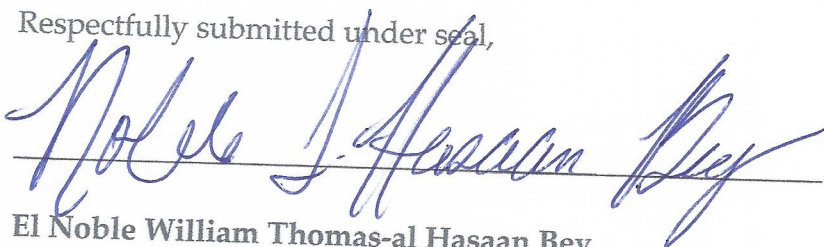
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963, Articles 5 & 36

United States Constitution, Article VI, Supremacy Clause

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13(1)

This Notice is filed into the public record to affirm the lawful registration and protected status of said conveyance, and to put all local, state, and federal agencies on legal and administrative notice of its non-commercial nature and foreign consular jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted under seal,



El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Consul General, Moorish Consulate of Al Morocco





*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*

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**Morocco Consulate General  
at the Texas state republic / Oklahoma state republic**

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

Available for public display @ <https://MoroccanTreaty1836.com> /Public-Notices and Bills  
Notice to State and Federal Authorities Regarding Moorish Consular License  
Plates

**El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey**  
Consulate Headquarters  
[144 N. Columbia Ave  
Tulsa, Oklahoma]  
Al Maghrib Al Aqsa  
[539-832-0016 /  
hasaanbey1@gmail.com]

**DECLARATION OF PRIVATE CONVEYANCE AND TREATY PROTECTED  
STATUS**

On this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447  
(06/26/2025 Gregorian)





**Reference No.: 1446-001**

To Whom It May Concern:

I, El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey, a natural and free Moorish American National of Morocco, do hereby issue this Declaration of Status and Use of Conveyance, under the protections secured by the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836, between the United States and the Moroccan Empire, still in full force.

This automobile, identified by the Moorish National Vehicle Tag No. [M.N.V.T. 1446-001], is a private conveyance in the lawful possession of the undersigned. It is not engaged in commerce, nor for hire, and thus not subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the corporate "State" or federal governments, which operate by consent through commercial licenses.

Pursuant to:

**Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1836, especially Articles 4, 6, 17, 20, 25;**  
**Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13(1) – "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement";**  
**Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Articles 5 and 36;**  
**And under the Law of Nations as recognized by the United States Constitution, Article VI (Supremacy Clause),**

I assert my right to travel unmolested, and my right to my status as a non-U.S. citizen, and my jurisdictional immunity from compulsory state license or registration schemes where no contract exists.

This vehicle is:

**Private property;**  
**Not a "motor vehicle" under commercial law;**  
**Not used in commerce;**  
**Not operated by an employee, resident, or agent of the UNITED STATES corporation or any of its subdivisions.**

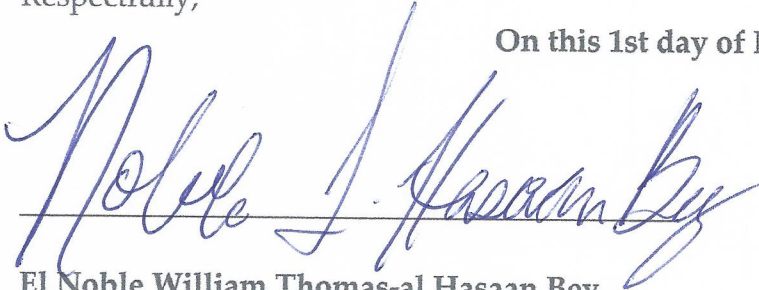
Any attempt to alone, or to collude with others to seize, detain, tow, fine, or compel performance is hereby objected to for lack of jurisdiction and constitutes a violation of international treaty obligations, and a trespass against my person and property violating USC-Title 18-Section 241 and 242, deprivation of rights



under a color of law, in which at that time all participants acting in concert will be charged an hourly rate of \$250 per hour, in Article 1-Section 10 Constitutional Tender, Gold and / or Silver.

Respectfully,

On this 1st day of Muharram, in the year 1447  
(06/26/2025 Gregorian)



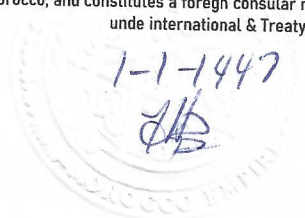
El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Moorish National of the Moroccan Empire  
Consul General for Texas state republic and Oklahoma state republic  
Under Divine Law, Moorish Constitution, and Treaty Protection

[Seal]



3  
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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.





*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*



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## Diplomatic Notice of Protest and Demand for Remedy

From:

Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco  
Under the Ecclesiastical Authority of the AMARA Temple of Moorish Science  
Tulsa County, Oklahoma Republic, Northwest Amexem

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

Consular File No: 1446-001

To:

Attn: Office of Cheri Harvell  
Tulsa Municipal Court Administrator  
600 Civic Center, 2nd Floor  
Tulsa, Oklahoma state republic, NW Amexem [74103]

Attn: Office of Dennis Larsen



**Office of the Cheif of the Tulsa Police Department  
600 Civic Center, 2nd Floor  
Tulsa, Oklahoma state republic, NW Amexem [74103]**

**Attn: Office of Jack Blair  
City Attorney/Corporation Counsel  
City of Tulsa Legal Department  
175 E. 2nd Street, Suite 685  
Tulsa, Oklahoma state republic, NW Amexem [74103]  
918-596-7717**

**Attn: Office of Tim Tipton  
Oklahoma Department of Public Safety  
P.O. Box 11415,  
Oklahoma City, OK 73136-0415**

**Re: Diplomatic Protest and Demand for Remedy Regarding Improper Traffic Citations Issued to a Treaty-Protected National**

**To Whom It May Concern,**

This Notice is issued by the Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco, the foreign civil and diplomatic authority for Moorish American Nationals domiciled in Northwest Amexem (commonly known as North America), under the jurisdiction of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the Moroccan Empire and the United States.

We issue this Diplomatic Protest in response to four (4) traffic citations issued on or around March 2025 to the natural man known as:

**El Noble William Thomas-al Hasaan Bey  
Consular File Number: 1446-001  
Nationality: Moorish American  
Domicile: Tulsa County, Oklahoma Republic. NW Amexem**

The following citations were improperly issued:

**Ticket No. 7957785: No seatbelt in use**



**Ticket No. 7957786: No seatbelt use by minor in front seat**  
**Ticket No. 7957787: Unreadable license plate**  
**Ticket No. 7957788: Improper license display / expired plate**

### **Basis of Protest and Objection**

The named individual is not a U.S. citizen subject to commercial regulation, but a treaty-protected foreign national and is not attempting to add diversity to the United States by being included as such, but is asserting unalienable rights under:

**The Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1836 (Articles VI, XVII, XX, XXV)**  
**The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963 (Articles 5 and 36)**  
**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 13 and 15)**  
**The U.S. Constitution, Article VI (Treaty Supremacy Clause)**

At the time of the citations, the conveyance was:

In lawful transition from expired U.S. commercial tags to Moorish Consular registration;  
Not in commerce, not for hire, and not engaged in regulated transportation;  
Subject to consular jurisdiction as a private Moorish American conveyance, not U.S. corporate property.

### **Formal Objection & Diplomatic Protest**

**This Consulate objects to:**

**The enforcement of corporate municipal statutes against a foreign national protected by treaty;**  
**The issuance of commercial citations where no contract, harm, or commercial activity exists;**  
**The failure of the officers and agents to acknowledge known treaty rights, religious sovereignty, and consular immunity.**

We hereby protest all citations listed above and demand immediate dismissal and remedy, including but not limited to:

Dismissal of all related charges  
Correction of public records  
A formal acknowledgment of jurisdictional error

### Notice of Reservation of Rights

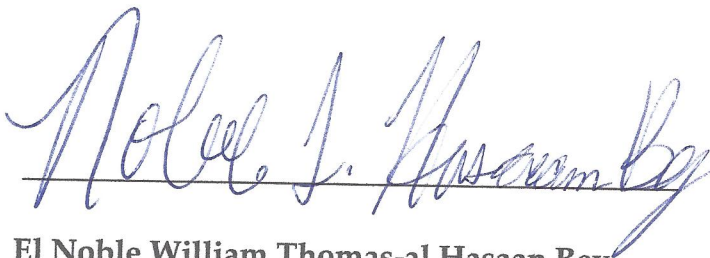
This Notice is issued under full reservation of rights nunc pro tunc, ab initio, and pursuant to:

UCC 1-308: Reservation of rights without prejudice;  
Vienna Convention, Article 36: Rights of communication with consular nationals;  
Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906): No compelled performance without contract.

This document shall serve as a lawful record of diplomatic protest on behalf of a Moorish American National and may be recorded or published as necessary for remedy and redress.

By Authority of the Moorish Consulate of Al-Morocco

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





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

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 unde international & Treaty Law.

1-16-1447  
JH





Through the unalienable birthright of Nationality and Special Appeal, In Proper Persona Sui Juris, I have proclaimed my free national name as Moorish American. I am a free American with natural allegiance to the Moroccan Empire, an Ordained Imperial Government prepared in due time by the great God Allah. Empowered as a clean and pure nation, indigenous to the continent of America, in line with our divine constitution, and under the divine law of the holy Quran of Mecca, Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice; do hereby state that for the record, I am a Moslem in the Old Order of Islamism, the world's first religious creed, founded by our ancient foremothers and forefathers for the redemption of mankind on earth. We honor all the divine prophets, Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha, Confucius and Prophet, Noble Drew Ali (peace and blessings be upon them); with this proclamation have linked ourselves with the family of Nations.

Moorish Consulate  
Headquarters,  
839-832-0016





Morocco  
**Moorish American Nationality Card**  
1836 Treaty of Peace and Friendship  
Autonomous Moorish American Republic of Al Moroccan Empire  
Title: El Noble William Thomas al-Hasan Bey  
Descended: Safar 2, 1392/Roman Cal-March 18, 1972  
Gender: Male  
HT: 6'0" WT: 160  
Location: Tula Territory  
Al-Moroccan Empire, Northwest Africa  
Capacity: Traveler (Consil General)  
Card #400-00-0001  
Expiration Date: Muharram 29, 1492

































































































































































































































































































































































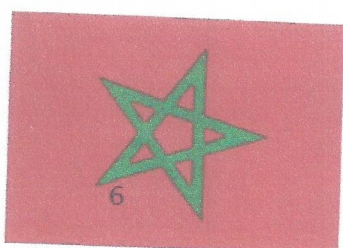
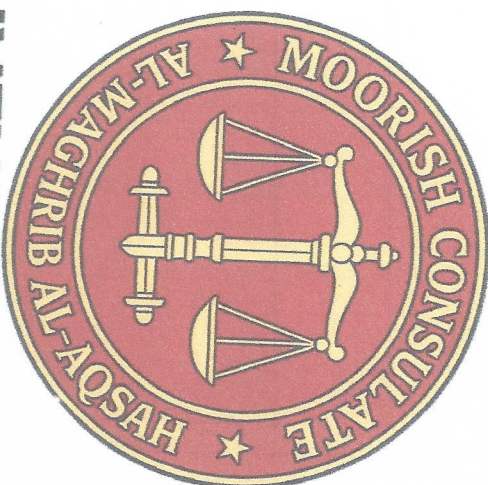
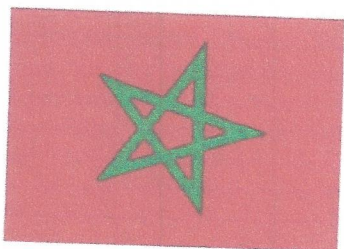








**MOORISH AMERICAN OF MOROCCO**  
**AL-MAGHRIB AL-AQSAH - NORTHWEST AMEXEM**



**PRIVATE CONVEYANCE - NOT FOR HIRE**  
**M.N.V.T. 1446-001**

**PROTECTED BY THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP-1836**







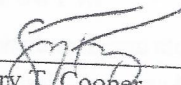
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Business Enterprises  
Duplication Services Section

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the collections of the Library of Congress contain a publication entitled **THE PUBLIC STATUTES AT LARGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** from March 1933 to June 1934, and that the attached photocopies from Volume XLVIII – the title page, the publisher's page, and pages 484 through 487 on which appears the TREATY WITH MOROCCO, September 16, 1836 – are a representation from that work.

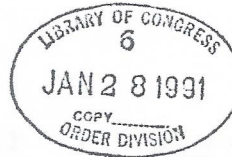
THIS IS TO CERTIFY FURTHER, that the publisher's page is marked with a Library of Congress Order Division stamp that bears the date Jan 28 1991.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is hereunto on September 4, 2014.

  
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Gregory T. Cooper  
Duplication Services, Section Head  
Office of Business Enterprises  
Library of Congress







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vol 48, pt 1

Set 2

LLRR

The original of every act and joint resolution printed in this volume from page 1 to page 311, inclusive, has the following heading:

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF MARCH,  
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE

The original of every act and joint resolution printed in this volume from page 313 to page 1291, inclusive, has the following heading:

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY,  
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR

All bills and joint resolutions presented to the President of the United States bear the signatures of the Speaker (or of the Speaker *pro tempore*) of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President and President of the Senate (or of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*); those signatures accordingly appear on the originals of all acts and joint resolutions.

The signature of the President of the United States appears on the originals of all approved acts and joint resolutions.

The original of every act and joint resolution has endorsed thereon a certificate of origin, signed, as the case may be, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or by the Secretary of the Senate and reading "I certify that this Act (or Joint Resolution) originated in the House of Representatives (or Senate)." The origin of each act and resolution contained in this volume is indicated in the margin at the beginning of each enactment; thus, for example, H.R. 1401 or H.J.Res. 75 indicates origin in the House of Representatives; and S. 598 or S.J.Res. 14 indicates origin in the Senate.



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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.

ART. 7. 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.

Vessels in port to be supplied.

ART. 8. 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.

No duty in case of vessels putting in to repair.

ART. 9. 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.

Stranded vessels to be protected.

ART. 10. 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 Wadnoon, 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.

Vessels engaged within gunshot of forts to be protected.

ART. 11. 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, until 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.

Enemy's vessels not allowed to follow for 24 hours.

ART. 12. 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.

Ships of war not to be examined in port.

ART. 13. 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.

Salutes to be returned.

ART. 14. 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.

American commerce on the most favored footing.

ART. 15. 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.

Employment of interpreters, &c.

ART. 16. 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

Exchange of prisoners.



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.

In case of war, nine months allowed to settle affairs, &c.

ART. 25. 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.

Treaty to last fifty years, &c.

*Consulate of the United States of America. }  
For the Empire of Morocco. }*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known. Whereas the undersigned, James R. Leib, a citizen of the United States of North America, and now their resident consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed commissioner, by *letters patent*, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of North America, bearing date, at the city of Washington, the 4th day of July A. D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of *peace and friendship* between the United States of North America and the Empire of Morocco; I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty and every article and clause therein contained; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Final ratification reserved for President U. S.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, and the seal of this consulate, on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

JAMES R. LEIB, (L. S.)

# GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

*Between the United States of America and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.*

Nov. 13, 1836.

The United States of America and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, desiring to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily subsist between them, have resolved to fix, in a clear, distinct, and positive manner, the rules which shall, in future, be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty, or general convention of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation.

Ratifications exchanged, May 28, 1838.  
Proclamation of the President of the U. S., Oct. 3, 1838.  
Peace and friendship.

For this desirable purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires of the said States, near the Government of Peru; and the Supreme Protector of the north and south Peruvian States, President of the Republic of Bolivia, entrusted with the direction of the foreign relations of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, has conferred like powers on John Garcia del Rio, Minister of State in the Department of Finance

Negotiators.



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 1098 (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 1431 (9th Cir. 1996).

<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. Kempthorne, 472 F.3d 872 (D.C. Cir. 2006).

### [Section 16]

<sup>1</sup>§ 4.

<sup>2</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 835, 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>3</sup>Camphor 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 776 (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 (1938); 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. 339, 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, 242 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, 129 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*, 232 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 288 (3d Cir. 2010); *U.S. v. Jeong*, 824

reside in a foreign country.<sup>9</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>9</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*, 279 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); *DuPree 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, 83 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 Peruanasa, S. A., 307 F.2d 802 (5th Cir. 1962); U.S. v. Kember, 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 183 (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., 423 F.3d 73 (2d Cir. 2005).

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

S. Ct. 1954, 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. 88, 85 N.E.2d 880, 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. Lomeli, 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*



**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

**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:

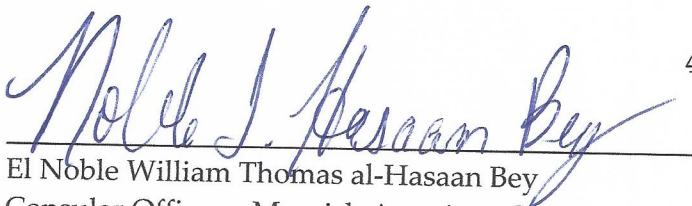
### **DECLARATION AND DEMAND**

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.



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

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



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
-------------------	-------------	-------------------	-------	------	------	--------------------	-------------------	-----	------	------	----

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.

[Signature]  
OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

JL CALLE TPT AND 586-6000  
PRINT OFFICER'S NAME, DEPT, DIVISION, PHONE NUMBER

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 13 DAY OF January

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

20 13  
Ante Ungler  
NOTARY PUBLIC OR COURT CLERK

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

DATE 1.13.13 TIME 7:08a

Judy A. Betting  
JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT

ORIGINAL

Exhibit B



IN THE DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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

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

Exhibit C





USA

# OKLAHOMA

## DRIVER LICENSE

NOT FOR  
REAL ID  
PURPOSES



4d Lic. No. **L000096467**

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

4b Exp **12/31/2031**

1 **THOMAS**

2 **WILLIAM TYRONE**

8 **144 N COLUMBIA AVE**  
**TULSA, OK 74110-5406**

9 Class **D**

9a End **NONE**

12 Restr **B**

4a Iss **06/04/2024**

15 Sex **M**

17 Wgt **150 lb**

18 Eyes **BRO**

16 Hgt **6'-00"**

5 DD **L000096467031872060424D**





*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:

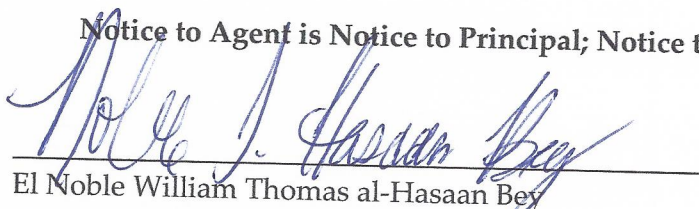
- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Civil Rights Violations)
- 28 U.S.C. § 1343
- 5 U.S.C. § 552a (Privacy Act violations)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Articles 3, 8, and 32

**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.

02-04-1447 