



Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic
Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

Re: Case No: 20M-1494-A in the records of
SUPERIOR COURT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHERIFF

To the Sheriff for Forsyth County and his assign:

A writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum – release order has been issued in the above case number for the immediate release of our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey being held hostage for profit under your custody on the information of CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON DOB: 11/02/1992, ID_No.: 187461, [Race: black] at the FORSYTH COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT JAIL (Inc.) located near 202 Veterans Memorial Boulevard, Cumming, Georgia.

You are hereby commanded to forthwith release our national Kia Aqeel El Bey upon our arrival at such location for immediate release without condition or delay.

Date: March 23, 2021

Otis M. Leshe- Bey, Sharif
Consulate of Morocco
All Rights Reserved.

enforcetheconstitution@gmail.com



FORSYTH COUNTY GEORGIA
FILED IN THIS OFFICE
MAR 24 2021
CLERK SUPERIOR COURT

Moorish National Republic Federal Government
Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World
Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'

• ~ 'Temple of the Moon and Sun' ~ •

~ Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos ~

The True and De jure Natural Peoples ~ Heirs of the Land

In The Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic
Consular Jurisdiction and Venue
Available for public display at enforcethetreaty.org

Nailah El Bey, Consul of the Consulate of Morocco at the
Georgia state republic; on behalf of:

Kia Aqeel El Bey, aboriginal Moorish American national and
rightful heir of Maghrib Al-Aqsa, Morocco at North America by
jus sanguinis, in full life, in propria persona, sui juris, authorized
rep., ex rel. CHARMAIN LILLIAN JACKSON, DOB:
11/02/1992, #187461
C/o 2033 Tiffany Lane, Jonesboro, Georgia republic

Lien Creditor(s)

vs.

Leslie Abernathy-Maddox, , Foreign European female, (acting
as) Assistant Administrative clerk
SUPERIOR COURT OF FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 East Courthouse Square Suite 4027

Re: Case Number: 20-M-1494-A in the
records of SUPERIOR COURT FOR
FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)

Writ of Error

International Document

Consular jurisdiction and venue
established for Treaty enforcement per
Art. 6 and 20 of the Treaty of Peace
and Friendship 1836 between United
States of North America and Moroccan
Empire; and per Art. III sect. 2, and
Art. VI cl. 2 of the Constitution for the
United States of North America.

Cumming, Georgia Republic [Near. 30040]
Greg G. Allen, Foreign European male, (acting as)
Administrative clerk
SUPERIOR COURT OF FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 East Courthouse Square, Suite 1007
Cumming, Georgia republic [near. 30040]

Penny A. Penn, Foreign European female (acting as) States
Attorney
SUPERIOR COURT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 E. Courthouse Square, Suite 2075
Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Ben H. Freeman, Foreign European male (acting as) Sheriff
100 East Courthouse Square
Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Lien Debtors

Affidavit of Fact
WRIT OF ERROR
International Document

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal - Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

Exhibit: D

Re: Foreign Misrepresented Instrument – Bill of Attainder / Bill of Exchange styled as an
‘administrative bench warrant’ dated July 14, 2020.

Stare Decisis Law

See **Elliot v. Peirsol**, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828), (“If a court acts without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void; and form no bar to a remedy sought in opposition to them, even prior to a reversal. They constitute no justification; and all persons concerned in executing such judgments, or sentences, are considered, in law, as trespassers.”).

As stated in the *Elliot* case mentioned above, your misrepresented instrument – bill of attainder / bill of exchange styled as an administrative ‘bench warrant’ dated July 14, 2020, is null and void for lack of jurisdiction and fraud. Lack of jurisdiction was clearly shown in the records of this case by prima facie evidence and conclusive proof! See the Affidavit of Fact: Writ of Quo Warranto [**Exhibit: A**] received by you via United States Postmaster Certified Mail (Article No. 7019 0140 0000 7156 5532) and entered in this case on July 9, 2020; and see the Affidavit of Fact: Default Judgment [**Exhibit: B**] received by you via United States Postmaster Certified Mail (Article No. 7017 3380 0000 1370 7227) and entered in this case on July 28, 2020. Your void ‘administrative bench warrant’ instrument is used to hold our national hostage for profit as surety for the fictitious corporate person / nom de guerre CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON (Race: Black) against her consent, and deprive her of her nationality / citizenship and liberty in involuntary servitude under color of law (Black Code) in violation of her rights secured under the 4th, 5th, and 9th Amendments, and the organic 13th Amendment, section 12, of the United States Republic Constitution.

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ORDER

WHEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that you, Leslie Abernathy-Maddox are in **ERROR**;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the misrepresented instrument – bill of attainder / bill of exchange styled as an administrative ‘bench warrant’ dated July 14, 2020, against the fictitious corporate person / nom de guerre CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON (Race: Black) is **UNCONSTITUTIONAL, NOTWITHSTANDING, NULL and VOID**, and is **NOT ENFORCEABLE** due to lack of jurisdiction and fraud, and shall be forthwith rescinded and withdrawn from the record of this case by you, Leslie Abernathy-Maddox and Greg G. Allen;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a lien shall be placed against the oath of office, surety bond, and all property (real and personal; corporeal and incorporeal) and assets of you, Leslie Abernathy-Maddox, Greg G. Allen, and Penny A. Penn, in order to secure the performance of this writ in an event that this writ is not satisfied **within five (5) days** from your receipt via certified mail. See **Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp., 395 U.S. 337 349 (1968)** (*“The ability to place a lien upon a man’s property, such as to temporarily deprive him of its beneficial use, without any judicial determination of probable cause dates back not only to medieval England but also to Roman times.”*).

SO ORDERED, SUI JURIS.

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Affidavit

I declare and affirm by virtue of Divine Law, under the Zodiac Constitution, and the United States Republic Constitution 1791, and upon the honor of my Foremothers and Forefathers that the foregoing Default Judgment and Affidavit is true and correct.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of March, 2021.

Noble Nailah El Bey

Nailah El Bey, Consul / Judicial Officer
Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic
All Rights Reserved.
C/o 2033 Tiffany Lane
Jonesboro, Georgia republic
Non-Domestic / Non-Resident / Non-Subject / Non-Citizen

Maghrib al Aqṣá.

North-West Amexem.

Duly subscribed and affirmed on this 11 day of Shaaban, 1442 M.C.Y.
[C.C.Y. 2021], before me, a Consular agent of Morocco at the Georgia state republic.

Witness my hand and official seal.

O Bey

Consular Agent; All Rights Reserved.

Otis McNeil Leslie Bey
(collation)



Affidavit of Fact
Certificate of Service

I, Nailah El Bey, hereby certify that on this 24 day of March, 2021, the enclosed Writ of Error Exhibit: D, Exhibit D1 90th Congressional records volume 113-part 12, Exhibit D2 Moorish American National Identification card, Exhibit D3 was sent via certified mail to the following recipients:

Greg G. Allen, (acting as) Administrative clerk
SUPERIOR COURT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 East Courthouse Square Suite 1007
Cumming, Georgia Republic [Near. 30040]

Leslie Abernathy-Maddox, (acting as) Assistant Administrative clerk
SUPERIOR COURT OF FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 East Courthouse Square Suite 4027
Jonesboro, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Ben H. Freeman, (acting as) Sheriff
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF FOR FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
100 East Courthouse Square
Cumming, Georgia republic [30040]


All Rights Reserved.

C.C.: Penny Penn, State's Attorney for Forsyth County, Georgia
Brad Raffensperger, Georgia Secretary of State
William P. Barr, United States Attorney General
Michael R. Pompeo, United States Secretary of State
Michelle Bachelet Jeria, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Wayne Salzgeber, Director of INTERPOL Washington
Embassies and Consulates of the International Community
<https://EnforceTheConstitution.org/>
Et al.

Cited Authorities:

- Consular jurisdiction and venue under Art. 20 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 (in force 1837) between United States of North America and Moroccan Empire
- Supremacy clause under Art. VI, cl. 2 of the Constitution for the United States of North America 1791; Diversity of Nationality case under Art. III, sect. 2 of the Constitution for the United States of North America 1791
- *Kolovrat v. Oregon*, 366 U. S. 187, 194, 81 S.Ct. 922 (1961) (*"A state cannot refuse to give foreign nationals their treaty rights because of fear that valid international agreements may possibly not work completely to the satisfaction of state authorities. Under the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution Art. VI, clause 2, state policies....must give way to overriding federal treaties and conflicting arrangements."*)
- *First Nat. Bank v. Terry*, 103 Cal.App. 501, 285 P. 336, 377 (*"Full faith and credit" clause of Const. U.S. art 4, § 1, requires that foreign judgment be given such faith and credit as it had by law or usage of state of its origin."*)
- *Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp.*, 395 U.S. 337 349 (1968) (*"The ability to place a lien upon a man's property, such as to temporarily deprive him of its beneficial use, without any judicial determination of probable cause dates back not only to medieval England but also to Roman times."*)

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Moorish National Republic Federal Government
 Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World
 Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'
 ~ 'Temple of the Moon and Sun' ~
 ~ Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos ~
 The True and De jure Natural Peoples ~ Heirs of the Land

Morocco Consular Court at the Maryland state republic
 Nailah El Bey Consul Officer / Judicial Officer
 C/o 2033 Tiffany lane, Jonesboro, Georgia republic



WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM
 International Document

Date Issued: 03/23/2021
 Re: Case Number: 20M-1494-A

Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic, to wit:

To: Foreign Occidental European female Leslie Abernathy-Maddox, (acting as) Assistant Administrative clerk

Foreign Occidental European male Greg G. Allen, (acting as) Administrative clerk of the court

SUPERIOR COURT OF FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
 101 East Courthouse Square, Suite 1007
 Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Foreign Occidental European male Ben H Freeman, Sheriff (and his agent/assign)

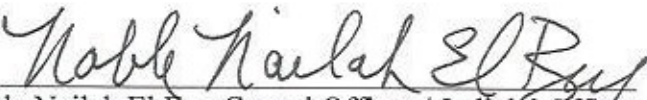
RELEASE ORDER

Upon the Affidavit In Support of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum [Exhibit: C] attached hereto and having been sworn to by our Sharif Officer Otis M. Leslie-Bey before me this day, based upon the facts asserted therein, it is this 23 day of March, 2021, hereby **ORDERED** that our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey [ex rel. CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON, DOB: 11/02/1992, ID No.187461] be forthwith **RELEASED** from your custody without condition or delay;

It is further **ORDERED** that this writ shall be executed in accordance with Articles 6 and 20 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the United States of North American and the Moroccan Empire, as shown in the attached Affidavit [Exhibit: C];

It is further **ORDERED** that there shall be no cause for the delay in the execution of this writ.

SO ORDERED, Sui Juris


Noble Nailah El Bey Consul Officer / Judicial Officer
Morocco Consular Court
All Rights Reserved.

Cited authority: Kolovrat v. Oregon, 366 U. S. 187, 194, 81 S.Ct. 922 (1961) ("A state cannot refuse to give foreign nationals their treaty rights because of fear that valid international agreements may possibly not work completely to the satisfaction of state authorities. Under the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution Art. VI, clause 2, state policies.....must give way to overriding federal treaties and conflicting arrangements.")

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF FOR FORSYTH COUNTY
202 Veterans Memorial Boulevard
Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Greetings:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to forthwith produce the body of our Moorish American National Kia Aqeel El Bey being held hostage for profit under your custody on the information of CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON DOB: 11/02/1992, ID No.187461: Race: black, at the FORSYTH COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT'S JAIL(Inc.) located at 202 Veterans Memorial Boulevard, Cumming, Georgia, before I, the undersigned, and convoy upon our arrival at such location for immediate release without condition or delay.

Noble Nailah El Bey

Noble Nailah El Bey, Consul Officer / Judicial Officer
Morocco Consular Court
All Rights Reserved.



[THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]



Moorish National Republic Federal Government
 Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World
 Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'

• ~ 'Temple of the Moon and Sun' ~ •

~ Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos ~
 The True and De jure Natural Peoples ~ Heirs of the Land

Affidavit In Support of Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

Exhibit: C

Date Issued: 03/23/2021
 Re: Case Number: 20M-1494-A

I, Otis M. Leslie- Bey ("Affiant"), being of lawful age, and being first duly sworn upon affirmation, depose and say:

I am a Sharif / Mufti officer with the Consulate General of Morocco at the Georgia state republic. I was delegated authority to exercise the functions and duties of the Office of the Sharif by the Consul of Morocco at the Georgia state republic, and to exercise such functions and duties in any dispute affecting the person or property / estate of a Moorish American national at the Georgia state republic in accordance with their treaty rights to consular jurisdiction under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the United States of North America and the Moroccan Empire.

I have first-hand knowledge and information of a Moorish American national identified by her national identity card as Kia Aqeel El Bey and being presently denationalized and held hostage

for profit as surety for a nom de guerre CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON (Race: black) DOB:11/02/1992 , ID No.:187461 in unlawful imprisonment under the custody of Ben H. Freeman, Sheriff for FORSYTH COUNTY Inc., Georgia (and his custodian / assign) at the following location:

FORSYTH COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT JAIL(Inc.)
202 Veterans Memorial Boulevard
Cumming, Georgia republic

Upon first-hand knowledge, I further assert that the unlawful imprisonment was due to the following circumstances:

1. On May 10, 2020, near corporate Cumming, Georgia state republic, our Moorish American national Noble Kia Aqeel El Bey was travelling in a private automobile (vessel) on the highway with our Moroccan flag visible and attached to her automobile in accordance with the 'Law of Flags'. A foreign armed private corporate commercial mercenary (highwayman) doing business as policeman / employee / contractor of the private foreign de facto corporate entity FORSYTH COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT (Inc.) pulled behind our national and signaled her with his lights and siren to pull over her automobile on the side of the road to be arbitrarily searched and examined.
2. Our national verbally identified herself to the armed commercial mercenary (highwayman) as a "foreign national" and requested to speak with a supervisor, but the armed commercial mercenary (highwayman) ignored her request and eventually kidnapped our national under color of law, and told our national that she could not travel on the highway without a commercial driver's license.
3. As a result, our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey is presently being denationalized as a stateless person (race: black) and held hostage for profit in unlawful imprisonment as surety for the fictitious corporate nom de CHARMAINE LILLIAN JACKSON, DOB: 11/02/1992 , I.D.# 187461 , under the custody of Ben H. Freeman,

(acting as) Sheriff for FORSYTH COUNTY, Georgia, within purview of the plausible 14th Amendment. absent of a lawful search and / or seizure warrant.

4. At no point during this incident was our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey given access to his consul in accordance with his treaty rights to consular jurisdiction.

In the interest of justice, following provisions are to be enforced by consular jurisdiction under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the United States of North America and the Moroccan Empire:

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.

Article 6. (in relevant part) ...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 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

WHEREFORE, the Consulate of Morocco at the Georgia state republic has consular jurisdiction over the person and property of our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey whom was brought into one of the ports of his Majesty near corporate Cumming, Georgia state republic, as prize under the custody of Sheriff Ben H. Freeman of Forsyth County, Georgia, et al. Thus, the Consul General (or his agent / assign) shall forthwith issue a writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum directed to Ben H. Freeman, Sheriff for Forsyth County, Georgia, (and his custodian / assign) commanding for the immediate release the body of our Moorish American national Kia Aqeel El Bey in accordance with Articles 6 and 20 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 between the United States of North America, and in pursuance of federal common law – stare

Certificate of Service

I, Otis M. Leslie- Bey, hereby certify that on this 24 day of March, 2021, the enclosed Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum - Release Order, the Affidavit In Support [Exhibit: A] and Sheriff's Instructions was sent via certified mail and / or hand delivery to the following recipients:

Greg G. Allen, (acting as) Administrative clerk
SUPERIOR COURT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY (Inc.)
101 East Courthouse Square
First floor-Suite 1007
Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]

Ben H. Freeman, Sheriff
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF FOR FORSYTH COUNTY(Inc.)
100 East Courthouse Square &
202 Veterans Memorial Boulevard
Cumming, Georgia republic [Near. 30040]


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C.C.: Penny Penn, State's District Attorney for FORSYTH COUNTY, GEORGIA
Brad Raffensperger, Georgia's Secretary of State
Michael R. Pompeo, United States Secretary of State
William P. Barr, United States Attorney General
Wayne Salzgeber, Director of INTERPOL Washington
Michelle Bachelet Jeria, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Embassies and Consulates of the International Community and other interested persons
www.EnforceTheConstitution.org/

decisis law in the case Kolovrat v. Oregon, 366 U. S. 187, 194, 81 S.Ct. 922 (1961), which the Supreme Court of the United States stated the following:

"A state cannot refuse to give foreign nationals their treaty rights because of fear that valid international agreements may possibly not work completely to the satisfaction of state authorities. Under the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution Art. VI, clause 2, state policies...must give way to overriding federal treaties and conflicting arrangements."

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

I declare and affirm by virtue of Divine Law, under the Zodiac Constitution, and upon the United States Republic Constitution of 1791, and upon the honor of my Foremothers and Forefathers that the above information is true and correct.


Affiant: Otis M. Leslie-Bey, de jure
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Maghrib al Aqṣá.

North-West Amcxen.

Duly subscribed and affirmed on this 10 day of Shaabqa, 1442 M.C.Y.
[C.C.Y. 2021], before me, a Consul Officer for the Consulate of Morocco at the Georgia state republic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.


Consul Officer


(Printed Appellation)

Affidavit of Fact



Exhibit D1

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 12

JUNE 12, 1967, TO JUNE 20, 1967

(PAGES 15309 TO 16558)

DEC 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1967

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO





Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1967

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. FRED R. HARRIS, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, in times heavy with crisis, Thou hast called us to play our part in one of the creative hours in human history.

In this day of destiny for us, and for the world, make us worthy of our high calling as keepers of the sacred flame. Thou unseen source of beauty, goodness, and truth: though the people imagine a vain thing, Thou still art God, sitting above the floods of human turmoil: Thy mercy endureth through all human denials and betrayals.

As we bow before Thee, open our eyes, we pray, to the faults and failings which mar the life of our Republic. Make us conscious of the evils in ourselves that we so readily condemn in others.

With the light of Thy wisdom and the strength of Thy grace, enable those who in these baffling times have been entrusted with the stewardship of the national welfare to be true servants of Thine in the advancement of Thy Kingdom's cause. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1967.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. FRED R. HARRIS, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HATDEM,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HARRIS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 953) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, with

CXIII—965—Part 12

amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 21, 30, and 41 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 12, 16, and 20 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6133) to authorize appropriations for the saline water conversion program, to expand the program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 8, 1967, was dispensed with.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy.

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Hiram R. Cancio, of Puerto Rico, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Puerto Rico;

Milton Pollack, of New York, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of New York;

Newell Edensfield, of Georgia, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Georgia;

Lawrence A. McSoud, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma;

Robert M. Morgenthau, of New York, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York;

Walter Dunbar, of California, to be a member of the Board of Parole; and

Isaac G. Stone, of Massachusetts, to be an examiner in chief, U.S. Patent Office.

By Mr. SMITHERS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joe Eaton, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida; and

Ben Krentzman, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the middle district of Florida.

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Paul K. Williams, of Arkansas, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Arkansas.

By Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert D. Morgan, of Illinois, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

By Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Francis L. Van Dusen, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. circuit judge, third circuit;

Thomas A. Masterson, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

E. Mac Troutman, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; and

Charles E. Weiner, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committee, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

15309

groups from other nations. This bipartisan organization is doing something more than just talking about international understanding—it is doing something about it.

If mankind is ever to abolish war from the face of the earth, we first must break down the barriers of mistrust and suspicion among the peoples of the world. There is no better way to accomplish this than through just such programs as this one conducted by the American Council of Young Political Leaders.

These young people will be the leaders of the world in years to come. They will be better leaders, more understanding and tolerant leaders, if they are able to expand their knowledge of other nations, other peoples, and other political systems.

This is why, Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased with the work being done by the American Council of Young Political Leaders. They have my wholehearted support in their program to further world understanding.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT—EQUAL PROTECTION LAW OR TOOL OF USURPATION

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. RARICK] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, arrogantly ignoring clearcut expressions in the Constitution of the United States, the declared intent of its drafters notwithstanding, our unelected Federal judges read out prohibitions of the Constitution of the United States by adopting the fuzzy haze of the 14th amendment to legislate their personal ideas, prejudices, theories, guilt complexes, aims, and whims.

Through the cooperation of intellectual educators, we have subjected ourselves to accept destructive use and meaning of words and phrases. We blindly accept new meanings and changed values to alter our traditional thoughts.

We have tolerantly permitted the habitual misuse of words to serve as a vehicle to abandon our foundations and goals. Thus, the present use and expansion of the 14th amendment is a sham—serving as a crutch and hoodwink to precipitate a quasi-legal approach for overthrow of the tender balances and protections of limitation found in the Constitution.

But, interestingly enough, the 14th amendment—whether ratified or not—was but the expression of emotional outpouring of public sentiment following the War Between the States.

Its obvious purpose and intent was but to free human beings from ownership as a chattel by other humans. Its aim was no more than to free the slaves.

As our politically appointed Federal judiciary proceeds down their chosen

path of chaotic departure from the peoples' government by substituting their personal law rationalized under the 14th amendment, their actions and verbiage brand them and their team as secessionists—rebels with pens instead of guns—seeking to divide our Union.

They must be stopped. Public opinion must be aroused. The Union must and shall be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to include in the Record, following my remarks, House Concurrent Resolution 208 of the Louisiana Legislature urging this Congress to declare the 14th amendment illegal. Also, I include in the Record an informative and well-annotated treatise on the illegality of the 14th amendment—the play toy of our secessionist judges—which has been prepared by Judge Leander H. Perez, of Louisiana.

The material referred to follows:

H. CON. RES. 208

A concurrent resolution to expose the unconstitutionality of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to interpose the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana against the execution of said amendment in this State; to memorialize the Congress of the United States to repeal its joint resolution of July 28, 1868, declaring that said amendment had been ratified; and to provide for the distribution of certified copies of this resolution.

Whereas the purported 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution was never lawfully adopted in accordance with the requirements of the United States Constitution because eleven states of the Union were deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate in violation of Article V, when eleven southern states, including Louisiana, were excluded from deliberation and decision in the adoption of the Joint Resolution proposing said 14th Amendment; said Resolution was not presented to the President of the United States in order that the same should take effect, as required by Article I, Section 7; the proposed Amendment was not ratified by three-fourths of the states, but to the contrary fifteen states of the then thirty-seven states of the Union rejected the proposed 14th Amendment between the dates of its submission to the states by the Secretary of State on June 16, 1866 and March 24, 1868; thereby nullifying said Resolution and making it impossible for ratification by the constitutionally required three-fourths of such states; said southern states which were denied their equal suffrage in the Senate had been recognized by proclamations of the President of the United States to have duly constituted governments with all the powers which belong to free states of the Union, and the Legislatures of seven of said southern states had ratified the 14th Amendment which would have failed of ratification but for the ratification of said seven southern states; and

Whereas the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unlawfully overthrew their existing governments, removed their lawfully constituted legislatures by military force and replaced them with rump legislatures which carried out military orders and pretended to ratify the 14th Amendment; and

Whereas in spite of the fact that the Secretary of State in his first proclamation, on July 20, 1868, expressed doubt as to whether three-fourths of the required states had ratified the 14th Amendment, Congress nevertheless adopted a resolution on July 28, 1868, unlawfully declaring that three-fourths of the states had ratified the 14th Amendment and directed the Secretary of State to so proclaim, said Joint Resolution of Congress and the resulting proclamation of the

Secretary of State included the purported ratifications of the military enforced rump legislatures of ten southern states whose lawful legislatures had previously rejected said 14th Amendment, and also included purported ratifications by the legislatures of the States of Ohio and New Jersey although they had withdrawn their legislative ratifications several months previously, all of which proves absolutely that said 14th Amendment was not adopted in accordance with the mandatory constitutional requirements set forth in Article V of the Constitution and therefore the Constitution itself strikes with nullity the purported 14th Amendment.

Now therefore be it resolved by the Legislature of Louisiana, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring:

(1) That the Legislature go on record as exposing the unconstitutionality of the 14th Amendment, and interpose the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana against the execution of said 14th Amendment against the State of Louisiana and its people;

(2) That the Legislature of Louisiana oppose the use of the invalid 14th Amendment by the Federal courts to impose further unlawful edicts and hardships on its people;

(3) That the Congress of the United States be memorialized by this Legislature to repeal its unlawful Joint Resolution of July 28, 1868, declaring that three-fourths of the states had ratified the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution;

(4) That the Legislatures of the other states of the Union be memorialized to give serious study and consideration to take similar action against the validity of the 14th Amendment and to uphold and support the Constitution of the United States which strikes said 14th Amendment with nullity; and

(5) That copies of this Resolution, duly certified, together with a copy of the treatise on "The Unconstitutionality of the 14th Amendment" by Judge L. H. Perez, be forwarded to the Governors and Secretaries of State of each state in the Union, and to the Secretaries of the United States Senate and House of Congress, and to the Louisiana Congressional delegation, a copy hereof to be published in the Congressional Record.

VAN M. DELORX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. C. ARCOCK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The purported 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution is and should be held to be ineffective, invalid, null, void and unconstitutional for the following reasons:

1. The Joint Resolution proposing said Amendment was not submitted to or adopted by a Constitutional Congress. Article I, Section 3, and Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

2. The Joint Resolution was not submitted to the President for his approval. Article I, Section 7.

3. The proposed 14th Amendment was rejected by more than one-fourth of all the States then in the Union, and it was never ratified by three-fourths of all the States in the Union. Article V.

I. THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS

The U.S. Constitution provides: Article I, Section 3. "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State."

Article V provides: "No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The fact that 23 Senators had been unlawfully excluded from the U.S. Senate, in order to secure a two-thirds vote for adoption of the Joint Resolution proposing the 14th Amendment is shown by Resolutions of pro-



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1967

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. FRED R. HARRIS, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, in times heavy with crisis, Thou hast called us to play our part in one of the creative hours in human history.

In this day of destiny for us, and for the world, make us worthy of our high calling as keepers of the sacred flame. Thou unseen source of beauty, goodness, and truth: though the people imagine a vain thing, Thou still art God, sitting above the floods of human turmoil: Thy mercy endureth through all human de-
nials and betrayals.

As we bow before Thee, open our eyes, we pray, to the faults and failings which mar the life of our Republic. Make us conscious of the evils in ourselves that we so readily condemn in others.

With the light of Thy wisdom and the strength of Thy grace, enable those who in these baffling times have been entrusted with the stewardship of the national welfare to be true servants of Thine in the advancement of Thy kingdom's cause. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1967.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. FRED R. HARRIS, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HATDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HARRIS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 953) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, with

CKIII—965—Part 12

amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 21, 36, and 41 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 12, 16, and 20 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6133) to authorize appropriations for the saline water conversion program, to expand the program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 8, 1967, was dispensed with.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy.

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Hiram R. Cancio, of Puerto Rico, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Puerto Rico;

Milton Pollack, of New York, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of New York;

Newell Edenfield, of Georgia, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Georgia;

Lawrence A. McSoud, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma;

Robert M. Morgenthau, of New York, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York;

Walter Dunbar, of California, to be a member of the Board of Parole; and

Isaac G. Stone, of Massachusetts, to be an examiner in chief, U.S. Patent Office.

By Mr. SMATHERS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joe Eaton, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida; and

Ben Krentzman, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the middle district of Florida.

By Mr. MCCLILLAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Paul K. Williams, of Arkansas, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Arkansas.

By Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert D. Morgan, of Illinois, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

By Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Francis L. Van Dusen, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. circuit judge, third circuit;

Thomas A. Masterson, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

E. Mac Troutman, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; and

Charles R. Weiner, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committee, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

15309

Exhibit D2

PRIVATE
ID # 884222141

**AMERICANO NACIONAL DE ALODIAL
MOORISH AMERICAN
NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD**

Identification
Kia Aqeel El Bey **American Moor**

Sexual Des Day **11-2-1992** **Sex Location** **Washington D.C. Republic** **Gender** **Female**

Historical Calendar
7-Jumada al awwal-1413 **Current Residence** **North America**

Current State
North, Central, South America: Tamaric: American **Date Issued** **1-5-2020**

Residence Location
c/o [2033] Tiffany Lane
near Jonesboro, Georgia Republic [30236-9998]

Autograph:
Noble Kia Aqeel El Bey

**Americano Original: Heredero de
America Norte: Las Personas
Naturales de La Tierra.**

**United States Code of Law - Title 22, Chapter 2 Section 141
88222141 Non-Tax Obligatory - All Rights Reserved**

**INDIGENOUS NON-TAX
88222141**

Height **5'2"** **Weight** **125 lbs**

Hair Color **Dark Brown** **Eyes Color** **Dark Brown**

R I G H T **T H U M B**





Moorish American Allegiance



I reserve all my Rights, Jus Sanguinis and Jus Soli, without prejudice in
propria persona, sui juris, sui heredes and in solo proprio.

This is a valid and accurate record of my national identification. The unlawful seizure of this identification card is a Human Rights violation and International Crime punishable by International Law. To unlawfully seize this identification is the expressed agreement to be held privately and officially liable for \$500,000 in Lawful money payment due immediately.

Exhibit D3



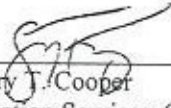
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Gregory J. Cooper
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THE
STATUTES AT LARGE

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM
MARCH 1933 to JUNE 1934

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS
RECENT TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS, EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS
AND AGREEMENTS, TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

VOL. XLVIII

IN TWO PARTS

PART 1—Public Acts and Resolutions.

PART 2—Private Acts and Resolutions, Concurrent Resolutions
Treaties and Conventions, Executive Proclamations
and Agreements, Twenty-first Amendment to the
Constitution.

PART 1

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934



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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 318 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. 1491 or H.J.Res. 75 indicates origin in the House of Representatives; and S. 308 or S.J.Res. 14 indicates origin in the Senate.



This volume is printed on acid free paper by
WILLIAM S. HEIN & CO., INC.

Sept. 16, 1835.
Proclamation
of the President
of the U. S.,
an. 30, 1837.

TREATY WITH MOROCCO. (a)

In the name of God, the merciful and clement!

Emperor's
Abd
Errahman
Ibenu Kesham,
whom God
exalt!
seal

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 Meccanex, the city of Olives; on the 3d day of the month Jumad el lahhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to Sept. 16. A. D. 1836.)

Mutual agree-
ment of the
parties to the
treaty.

ART. 1. 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.

Neither party
to take commis-
sions from an
enemy.

ART. 2. 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.

Persons, &c.
of one party,
captured in an
enemy's vessel,
to be released.

ART. 3. 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.

Vessels to have
passports.

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.

Visit of vessels
at sea.

ART. 5. 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.

American citi-
zens and effects
to be restored.

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

(a) For the treaty with Morocco of January 1787, see ante, page 100.
(454)

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 Wadnogn, 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.

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.

No compulsion
in buying or
selling.

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.

No examina-
tion of goods on
board, except,
&c.

ART. 18. 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.

No detention
of vessels.

ART. 19. 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.

Disputes be-
tween Ameri-
cans, &c. to be
decided by the
consul, &c.

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.

Killing, &c.
punishable by
the law of the
country.

ART. 21. 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.

Persons dying
intestate; care
of their effects.

ART. 22. 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.

Residence of
consul. (It is
generally at
Tangier.)

ART. 23. 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.

No appeal to
arms until refusal
of friendly
arrangement.

ART. 24. 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

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.

No compulsion in buying or selling.

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.

No examination of goods on board, except, &c.

ART. 18. 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.

No detention of vessels.

ART. 19. 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.

Disputes between Americans, &c. to be decided by the consul, &c.

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.

Killing, &c. punishable by the law of the country.

ART. 21. 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.

Persons dying intestate; care of their effects.

ART. 22. 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.

Residence of consul. (It is generally at Tangier.)

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No appeal to arms until refusal of friendly arrangement.

ART. 24. 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.

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 25, 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,



Moorish National Republic Federal Government
 Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World
 Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'
 • ~ 'Temple of the Moon and Sun' ~ •

~ Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos ~
 The True and De jure Natural Peoples ~ Heirs of the Land

In The Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue

International document

Exhibit: E

Addendum to Exhibit : C

Affidavit In Support of Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum; Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum dated March 23, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the original Affidavit In Support of Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum, and original Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum)

To Wit:

This addendum is to correct the first name of the Sheriff, Ben H. Freeman, to read Ron H. Freeman

Effective date of this is addendum is March 24, 2021.

The specific name change should replace in each instance where the name Ben H. Freeman appears anywhere in the Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum and the Affidavit In Support of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum both dated March 23, 2021.

I reaffirm no other terms or conditions of the above-mentioned original Writ and Affidavit not hereby otherwise modified or amended shall be negated or changed as a result of this here stated addendum.

The original Affidavit In Support of Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum; Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum dated March 23, 2021, is attached and made a part of this document.

Affidavit

I declare and affirm by virtue of Divine Law, under the Zodiac Constitution, and the United States Republic Constitution 1791, and upon the honor of my Foremothers and Forefathers that the foregoing Default Judgment and Affidavit is true and correct.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 2021.

Nailah El Bey, Consul / Judicial Officer
Morocco Consular Court at the Georgia state republic
All Rights Reserved.
C/o 2033 Tiffany Lane
Jonesboro, Georgia republic
Non-Domestic / Non-Resident / Non-Subject / Non-Citizen

Maghrib al Aqṣá.
North-West Amexem.

Duly subscribed and affirmed on this _____ day of _____, 1442 M.C.Y.
[C.C.Y. 2021], before me, a Consular agent of Morocco at the Georgia state republic.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Consular Agent: All Rights Reserved.

(Printed Appellation)

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FORSYTH
I, Greg G. Allen, Clerk of Superior Court in and for
said county do hereby Certify that the within is a
true and correct copy of the original document as
it appears on file in this office. Witness my official
Seal and signature of the Superior Court this
day of March, 2011
Greg G. Allen
Forsyth County Superior Court
Deputy Clerk