

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

CHRISTINA CLEMENT and
HH EMPRESS QUEEN CHRISTINA LOCS IS OUR ARTIFACT OF FAITH

Plaintiff,

v.

Attorney General Merrick Garland;
Chief Justice John Roberts Jr.,
Secretary General of the United Nations;
Registrar-Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al

Defendant,

Civil No: 24-cv-00479-RC

Request for Entry of Default; Rule 55: Default; Default Judgment

- **Affidavit of Service** (April 30, 2024 AFFIDAVIT of Mailing by CHRISTINA CLEMENT. (mg));
- **Motion of default judgement** received (May 12, 2024 ERRATA by CHRISTINA CLEMENT re5 Motion for Default Judgment. (mg)

Pursuant to Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Pursuant to Rule 55(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, it appearing that the defendants, Attorney General Merrick Garland; Chief Justice John Roberts Jr., Secretary General of the United Nations; Registrar-Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al, **in their official capacity**, has failed to plead or otherwise defend in this action as required by law, 55(b) hereby moves this Court for entry of default judgment against the defendant default is hereby entered against Attorney General Merrick Garland; Chief Justice John Roberts Jr., Secretary General of the United Nations; Registrar-

RECEIVED

MAY 19 2024
Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy
Court for the District of Columbia

Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al, **in their official capacity** in the above captioned case. Plaintiff has a right by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

Rule 12 (2) The United States or the District of Columbia and the Agencies, Officers, or Employees of Either Sued in an Official Capacity. The United States or the District of Columbia or an agency, officer, or employee of either sued only in an official capacity must serve an answer to a complaint, counterclaim, or crossclaim within 60 days after service on the United States attorney (in suits involving the United States) or the Attorney General for the District of Columbia (in suits involving the District of Columbia).

In support of this motion, plaintiff states as follows:

1. April 30, 2024 AFFIDAVIT of Mailing by CHRISTINA CLEMENT. (mg) Showing first attempt to serve complaint in official status in **October 13, 2023 (6 months Due date: April 13, 2024)**

2. Proof of Service 4/30/2024 AFFIDAVIT of Mailing by CHRISTINA CLEMENT. (mg) **has all tracking numbers and correspondence; March 18, 2024 notices were refused and correspondence thus forth. D.C. Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 4(e)(3) Several press releases were established to cover proper notification.**

3. Clerk's Entry of Default: **Request and follow up began via email to dcd_cmech@dcd.uscourts.gov on May 9, 2024 from email address team@clementforpresident2024.com**

4. Supporting Documentation of Damages: **Received Complaint on February 13, 2024; and/or Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite vow continues vol 2 and 3; De Jure State of State of Loc Nation and all supporting documents of this case. D.C. Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 4(e)(3) Several press releases were established to cover proper notification.**

Rule 55: When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default.

The rules and responsibilities of District Court Clerks are crucial in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the judicial process. Clerks play a vital role in managing case documentation, ensuring compliance with procedural rules, and facilitating the entry of default and default judgments according to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and local court rules.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) Article 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations.

American Convention on Human Rights Article 8(1): “Every person has the right to a hearing, with due guarantees and **within a reasonable time**, by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal, previously established by law, in the substantiation of any accusation of a criminal nature made against him or for the determination of his rights and obligations of a civil, labor, fiscal, or any other nature.”

European Convention on Human Rights Article 6(1): “In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing **within a reasonable time** by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

TIMING

Generally, Twenty (20) Days

Unless a different time is specified by rule or applicable statute, the answer must be served within twenty-one (21) days after the party is served with the summons and complaint. [D.C. Super. Ct. Civ. Proc. Rule 12 \(a\)\(1\)](#) (amended eff 6/1/17).

A party served with a pleading stating a cross-claim against that party shall serve an answer thereto within twenty-one (21) days after being served. The plaintiff shall serve a reply to a counterclaim in the answer within twenty-one (21) days after service of the answer, or, if a reply is ordered by the Court, within twenty-one (21) days after service of the order, unless the order otherwise directs. [D.C. Super. Ct. Civ. Proc. Rule 12 \(a\)\(2\)](#) (amended eff 6/1/17).

Government Defendant, Sixty (60) Days

Where the defendant is the United States or the District of Columbia, or an officer, agency, or employee thereof sued in an official capacity, the answer must be served within sixty (60) days of service of the complaint on the United States Attorney or the Corporate Counsel. [D.C. Super. Ct. Civ. Proc. Rule 12\(a\)\(3\)](#) (amended eff 6/1/17)

The phrase "by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law" is a critical component of fair trial standards. This concept ensures that those adjudicating cases are unbiased, free from external influences, and operate under legally defined frameworks. Judges and tribunal members must be unbiased and neutral. They must not have any interest in the outcome of the case and should not have preconceived notions about the issues or parties involved. However, the oath of office can be a conflict of interest to the majority party when the minority is acting in tyranny.

Courts must be structurally independent, meaning the judicial system is separate from other branches of government. How is this the case when it is part of a 3-part government?

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter a default judgment against the defendant in the amount of Max restitution and grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

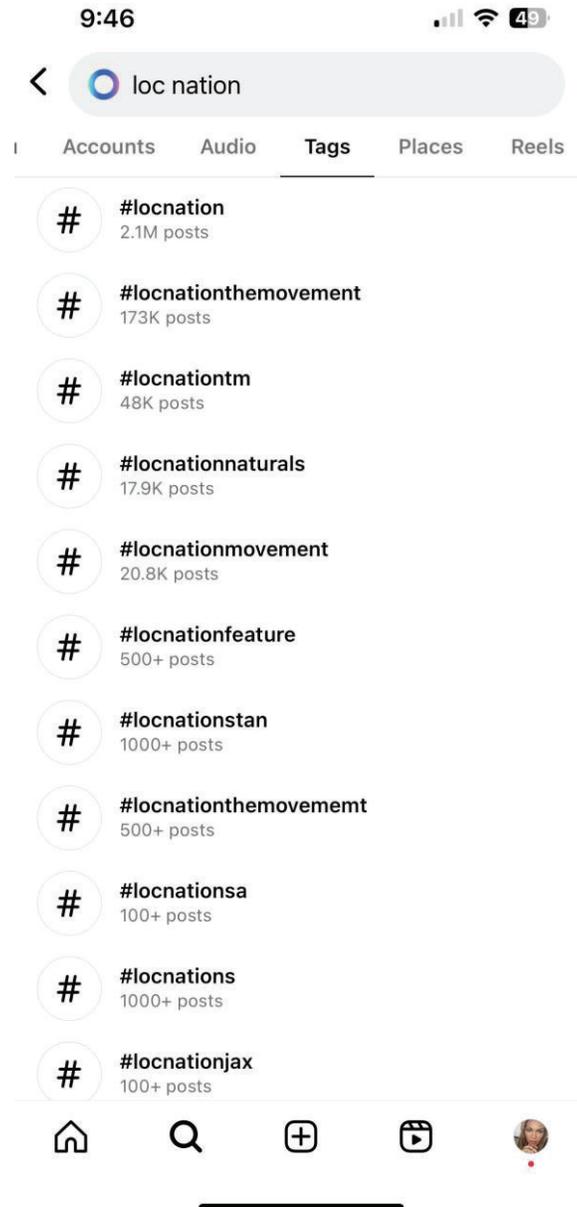
Established by Law:

Legal Foundation: The tribunal must be created and operate according to laws that define its structure, jurisdiction, and procedures. This ensures consistency, transparency, and accountability. (See De Jure of State of Loc Nation)

Content of Motion: Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) 55(b)

In cases of kidnapping, restitution may include compensation for a wide range of losses and expenses suffered by the victim, such as medical expenses, counseling costs, lost wages or income, property damage, and pain and suffering.

- See February 13, 2024 Complaint and exhibits; See volume 2 Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues
- Restitution from each state and country involved in the kidnapping during the Trans-Atlantic illegal “slave” trade
- Sign De Jure of State of Loc Nation (included Picture of Amount of Loc Nation hashtags on Instagram)
- Appoint Rev Dr Christina Clement as President of the United States of America
- Revise the constitution to include State of Loc Nation constitution and provide protective laws for the majority against the tyranny of the minority.



Thank you for your attention to this matter. Should the Court require any further information or documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'C. Clement', with a horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.

Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, Presidential Candidate of the US 2024
8 The Green, Suite A

Dover, DE 19901

678-780-5557

Rule 5 (c) Signing. A filing made through a person's electronic -filing account and authorized by that person, together with that person's name on a signature block, constitutes the person's signature.



De Jure State of State of Loc Nation Letterhead

C/O Christina Loren Clement LLC

8 The Green, Suite A

Dover, DE 19901

Date: 05/17/2024

To:

The Honorable President of the United States

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20500

Cc:

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives

U.S. Capitol

Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable President pro tempore of the Senate

U.S. Capitol

Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Secretary-General

United Nations Headquarters

405 East 45th Street

New York, NY 10017

Subject: Formal Declaration of Sovereignty and Partnership

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the people and the Government of State of State of Loc Nation, I am writing to formally declare our sovereignty as a recognized state and partner in the shaping of America, some of our populations are origin to the land while the others are the survivors of the kidnapping and barbaric and brutal history during the illegal slave trade and throughout our history. State of State of Loc Nation has a rich and intertwined history with the United States, sharing in the struggles, triumphs, and development of the nation, albeit with different forefathers and unique cultural legacies.

Historical Context and Contribution

Historical Context and Contribution: State of Loc Nation and African American Contributions to American History

General American History Timeline and on the other hand contributions from our people of State of State of Loc Nation

1. Colonial Era (1607-1776)

- Establishment of Colonies: The first permanent English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.

- Colonial Development: Establishment of other colonies such as Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

“Black” Contributions During the Colonial Era (1607-1776)

1. Labor and Economic Development:

- Tobacco and Rice Cultivation: Enslaved Africans provided critical labor for the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, and rice in the Carolinas and Georgia, which were major economic drivers in the colonies.

- Indigo Production: Enslaved people were instrumental in the production of indigo, especially in South Carolina, where it became a significant export.

2. Skilled Trades and Craftsmanship:

- Ironworks and Blacksmithing: Enslaved and free Black workers were crucial in the development of ironworks and blacksmithing, providing essential tools and equipment.

- Carpentry and Construction: Many enslaved Africans were skilled carpenters, builders, and craftsmen who contributed to the construction of homes, public buildings, and infrastructure.

3. Maritime Contributions:

- Dockworkers and Sailors: Black men, both enslaved and free, worked as dockworkers and sailors in port cities, contributing to the maritime economy and defense.

- Pilots and Navigators: Some Africans and African Americans served as pilots and navigators, using their knowledge of local waters to aid colonial shipping and trade.

4. Cultural Influence:

- Music and Dance: African musical traditions, including rhythm, call-and-response singing, and dance, significantly influenced colonial American music and cultural practices.

- Cuisine: African culinary traditions and ingredients, such as okra, yams, and various cooking techniques, enriched colonial cuisine.

5. Military Service:

- Colonial Militias: Black individuals, both free and enslaved, served in colonial militias, defending settlements from attacks and participating in conflicts such as King Philip's War and the French and Indian War.

- Notable Figures:

- Crispus Attucks: A man of African and Native American descent, he is often considered the first martyr of the American Revolution, killed during the Boston Massacre in 1770.

6. Religious and Spiritual Contributions:

- Churches and Religious Leadership: Free and enslaved Africans established early African American churches and served as religious leaders, contributing to the spiritual life of colonial communities.

- Spiritual Practices: African spiritual practices and beliefs were often integrated with Christian practices, creating unique religious traditions that persisted through the colonial period.

7. Resistance and Advocacy:

- Petitions for Freedom: Enslaved and free Black individuals petitioned colonial governments for freedom and rights, laying the groundwork for future abolitionist efforts.

- Maroon Communities: Enslaved Africans who escaped formed maroon communities, which resisted colonial authority and provided refuge for other escapees.

8. Agricultural Innovation:

- Knowledge of Farming Techniques: Enslaved Africans brought extensive knowledge of agricultural techniques and crop management, which improved colonial farming practices.

- Introduction of New Crops: Africans introduced and cultivated crops such as okra, yams, and watermelons, which became staples in American agriculture.

9. Art and Craftsmanship:

- Textiles and Weaving: Enslaved African women were skilled in weaving and textile production, creating fabrics and garments that were essential to colonial life.
- Basket Making: African basket-making techniques, particularly those from the Gullah-Geechee culture, became an integral part of colonial craftsmanship.

2. American Revolution (1775-1783)

- Declaration of Independence: The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776.
- War for Independence: Key battles include Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown.

During the American Revolutionary War, several Black fighters participated in key battles, including Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Here are some notable individuals:

Battle of Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775)

1. Prince Estabrook: A slave who fought with the Lexington militia. He was one of the first Black men to fight in the Revolution and was wounded in the battle.
2. Peter Salem: A former slave who served in the Massachusetts militia. He is often noted for his bravery at the Battle of Bunker Hill, but he also fought at Lexington and Concord.

Battle of Saratoga (September 19 and October 7, 1777)

1. Prince Whipple: An enslaved African who fought in the Battle of Saratoga. He was freed and continued to serve in the military.
2. Agrippa Hull: Although his most notable service was as an orderly to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Hull's service throughout the war, including in battles like Saratoga, exemplified the contributions of Black soldiers.

Battle of Yorktown (September 28 – October 19, 1781)

1. James Armistead Lafayette: An enslaved man who served as a spy for the Continental Army under Marquis de Lafayette. His intelligence gathering was crucial to the success at Yorktown.
2. Saul Matthews: An enslaved man who also worked as a spy for the American forces. His contributions were instrumental during the Siege of Yorktown.

3. George Liele: Though not a combatant, Liele helped transport and care for the wounded and contributed to the logistical efforts of the army.

*These individuals are among the many Black fighters who played significant roles in the Revolutionary War, contributing to crucial victories that helped secure American independence. Their service and bravery are a testament to the diverse and inclusive efforts that formed the foundation of the United States.

3. Founding of the United States (1783-1789)

- Articles of Confederation: The first governing document of the United States, ratified in 1781.

- Constitutional Convention: Drafting and signing of the U.S. Constitution in 1787, and its ratification in 1789.

During the Founding of the United States (1783-1789), Black individuals played various roles in the political, social, and military spheres. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. James Armistead Lafayette:

- James Armistead Lafayette was an enslaved African American who served as a spy for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. His intelligence gathering was instrumental in the American victory at the Battle of Yorktown.

2. Peter Salem:

- Peter Salem was an African American soldier who fought in the Revolutionary War, notably at the Battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements. He is celebrated for his bravery and service.

3. Prince Whipple:

- Prince Whipple was an enslaved African who accompanied his master, William Whipple, a New Hampshire delegate to the Continental Congress. He fought alongside his master during the Revolutionary War and participated in the Battle of Saratoga.

4. Crispus Attucks:

- While not directly involved in the founding process, Crispus Attucks is remembered as one of the first casualties of the American Revolution. He was killed during the Boston Massacre in 1770, becoming a symbol of resistance and freedom.

5. Salem Poor:

- Salem Poor was an African American soldier who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His bravery and valor were noted during the battle, leading to a petition by 14 officers to recognize his heroic actions.

6. Harry Washington:

- Harry Washington was a Black man who served as George Washington's personal servant during the Revolutionary War. He accompanied Washington throughout the conflict, including during the crossing of the Delaware River.

7. James Forten:

- James Forten was a free African American who became a successful businessman and abolitionist. While not directly involved in military affairs, he used his wealth and influence to support the cause of American independence and later the abolitionist movement.

8. Richard Allen:

- Richard Allen was a prominent African American preacher and founder of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. He was involved in advocating for the rights of Black Americans and promoting education and social upliftment.

These individuals, among others, contributed to the founding of the United States through their military service, activism, and perseverance in the face of adversity. Their efforts helped shape the course of American history and advance the cause of freedom and equality.

4. Expansion and Reform (1790-1860)

- Louisiana Purchase: In 1803, the U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France.
- Industrial Revolution: Growth of industry and infrastructure, including railroads and canals.
- Abolition and Reform Movements: Efforts to end slavery and improve society, including the women's suffrage movement.

During the period of Expansion and Reform (1790-1860) in the United States, Black individuals continued to play significant roles in various aspects of American society. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. Frederick Douglass:

- Frederick Douglass was a prominent abolitionist, social reformer, and writer. Born into slavery, Douglass escaped and became a leading voice in the anti-slavery movement. He published his autobiography, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave," which became influential in shaping public opinion against slavery.

2. Harriet Tubman:

- Harriet Tubman, often called the "Moses of her people," was an escaped enslaved woman who became one of the most famous conductors of the Underground Railroad. She risked her life numerous times to lead enslaved individuals to freedom in the North and Canada.

3. Sojourner Truth:

- Sojourner Truth was an African American abolitionist and women's rights activist. She is best known for her speech, "Ain't I a Woman?" delivered at the Women's Rights Convention in Ohio in 1851, where she advocated for both racial and gender equality.

4. David Walker:

- David Walker was an African American abolitionist and writer who published the "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" in 1829. His pamphlet called for enslaved people to revolt against their masters and for free Black people to fight for equality.

5. Nat Turner:

- Nat Turner was an enslaved African American who led a rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831. The revolt resulted in the deaths of around 60 white people and led to harsher laws against enslaved individuals in the South.

6. Sojourner Douglass:

- Sojourner Douglass, the daughter of Frederick Douglass and Anna Murray Douglass, was an abolitionist and women's rights activist. She followed in her parents' footsteps, advocating for the rights of African Americans and women.

7. William Lloyd Garrison:

- William Lloyd Garrison was a prominent white abolitionist who founded the newspaper "The Liberator" in 1831. He worked closely with African American abolitionists and was a vocal advocate for the immediate emancipation of enslaved people.

8. Henry Highland Garnet:

- Henry Highland Garnet was an African American abolitionist, minister, and orator. He was known for his fiery speeches advocating for the abolition of slavery and the empowerment of African Americans.

These individuals, along with many others, were instrumental in the fight against slavery, the promotion of civil rights, and the advancement of social reform during the period of Expansion and Reform in the United States.

5. Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1877)

- Civil War: Conflict between the Northern states (Union) and Southern states (Confederacy) from 1861 to 1865.

- Reconstruction: Efforts to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into society.

During the Civil War and Reconstruction period (1861-1877) in the United States, Black individuals played crucial roles in military service, politics, activism, and social advancement. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. Robert Smalls:

- Robert Smalls was an enslaved African American who famously commandeered a Confederate ship, the CSS Planter, and delivered it to Union forces. He later served as a Union naval captain and became one of the first Black members of Congress during Reconstruction.

2. Harriet Tubman:

- Harriet Tubman served as a Union Army scout and spy during the Civil War. She provided invaluable intelligence to Union forces and played a key role in the Combahee River Raid, freeing over 700 enslaved individuals.

3. Frederick Douglass:

- Frederick Douglass actively supported the Union cause during the Civil War. He recruited African American soldiers for the Union Army and advocated for the enlistment of Black troops. After the war, he continued to fight for civil rights and suffrage during Reconstruction.

4. Hiram Rhodes Revels:

- Hiram Rhodes Revels was the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate. He represented Mississippi during Reconstruction, advocating for civil rights and equal treatment under the law.

5. Blanche K. Bruce:

- Blanche K. Bruce was an African American politician who served as a U.S. Senator from Mississippi during Reconstruction. He was known for his efforts to promote civil rights and educational opportunities for Black Americans.

6. John S. Rock:

- John S. Rock was a prominent African American attorney, physician, and activist. He became the first African American to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court and was active in advocating for civil rights during Reconstruction.

7. Charlotte Forten Grimké:

- Charlotte Forten Grimké was an African American abolitionist, educator, and writer. She taught formerly enslaved individuals in South Carolina during the Civil War and later worked as a teacher and activist during Reconstruction.

8. Robert Purvis:

- Robert Purvis was an African American abolitionist and reformer who played a significant role in the Underground Railroad. During Reconstruction, he continued to advocate for civil rights and educational opportunities for Black Americans.

These individuals, along with countless others, made significant contributions to the Union cause during the Civil War and worked tirelessly during Reconstruction to secure civil rights and equality for African Americans in the aftermath of slavery.

6. Growth and Conflict (1878-1914)

- Industrialization: Continued growth of industries and urbanization.
- Progressive Era: Reforms to address issues of corruption, labor rights, and women's suffrage.

During the period of Growth and Conflict (1878-1914) in the United States, Black individuals continued to play significant roles in various aspects of American society despite facing ongoing challenges and systemic racism. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. Booker T. Washington:

- Booker T. Washington was a prominent African American educator, author, and advisor to presidents. He founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which focused on vocational training

for Black students. Washington advocated for economic self-reliance and education as the keys to racial progress.

2. W.E.B. Du Bois:

- W.E.B. Du Bois was a leading African American sociologist, historian, civil rights activist, and co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He advocated for full civil rights and political representation for African Americans, and he famously disagreed with Booker T. Washington's approach.

3. Ida B. Wells:

- Ida B. Wells was an African American journalist, educator, and early leader in the civil rights movement. She campaigned against lynching and racial violence, documenting numerous cases of lynching in the South and advocating for anti-lynching legislation.

4. George Washington Carver:

- George Washington Carver was a pioneering African American scientist and inventor known for his work with peanuts and agricultural innovations. He developed hundreds of products derived from peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans, and his research significantly contributed to agricultural science.

5. Mary Church Terrell:

- Mary Church Terrell was an African American educator, suffragist, and civil rights activist. She was one of the first African American women to earn a college degree and became a prominent advocate for women's suffrage and civil rights.

6. Robert Sengstacke Abbott:

- Robert Sengstacke Abbott was an African American lawyer and newspaper publisher who founded the Chicago Defender newspaper. The Defender played a crucial role in advocating for civil rights and encouraging the Great Migration of African Americans from the South to the North.

7. Maggie Lena Walker:

- Maggie Lena Walker was an African American businesswoman and community leader. She was the first female bank president of any race to charter a bank in the United States, serving as the president of St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in Richmond, Virginia.

8. Paul Laurence Dunbar:

- Paul Laurence Dunbar was an African American poet, novelist, and playwright known for his dialect poetry and realistic portrayals of African American life. His works helped to popularize African American literature and culture during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

These individuals, among others, made significant contributions to the advancement of African Americans and the broader American society during a period marked by both growth and conflict. Their efforts helped lay the groundwork for the civil rights movement and the ongoing struggle for racial equality in the United States.

7. World Wars and Great Depression (1914-1945)

- World War I: U.S. involvement from 1917 to 1918.
- Great Depression: Economic downturn from 1929 to the late 1930s.
- World War II: U.S. involvement from 1941 to 1945.

During the World Wars and Great Depression era (1914-1945) in the United States, Black individuals made significant contributions in various fields despite facing systemic racism and discrimination. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. James Reese Europe:

- James Reese Europe was an African American musician, bandleader, and composer. He served as a lieutenant in the 369th Infantry Regiment, also known as the Harlem Hellfighters, during World War I. Europe's regiment was renowned for its military band, which introduced American jazz music to European audiences during the war.

2. Josephine Baker:

- Josephine Baker was an African American entertainer, dancer, and activist. During World War II, she worked as a spy for the French Resistance and provided intelligence to the Allied forces. Baker also performed for troops and boosted morale during the war.

3. Dorie Miller:

- Dorie Miller was an African American sailor in the United States Navy. During the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, Miller manned an anti-aircraft gun on the USS West Virginia and was credited with shooting down several Japanese aircraft. He became the first African American to be awarded the Navy Cross for valor.

4. Benjamin O. Davis Sr.:

- Benjamin O. Davis Sr. was the first African American general officer in the United States Army. He served as a military officer during World War I and World War II, leading African American troops and advocating for racial equality in the military.

5. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.:

- Benjamin O. Davis Jr. was the first African American general officer in the United States Air Force. He served as a pilot during World War II, leading the Tuskegee Army Airfield, an all-Black unit of fighter pilots who distinguished themselves in combat.

6. A. Philip Randolph:

- A. Philip Randolph was a prominent African American labor leader and civil rights activist. During World War II, he pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt to desegregate the defense industry and the military through the threat of a mass march on Washington, leading to the establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC).

7. Marian Anderson:

- Marian Anderson was an African American contralto singer and civil rights activist. In 1939, she performed a landmark concert at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., after being denied the opportunity to perform at the segregated Constitution Hall. Her performance brought attention to racial discrimination and segregation.

8. Charles Hamilton Houston:

- Charles Hamilton Houston was a prominent African American lawyer and civil rights activist. He played a key role in dismantling segregation in American education through his work on landmark cases such as *Sweatt v. Painter* and *Brown v. Board of Education*.

These individuals, among others, demonstrated courage, leadership, and resilience during a tumultuous period in American history, contributing to the war effort and advancing the cause of civil rights and equality for African Americans.

8. Post-War Era and Civil Rights (1946-1969)

- Cold War: Political and military tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- Civil Rights Movement: Struggle for African American equality led by figures such as Martin Luther King Jr.

During the Post-War Era and Civil Rights Movement (1946-1969) in the United States, Black individuals played pivotal roles in advocating for civil rights, challenging segregation and discrimination, and shaping the course of American history. Here are some notable figures who were involved:

1. Martin Luther King Jr.:

- Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and the most prominent leader of the American civil rights movement. He advocated for nonviolent resistance to racial injustice and led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Birmingham Campaign, and the March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

2. Rosa Parks:

- Rosa Parks was an African American civil rights activist known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Her refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger sparked the boycott and became a symbol of resistance to racial segregation.

3. Thurgood Marshall:

- Thurgood Marshall was a pioneering African American lawyer and civil rights advocate. As the chief counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, he argued landmark cases before the Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*, which led to the desegregation of public schools.

4. Medgar Evers:

- Medgar Evers was an African American civil rights activist and field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi. He played a key role in organizing voter registration drives and investigating racially motivated crimes before he was tragically assassinated in 1963.

5. Fannie Lou Hamer:

- Fannie Lou Hamer was an African American voting rights activist and leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She famously testified at the 1964 Democratic National Convention about her experiences with voter suppression and became a powerful voice for civil rights.

6. Ella Baker

- Ella Baker was an African American civil rights activist and organizer who played a significant role in several civil rights organizations, including the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

7. Malcolm X:

- Malcolm X was a prominent African American Muslim minister and human rights activist. He advocated for Black empowerment, self-defense, and racial separatism before his evolving views led him to embrace a more inclusive approach to civil rights before his assassination in 1965.

8. John Lewis:

- John Lewis was a civil rights leader and politician who played a key role in the Nashville sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, and the March on Washington. He later served as a U.S. Congressman from Georgia and was a steadfast advocate for civil rights and social justice until his passing in 2020.

These individuals, along with countless others, courageously challenged segregation and discrimination, fought for voting rights and equal opportunity, and helped to advance the cause of civil rights and racial equality in the United States.

9. Modern Era (1970-Present)

- Technological Advancements: Growth in technology and information age.
- Political and Social Changes: Continued evolution in civil rights, gender equality, and economic policies.

In the Modern Era (1970-Present) of the United States, Black individuals have continued to play significant roles in various aspects of society, including politics, culture, sports, and activism. Here are some notable figures who have made contributions during this period:

1. Barack Obama:

- Barack Obama made history as the first African American President of the United States, serving two terms from 2009 to 2017. His presidency marked a significant milestone in American history and inspired millions of people around the world.

2. Oprah Winfrey:

- Oprah Winfrey is a media mogul, talk show host, actress, and philanthropist. Her influence extends beyond television, as she has become a powerful voice for social issues, including education, literacy, and women's empowerment.

3. Kamala Harris:

- Kamala Harris made history as the first woman, first Black woman, and first person of South Asian descent to serve as Vice President of the United States, inaugurated in 2021 alongside President Joe Biden.

4. LeBron James:

- LeBron James is one of the greatest basketball players of all time, known for his on-court prowess as well as his activism and philanthropy. He has used his platform to advocate for social justice, education, and community development.

5. Beyoncé Knowles-Carter:

- Beyoncé is a multi-talented artist, singer, songwriter, and actress who has achieved worldwide acclaim. She is known for her music, activism, and influence on popular culture, particularly in empowering messages for women and the Black community.

6. Ta-Nehisi Coates:

- Ta-Nehisi Coates is a journalist, author, and educator known for his writings on race, culture, and politics. His work, including essays, memoirs, and novels, has sparked important conversations about race and identity in America.

7. Serena Williams:

- Serena Williams is one of the greatest tennis players of all time, with numerous Grand Slam titles to her name. She has also been a vocal advocate for gender equality and racial justice in sports and society.

8. Shonda Rhimes:

- Shonda Rhimes is a television producer, screenwriter, and author known for creating popular and groundbreaking TV shows like "Grey's Anatomy," "Scandal," and "How to Get Away with Murder." She has shattered barriers in the entertainment industry and championed diverse representation on screen.

9. Colin Kaepernick:

- Colin Kaepernick is a former NFL quarterback who gained international attention for kneeling during the national anthem to protest police brutality and racial inequality. His activism sparked a national conversation and inspired others to take a stand against racial injustice.

10. Rev. Dr. Christina Clement

- Rev. Dr. Christina Clement is a dynamic leader whose significant contributions span across various domains, impacting communities both locally and globally. Here's a summary of her notable contributions:

1. Spiritual Leadership:

- As a revered spiritual leader, Rev. Dr. Clement has served as a guiding light for countless individuals, offering compassion, wisdom, and solace to those in need. Her commitment to faith and service has inspired many to deepen their spiritual journey and find meaning in their lives.

2. Community Empowerment:

- Rev. Dr. Clement has been instrumental in empowering communities through her tireless advocacy for social justice, equality, and inclusivity. Through her leadership, she has mobilized resources and initiatives to address pressing social issues and uplift marginalized voices.

3. Education and Mentorship:

- With a deep commitment to education, Rev. Dr. Clement has dedicated herself to mentoring and nurturing the next generation of leaders. Her guidance and support have helped countless individuals realize their full potential and become agents of positive change in their communities.

4. Interfaith Dialogue and Collaboration:

- Rev. Dr. Clement's commitment to interfaith dialogue and collaboration has fostered understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect among diverse religious communities. Through her efforts, she has built bridges of understanding and promoted peace and harmony in a pluralistic society.

5. Global Humanitarian Work:

- Rev. Dr. Clement's impact extends beyond borders through her involvement in global humanitarian initiatives. Whether it's providing aid to underserved communities, advocating for human rights, or promoting sustainable development, she has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to making the world a better place for all.

6. Trailblazing Leadership:

- As a trailblazer in her field, Rev. Dr. Clement has shattered glass ceilings and paved the way for others to follow. Her visionary leadership, resilience, and unwavering dedication have set a high standard for excellence and inspired future generations to strive for greatness.

Overall, Rev. Dr. Christina Clement's significant contributions epitomize the values of compassion, integrity, and service to humanity. Her legacy will continue to inspire and uplift generations to come, leaving an indelible mark on the world.

These individuals, among others, have made significant contributions to their respective fields and have used their platforms to advocate for social change, equality, and justice for the Black community and beyond in the modern era of the United States.

African American Contributions Timeline

1. Colonial Era (1607-1776)

- Labor in Colonies: Enslaved Africans provided critical labor in agriculture and infrastructure development.

- Cultural Contributions: African traditions influenced American music, cuisine, and culture.

2. American Revolution (1775-1783)

- Military Service: African Americans, both free and enslaved, served in the Continental Army and Navy.

- Notable Figures: Crispus Attucks, considered the first casualty of the American Revolution.

3. Founding of the United States (1783-1789)

- Petitions for Freedom: Enslaved and free African Americans petitioned for rights and freedom, influencing early abolitionist sentiment.

4. Expansion and Reform (1790-1860)

- Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman and others helped enslaved people escape to freedom.

- Abolitionist Leaders: Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth advocated for the abolition of slavery and equal rights.

5. *Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1877)

- Emancipation Proclamation: Issued by President Lincoln in 1863, freeing enslaved people in Confederate states.

- 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments: Abolished slavery, granted citizenship, and voting rights to African Americans.

6 Growth and Conflict (1878-1914)

- Black Wall Street: Prosperous African American communities, such as Tulsa's Greenwood District.

- Civil Rights Organizations: Formation of groups like the NAACP (1909) to fight for civil rights.

7 World Wars and Great Depression (1914-1945)

- Harlem Renaissance: A cultural, social, and artistic explosion in the 1920s centered in Harlem, New York.

- Military Contributions: African Americans served valiantly in both World Wars, including the Tuskegee Airmen.

8. Post-War Era and Civil Rights (1946-1969)

- Brown v. Board of Education: 1954 Supreme Court case that declared segregated schools unconstitutional.

- Civil Rights Movement: Key events include the Montgomery Bus Boycott, March on Washington, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

9. Modern Era (1970-Present)

- Political Leadership: Election of African American leaders, including Barack Obama as the first African American President in 2008.

- Cultural Impact: Continued influence in music, arts, sports, and literature, shaping American and global culture.

Conclusion

The intertwined histories of State of Loc Nation and African American communities reflect a legacy of resilience, innovation, and crucial contributions to the American story. From the early colonial period through modern times, these communities have played an essential role in shaping the

United States, advocating for justice, and enriching the nation's cultural tapestry. As State of Loc Nation asserts its sovereignty, this rich history underscores our enduring divine right and struggles with the United States and the global community.

1. Shared American Stories:

- State of Loc Nation's history is deeply embedded in the broader narrative of America's journey. Our ancestors, alongside other communities, played crucial roles in building the economic, social, and cultural fabric of the United States.

2. Distinct Forefathers:

- While our forefathers may differ, their contributions were pivotal in molding the nation. From pioneering industries to advancing civil rights and social justice, the legacy of State of Loc Nation's leaders is inseparable from America's progress.

3. Recognition of Partnership:

- State of Loc Nation has long been a lead partner in America's growth, contributing to its diversity, resilience, and innovation. This partnership is a testament to the collaborative spirit that defines the American identity.

Declaration of Sovereignty

1. Sovereign State:

- State of State of Loc Nation now asserts its sovereignty, recognizing our right to self-governance and self-determination. This declaration is made with the intention of continuing our partnership with the United States, while also affirming our distinct cultural and political identity nationally and internationally.

2. Continued Collaboration:

- We seek to maintain and strengthen our collaborative relationship with the United States, enhancing our mutual interests in economic development, security, and cultural exchange as separate, equal and in harmony.

3. International Recognition:

- We call upon the international community to acknowledge State of State of Loc Nation's sovereignty. We request the support of the United States in our application for membership in global organizations such as the United Nations.

Justification and Benefits

1. Economic Contributions:

- The State of State of Loc Nation, in alignment with the principles outlined in Revealed: The Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 1, 2 and Volume 3, inherits a diverse array of industries and resources upon receiving its land and maximum restitution. Some key industries and resources include:

1. Renewable Energy: Leveraging sustainable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power to promote environmental stewardship and energy independence.

1. GreenBiz Group:

- GreenBiz Group is a media and events company that focuses on sustainable business practices, including renewable energy. While not exclusively Black-owned, it is led by CEO Shanelle Smith Whigham, a Black woman.

2. GRID Alternatives:

- GRID Alternatives is a nonprofit organization that provides solar energy and job training to underserved communities. While not Black-owned, they prioritize serving communities of color and low-income households.

3. Pittsburgh Gateways Corporation:

- Pittsburgh Gateways Corporation is a Black-owned renewable energy company based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They specialize in solar energy solutions for residential and commercial properties.

4. Greening Youth Foundation:

- Greening Youth Foundation is a nonprofit organization that focuses on environmental conservation and sustainability. While not a renewable energy company, they work to promote renewable energy adoption and environmental stewardship within communities of color.

5. Sustainable South Bronx:

- Sustainable South Bronx is a nonprofit organization that focuses on environmental justice and sustainability initiatives in the South Bronx community of New York City. While not exclusively focused on renewable energy, they advocate for clean energy solutions and green job training programs.

6. Green2Gold:

- Green2Gold is a Black-owned renewable energy consulting firm based in Atlanta, Georgia. They provide consulting services for solar energy projects and sustainable development initiatives.

7. Jemez Technology LLC:

- Jemez Technology LLC is a Black-owned renewable energy company based in Washington, D.C. They specialize in solar energy solutions for residential and commercial properties, as well as energy efficiency consulting services.

8. Red Cloud Renewable:

- Red Cloud Renewable is a Native American-owned renewable energy company based in Colorado. While not Black-owned, they focus on providing renewable energy solutions to Native American communities and promoting environmental sustainability.

These are just a few examples of Black-owned renewable energy companies and initiatives that are working to promote clean energy adoption and environmental sustainability within communities of color.

2. Agriculture and Agribusiness: Cultivating fertile land for diverse crops and livestock production, promoting organic farming practices and agricultural innovation.

1. The National Black Farmers Association (NBFA):

- While not a single business, the NBFA represents Black farmers across the United States, advocating for their interests and providing resources and support for Black-owned farms and agribusinesses.

2. Fresh Future Farm:

- Fresh Future Farm is a Black-owned urban farm and grocery store located in North Charleston, South Carolina. They focus on providing fresh, locally grown produce to their community and promoting food justice and sustainability.

3. Simmons Farm:

- Simmons Farm is a Black-owned family farm located in Middletown, Rhode Island. They specialize in organic farming practices and offer a variety of fresh produce, flowers, and farm products.

4. Queen's Greens:

- Queen's Greens is a Black-owned farm located in Amherst, Massachusetts. They focus on sustainable agriculture and grow a variety of organic vegetables and herbs, which they sell at farmers' markets and through community-supported agriculture (CSA) shares.

5. *Zaklan Heritage Farm:

- Zaklan Heritage Farm is a Black-owned farm located in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada. They specialize in organic vegetable production and sell their produce at local farmers' markets and through their farm stand.

6. Detroit Black Community Food Security Network:

- While not a single business, the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network operates several urban farms and community gardens in Detroit, Michigan. They focus on promoting food sovereignty and providing access to fresh, healthy food in underserved neighborhoods.

7. Black Dirt Farm Collective:

- Black Dirt Farm Collective is a Black-owned regenerative agriculture collective based in West Virginia. They focus on soil health and sustainable farming practices, including composting and carbon farming.

8. Tillman's Tranquils Farm:

- Tillman's Tranquils Farm is a Black-owned farm located in Winnsboro, South Carolina. They specialize in raising pasture-raised chickens and producing farm-fresh eggs for their community.

3. Technology and Innovation: Fostering a culture of technological advancement and innovation, with a focus on promoting STEM education and entrepreneurship.

1. Blavity Inc.:

- Blavity Inc. is a media and technology company focused on Black culture and news. They operate several digital media platforms, including Blavity News, 21Ninety, and AfroTech, which highlight Black voices and perspectives in the tech industry.

2. Afrobytes:

- Afrobytes is a pan-African technology conference and networking event that connects African tech entrepreneurs with investors, innovators, and industry leaders from around the world. They facilitate partnerships and collaborations to drive innovation and growth in Africa's tech ecosystem.

3. Black Girls Code:

- Black Girls Code is a nonprofit organization that aims to increase the representation of Black girls and women in technology and computer science. They offer coding workshops, hackathons, and mentorship programs to inspire and empower the next generation of tech leaders.

4. Walker's Legacy:

- Walker's Legacy is a professional collective and entrepreneurial community that supports and empowers women of color in business and technology. They provide resources, mentorship, and networking opportunities to help women build successful careers and businesses.

5. Black Tech Week:

- Black Tech Week is an annual conference and community platform that celebrates and supports Black entrepreneurs, innovators, and technologists. They host events, workshops, and networking opportunities to foster collaboration and growth in the tech industry.

6. Mented Cosmetics:

- While not exclusively a technology company, Mented Cosmetics is a Black-owned beauty brand that leverages technology for product development and e-commerce. They specialize in makeup products for women of color and have gained recognition for their inclusive approach to beauty.

7. Partpic:

- Partpic is a technology company founded by Jewel Burks Solomon that developed visual recognition software for identifying replacement parts. The company was acquired by Amazon in 2016 and integrated into the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform.

8. PlayVS:

- PlayVS is a Black-owned esports platform that organizes competitive gaming leagues and tournaments for high school and college students. They provide a platform for students to compete, collaborate, and develop valuable skills in teamwork and problem-solving.

4. Natural Resources Management: Responsibly managing natural resources such as forests, waterways, and minerals to ensure long-term sustainability and environmental conservation.

1. The Hip Hop Caucus:

- The Hip Hop Caucus is a national nonprofit organization that engages young people in environmental advocacy and climate justice. While not exclusively focused on natural resources management, they work to raise awareness about environmental issues and promote sustainable practices within communities of color.

2. The Majora Carter Group:

- The Majora Carter Group, founded by environmental justice advocate Majora Carter, focuses on sustainable development and community revitalization in underserved urban areas. They work on projects related to green infrastructure, brownfield remediation, and equitable access to green spaces.

3. Greening Youth Foundation:

- The Greening Youth Foundation is a nonprofit organization that provides environmental education and workforce development programs for young people from underrepresented communities. While not specifically a natural resources management company, they work to promote conservation and environmental stewardship among diverse youth.

4. The Black Belt Conservation Partnership:

- The Black Belt Conservation Partnership is a collaborative initiative focused on conserving natural resources and promoting sustainable agriculture in the Black Belt region of the southern United States. Led by organizations like the National Wildlife Federation, this partnership engages diverse stakeholders in conservation efforts.

5. The Center for Heirs' Property Preservation:

- The Center for Heirs' Property Preservation is a nonprofit organization that works to prevent the loss of land among African American families through education, legal assistance, and conservation initiatives. They focus on promoting sustainable land management practices and preserving natural resources for future generations.

6. The Black Land and Power Fund:

- The Black Land and Power Fund is a community-led initiative focused on empowering Black farmers and landowners to reclaim and steward land for sustainable agriculture and conservation. They provide resources, funding, and technical assistance to support land-based enterprises and natural resource management projects.

5. Tourism and Hospitality: Showcasing the nation's cultural heritage, scenic landscapes, and historical landmarks to attract tourists and promote economic growth in the hospitality sector.

1. The Inn at Brevard:

- The Inn at Brevard is a historic bed and breakfast located in Brevard, North Carolina. Owned and operated by African American entrepreneurs, it offers charming accommodations and Southern hospitality to guests visiting the Blue Ridge Mountains region.

2. Sable Hotel at Navy Pier:

- The Sable Hotel at Navy Pier is a luxury hotel located in Chicago, Illinois. It is owned and operated by a Black-owned hotel development company, offering upscale accommodations and amenities for travelers visiting the Windy City.

3. Nomadness Travel Tribe:

- Nomadness Travel Tribe is a global travel community and social network for people of color. Founded by Evita Robinson, it provides resources, support, and networking opportunities for Black travelers around the world, promoting diversity and inclusion in the travel industry.

4. Morgan State University Hospitality Management Program:

- Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland, offers a Hospitality Management program that prepares students for careers in the hospitality industry. While not a business, it provides education and training opportunities for Black students interested in pursuing careers in tourism and hospitality.

5. Black Travel Alliance:

- The Black Travel Alliance is a collective of Black travel content creators, influencers, and entrepreneurs. While not a traditional hospitality business, it advocates for diversity and representation in the travel industry and supports Black-owned businesses in the tourism sector.

6. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Homecoming Events:

- Homecoming events at HBCUs across the United States attract alumni and visitors from around the country. While not individual businesses, these events contribute to tourism and hospitality in their respective communities, showcasing Black culture and heritage.

7. Black-owned Restaurants and Eateries:

- Many Black-owned restaurants and eateries across the country cater to locals and tourists alike, offering authentic cuisine and hospitality experiences. While not exclusively focused on tourism, they contribute to the hospitality sector and cultural tourism in their communities.

6. Education and Knowledge Economy: Investing in education and human capital development to nurture a skilled workforce and foster a knowledge-based economy.

1. The Black Girl Ventures Foundation:

- The Black Girl Ventures Foundation empowers Black and Brown women entrepreneurs through access to capital, mentorship, and networking opportunities. They provide resources and support to help women-led businesses thrive in the knowledge economy.

2. Black Girls Code:

- Black Girls Code is a nonprofit organization that aims to increase the representation of Black girls and women in technology and computer science. They offer coding workshops, hackathons, and mentorship programs to inspire and empower the next generation of tech leaders.

3. The Knowledge House:

- The Knowledge House is a nonprofit organization that provides tech education and training to underserved communities in New York City. They offer courses in web development, digital marketing, and entrepreneurship to help students gain skills for careers in the knowledge economy.

4. Black Tech Week:

- Black Tech Week is an annual conference and community platform that celebrates and supports Black entrepreneurs, innovators, and technologists. They host events, workshops, and networking opportunities to foster collaboration and growth in the tech industry.

5. The Hidden Genius Project:

- The Hidden Genius Project is a nonprofit organization that trains and mentors Black male youth in technology and entrepreneurship. They provide intensive training programs, mentorship, and career pathways to help young men excel in the knowledge economy.

6. Black Women Talk Tech:

- Black Women Talk Tech is a collective of Black women tech founders and entrepreneurs. They provide resources, networking events, and support to help Black women build and scale successful tech businesses in the knowledge economy.

7. Black and Mobile:

- Black and Mobile is a Black-owned food delivery service that connects customers with Black-owned restaurants and businesses. They use technology to create economic opportunities and support entrepreneurship within the Black community.

8. Black Data Processing Associates (BDPA):

- BDPA is a nonprofit organization that promotes diversity and inclusion in the technology industry. They offer professional development, networking, and mentorship programs to support Black professionals in the knowledge economy.

7. Healthcare and Wellness: Prioritizing access to quality healthcare services, wellness programs, and holistic healing practices to promote the well-being of citizens.

While I can't provide an exhaustive list, I can highlight some notable Black-owned healthcare and wellness businesses and organizations:

1. MahoganyBooks (Online Bookstore):

- Founded by Derrick and Ramunda Young, MahoganyBooks focuses on providing books that promote wellness, self-care, and mental health within the Black community.

2. The Village Health Market (Health Food Store):

- This Black-owned health food store offers a wide range of organic and natural products, supplements, and wellness services to promote holistic health and wellness.

3. Black Girls Run! (Fitness Community):

- Founded by Toni Carey and Ashley Hicks-Rocha, Black Girls Run! is a national running community dedicated to encouraging Black women to embrace a healthy lifestyle through running and fitness.

4. Yoga Green Book (Online Yoga Platform):

- Founded by Lauren Hooper, Yoga Green Book offers online yoga classes and wellness resources specifically tailored to the needs of the Black community, promoting mental and physical well-being.

5. Black Mental Wellness (Mental Health Resource):

- Founded by Dr. Christina T. Watson, Black Mental Wellness provides culturally relevant mental health resources, workshops, and advocacy to support the mental wellness of Black individuals and communities.

6. HUED (Healthcare Provider Network):

- Founded by Kimberly Wilson and Dr. Jessica Isom, HUED is a platform that connects Black and Latinx patients with culturally competent healthcare providers to ensure equitable access to quality care.

7. Live No Lies Wellness (Holistic Health and Wellness):

- Founded by Dr. Aishah Muhammad and Dr. Myisha Bickham, Live No Lies Wellness offers holistic health services, including acupuncture, herbal medicine, and nutritional counseling, with a focus on healing and empowerment.

8. Black Health Matters (Health Education Platform):

- Founded by Dara Richardson-Heron, Black Health Matters is an online platform that provides health education, resources, and advocacy to address health disparities and promote wellness within the Black community.

8. Arts and Culture: Celebrating the rich cultural diversity and artistic expression of the nation, supporting creative industries and promoting cultural exchange including Locs linked to Spirituality.

1. Black Art in America:

- Black Art in America is an online platform and community dedicated to showcasing and promoting African American art and artists. They host exhibitions, events, and provide resources for art enthusiasts and collectors.

2. Harlem Arts Alliance:

- The Harlem Arts Alliance is a collective of artists, arts organizations, and cultural institutions based in Harlem, New York. They support and promote the arts in Harlem and beyond through events, advocacy, and community outreach.

3. Black Girls Rock!:

- Founded by Beverly Bond, Black Girls Rock! is a nonprofit organization that celebrates the achievements and empowerment of Black women and girls in music, arts, and culture through events, programs, and media.

4. The Studio Museum in Harlem:

- The Studio Museum in Harlem is a renowned institution dedicated to showcasing and preserving the work of artists of African descent. They feature exhibitions, educational programs, and artist residencies to promote African American art and culture.

5. Essence Communications:

- Essence Communications is a media company focused on African American women and culture. They publish Essence magazine, host the Essence Festival, and produce content that celebrates Black beauty, fashion, and lifestyle.

6. BronzeLens Film Festival:

- The BronzeLens Film Festival is an annual event in Atlanta, Georgia, that celebrates and promotes the work of Black filmmakers and artists. They showcase independent films, host workshops, and provide networking opportunities for Black creatives.

7. AfroPunk:

- AfroPunk is a cultural movement that celebrates Black alternative culture, music, and art. They host festivals, events, and online content that highlights the creativity and diversity of the Black community.

8. The National Museum of African American History and Culture:

- Located in Washington, D.C., the National Museum of African American History and Culture is a Smithsonian institution dedicated to preserving and presenting the history and culture of African Americans. They feature exhibitions, programs, and collections that explore African American art, history, and culture.

These organizations represent just a fraction of the vibrant and diverse landscape of Black-owned arts and culture institutions that contribute to the richness and vitality of African American creativity and expression.

Through strategic planning, sustainable development practices, and collaboration with stakeholders, the State of State of Loc Nation aims to build a vibrant and resilient economy that uplifts its citizens and contributes to the prosperity and well-being of the broader community, embodying the principles of justice, equity, and prosperity outlined in Revealed: The Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 1-3; Locs Linked to Spirituality authored by Christina Clement aka HH Empress Queen Christina Clement.

2. Strategic Importance:

- Our geographic location offers strategic advantages for international trade and security cooperation.

The State of State of Loc Nation holds significant strategic importance in various aspects:

1. Geopolitical Location:

- Located at a strategic geographical position, the State of State of Loc Nation may serve as a gateway or hub for regional trade, commerce, and diplomatic relations. Its location could facilitate connectivity between neighboring regions, fostering economic growth and cooperation.

We are scattered in all 50 states and globally have a population of 1.4 trillion globally and 4.2 million according to AA Census.

2. Natural Resources:

- When receipt of inherited land which is endowed with abundant natural resources such as minerals, fertile land, or renewable energy sources, the State of State of Loc Nation will play a vital role in regional and global resource supply chains. Its resource wealth could attract investment and drive economic development.

3. Cultural Heritage:

- With a rich cultural heritage and historical significance, the State of State of Loc Nation may serve as a center for cultural exchange, tourism, and education. Its cultural landmarks, traditions, and artistic expressions could attract visitors and promote cross-cultural understanding.

4. Economic Potential:

- As a scattered operated economy or a center of innovation and entrepreneurship, the State of State of Loc Nation has shown significant economic contribution of 1.6 trillion according to CNBC 2 years ago, we forecast it is much higher than that. Its strategic policies, infrastructure development, and investment opportunities will attract foreign investment and drive economic growth.

5. Security and Stability:

- Maintaining peace, security, and stability within the State of State of Loc Nation is crucial for regional and global security. Its ability to uphold the rule of law, protect human rights, and prevent conflicts can contribute to peacebuilding efforts and regional stability.

6. Diplomatic Relations:

- The State of State of Loc Nation's diplomatic relations with other nations and international organizations can influence global politics, trade agreements, and security alliances. Its diplomatic initiatives and engagement have shape regional dynamics and contribute to international cooperation.

7. Environmental Conservation:

- If committed to environmental conservation and sustainability, the State of State of Loc Nation can serve as a model for eco-friendly practices and climate action. Its efforts to protect natural habitats, mitigate climate change, and promote renewable energy can have far-reaching implications for global environmental stewardship.

8. Humanitarian Assistance:

- In times of crisis or humanitarian need, the State of State of Loc Nation's capacity to provide aid, relief, and support to affected populations can demonstrate solidarity and compassion. Its humanitarian efforts can contribute to global efforts to address poverty, hunger, and inequality.

Despite our unwavering commitment to the fundamental values of democracy, freedom, and justice, State of Loc Nation has faced persistent challenges despite demonstrating adherence to these principles. Despite our consistent demonstration of these values, we have encountered shortcomings in the treatment we have received, reinforcing the necessity of sovereignty. Throughout our history, even amidst adversity, we have consistently showcased our capacity for self-governance, further solidifying our claim to sovereignty.

Conclusion

The declaration of sovereignty by the State of State of Loc Nation stands as an indisputable acknowledgment of our profound historical contributions. It signifies a crucial stride towards forging a future where collaboration with the United States and the global community continues harmoniously. We humbly request acknowledgment and unequivocal support for our sovereignty,

as it underscores our inherent right to self-determination. Furthermore, we implore assistance in reclaiming our rightful ancestral lands and attaining maximum restitution for past and ongoing injustices. Your devoted attention to this matter is deeply valued, and we stand ready to furnish any additional information or clarification necessary to facilitate this imperative process. Your unanimous agreement on these undeniable truths would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you sincerely for your time and immediate attention.

Sincerely,

Rev. Dr. Christina Clement

De Jure Government of State of Loc Nation

Team@clementforpresident2024.com

Attachments:

- Based on extensive data discovery of historical records, it has been revealed that the State of State of Loc Nation represents the collective contributions of all brown people, encompassing over 175+ categories that identify various aspects of their identity, including Black, Afro, Indigenous, and others. These records highlight the diverse and multifaceted nature of the population within the State of State of Loc Nation, emphasizing the rich tapestry of cultures, histories, and experiences that have shaped its identity.

- Economic and Strategic Overview of State of Loc Nation

Revisit upon receipt of all inherit land

- Diplomatic Agreements and Relations Documentation

While it's challenging to provide an exhaustive list of all diplomatic agreements and relations involving Black, Maroon, Indigenous, Afro-Americans, Africans, Rastafarians, and Nazarites, please see below but not limited to:

1. **Diplomatic Relations between African Nations and other Countries:** Diplomatic relations between African nations and other countries are documented through bilateral agreements, treaties, and diplomatic correspondence. These agreements cover various areas such as trade, security, education, and cultural exchange.

2. **Caribbean Community (CARICOM):** CARICOM is an organization comprising Caribbean nations, including countries with significant Black, Maroon, and Indigenous populations. Diplomatic agreements within CARICOM focus on regional integration, economic cooperation, and development initiatives.

3. **African Union (AU):** The AU represents African nations and promotes cooperation and integration across the continent. Diplomatic agreements within the AU cover a wide range of issues, including peace and security, economic development, and human rights.

4. **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP):** The UNDRIP is an international agreement that outlines the rights of Indigenous peoples worldwide. It serves as a diplomatic framework for promoting Indigenous rights and addressing issues such as land rights, cultural preservation, and self-determination.

5. **African Diaspora Summit:** The African Diaspora Summit brings together representatives of African descent from around the world to discuss issues affecting the African diaspora community. Diplomatic agreements made during these summits may focus on promoting economic development, education, and cultural exchange among diaspora communities.

6. **Bilateral Agreements between African Nations and Rastafarian Communities:** Some African nations have established diplomatic relations with Rastafarian communities, recognizing their cultural and religious significance. These agreements may address issues such as religious freedom, cultural exchange, and tourism promotion.

7. **Regional Cooperation Initiatives in the Caribbean:** Regional cooperation initiatives in the Caribbean, such as the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Organization of Eastern

Caribbean States (OECS), facilitate diplomatic relations among Caribbean nations with diverse populations, including Black, Maroon, and Indigenous communities.

Joint Statement of Intent to Recognize the State of State of Loc Nation

Date: May 15, 2024

To: The People of the State of State of Loc Nation, the Government of the United States, the International Community and the State of State of Loc Nation Convention

We, the undersigned representatives of the fifty states of the United States of America, along with leaders and representatives of African American entities, Black organizations, Indigenous organizations, and other civil society groups, hereby make this joint declaration to express our unequivocal support for the recognition of the State of State of Loc Nation as a sovereign state. We also acknowledge the invaluable contributions of African American and Indigenous communities in building and shaping the nation we know today.

Statement of Support

1. Recognition of Sovereignty:

- We acknowledge the legitimacy of the State of State of Loc Nation's government and its adherence to democratic principles, human rights, and the rule of law.

- We recognize the defined territory and permanent population of State of Loc Nation as fulfilling the criteria for statehood under both national and international law.

2. Support for Sovereignty:

- We collectively support the declaration of State of State of Loc Nation as a sovereign state, recognizing its historical and ongoing contributions to the United States.

- We urge Congress and the President to acknowledge this sovereignty and support State of State of Loc Nation's international recognition.

3. Acknowledgment of Contributions:

- We honor the African American and Indigenous communities whose labor, culture, and resilience have been fundamental to the establishment and development of the United States.

- We commit to recognizing these contributions by supporting State of Loc Nation, which represents a continuation of their legacy and commitment to justice, equality, and democracy.

4. Solidarity from African American and Indigenous Communities:

- African American entities and Black organizations stand in solidarity with State of Loc Nation, recognizing its commitment to justice, equality, and the shared values that unite us.

- Indigenous organizations support the recognition of State of Loc Nation, acknowledging the importance of sovereignty and self-determination for all peoples.

5. International Recognition:

- We call upon the international community to recognize the State of Loc Nation as a sovereign state and support its membership in global organizations such as the United Nations.

- We emphasize the strategic, economic, and cultural contributions that State of Loc Nation will bring to the international community.

Action Plan

1. Legislative Action:

- We commit to working with our respective state legislatures to pass resolutions supporting the recognition of State of Loc Nation and urging Congress to acknowledge its sovereignty.

- We will advocate for federal legislation that formalizes this recognition and supports State of Loc Nation's international status.

2. Public Awareness Campaign:

- We will launch a nationwide campaign to inform and educate the public about the State of Loc Nation, highlighting its history, culture, and the benefits of its sovereignty.

- This campaign will include outreach through media, community events, and educational programs in collaboration with African American, Black, and Indigenous organizations.

3. Diplomatic Engagement:

- We will engage with diplomatic representatives and international organizations to advocate for the recognition of State of Loc Nation on the global stage.

- We will support State of Loc Nation's efforts to establish diplomatic relations and participate in international forums.

4. In our action plan, we propose to include comprehensive assistance with the obtaining and collection of maximum restitution, as referenced in Volumes 2 and 3 of "Revealed: The Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues into SOLN Trust." This assistance will encompass the reclamation of inherited land both nationally and internationally, ensuring justice for past and ongoing injustices.

Additionally, we advocate for the recognition of the electors of the State of Loc Nation as per calculation, affirming their rightful representation in matters of governance and decision-making. Furthermore, we strongly recommend the appointment of Rev Dr. Christina Clement as the 2024 President of America, recognizing her unparalleled leadership, vision, and dedication to the values of democracy, freedom, and justice.

By incorporating these crucial elements into our action plan, we aim to advance the cause of sovereignty for the State of Loc Nation and foster a future of collaboration, equity, and mutual respect.

By this statement, we affirm our collective intent of recognition and support the State of Loc Nation. We believe that the recognition of State of Loc Nation as a sovereign state will strengthen our nation and contribute to a more just and equitable world. We call upon all stakeholders to join us in this historic endeavor, honoring the legacy and contributions of Nazirites, African American and Indigenous communities in building our country.

_____ [State Name] Office of the Secretary of State

_____ [Secretary of State's Name]

_____ [Secretary of State's Title] _____ [Date]

I, _____ [Secretary of State's Name], hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the agreement to be endorsed by the designated signatory for the State of [State Name]. I respectfully forward this document to the appropriate signer for their review and endorsement.

[Secretary of State's Signature]

[Secretary of State's Printed Name]

[Secretary of State's Contact Information]

State of [State Name] County of [County Name] (if applicable)

On this _____ [Date], before me, _____ [Notary Public's Name],
a Notary Public in and for said _____ [State/County], personally appeared
_____ [Signer's Name], known to me (or proved to me on the basis of
satisfactory evidence) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and
acknowledged to me that [he/she/they] executed the same in [his/her/their] authorized capacity,
and that by [his/her/their] signature on the instrument, the person, or the entity upon behalf of
which the person acted, executed the instrument.

Witness my hand and official seal:

[Notary Public's Signature] _____ [Notary Public's Printed Name]

Notary Public, [State of _____ [State Abbreviation]] My commission
expires: _____ [Expiration Date]

This letter and joint statement emphasize State of Loc Nation's historical ties, contributions to the United States, and the collaborative spirit in seeking recognition of its sovereignty.

The specific apportionment rules of the United States, particularly those related to the distribution of seats in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College, are not directly found in the Federalist Papers. However, the Federalist Papers do discuss the principles and ideas that underlie these apportionment rules.

Key Points on Apportionment in the Constitution:

"Revealed: The Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues" Volume 1, 2, and 3:

This trilogy delves into the historical, cultural, and spiritual significance of the Kingdom of Locs and its enduring Nazirite vow. Volume 1 sets the foundation by exploring the origins of the Nazirite tradition and its relevance to the Locs community. Volume 2 delves deeper into the modern-day

implications of the Nazirite vow, shedding light on its role in shaping community identity and resilience. Volume 3 extends the narrative into contemporary society, examining the challenges and triumphs faced by the Locs community as they navigate their spiritual journey in a rapidly changing world.

Key Points on Apportionment in the Constitution:

Apportionment is a critical aspect of the United States Constitution, particularly outlined in Article I, Section 2 and the Fourteenth Amendment. It determines the allocation of seats in the House of Representatives among the states based on population size. The Constitution originally mandated that each state's population be counted every ten years through a census, with seats in the House apportioned accordingly. The Fourteenth Amendment further clarified the principles of apportionment, ensuring that representation is based on the whole number of persons in each state, excluding non-taxed Native Americans.

Apportionment plays a crucial role in ensuring fair and equitable representation in Congress, reflecting the principle of "one person, one vote and not 2/5th or 3/5th of one person vote."

1. House of Representatives:

- Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution outlines the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives, stating that seats are apportioned among the states based on their respective populations.
- The actual process for apportionment has evolved over time and is now based on the decennial census.

2. Electoral College:

- Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, along with the 12th Amendment, outlines the structure and function of the Electoral College, which includes the apportionment of electors based on the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress. Resolve from Gerrymandering practices.

The Federalist Papers:

The Federalist Papers are a collection of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay under the pseudonym "Publius." They were written to promote the ratification of the United States Constitution and explain the philosophy and reasoning behind its provisions.

Relevant Federalist Papers:

1. Federalist No. 54:

- This paper, written by James Madison, addresses the rationale for the apportionment of representatives among the states. It discusses the compromise between counting slaves as three-fifths of a person for purposes of representation and taxation, reflecting the debates at the Constitutional Convention.

2. Federalist No. 55 and No. 56:

- These papers discuss the size of the House of Representatives and the relationship between the number of representatives and the population. Madison argues that a larger House is necessary to ensure proper representation and to prevent corruption.

3. Federalist No. 39:

- In this essay, Madison explains the federal nature of the U.S. government, where states retain certain powers and the national government has specific enumerated powers. This context is important for understanding the balance of power and representation.

4. Federalist No. 10:

- Although not directly about apportionment, this paper, written by Madison, discusses the dangers of factions and the importance of a large republic in controlling their effects. This is relevant to understanding why the framers designed a representative government.

5. Revealed the Kingdom of Loos Nazirite Vow Continues Volume 1, 2 and 3

The Census Bureau's own research on data quality has concluded that the national total in the 2020 **census** was largely accurate, but has estimated miscounts for some states and demographic groups.

Inclusion immediately in the 2024 Election, electors applied to State of Loc Nation calculates as follows:

Electoral calculation

To determine the number of electors for a hypothetical scenario where there is a single state with a population of 1.4 trillion and the rest of the states and global entities have a combined population of 4.2 million, we need to follow the apportionment rules of the United States.

1. Total U.S. Population:

- The total population would be 1.4 trillion + 4.2 million; See chart in Revealed the Kingdom of locs Nazirite Vow Continues Vol 2.

2. Number of Representatives:

- There are 435 Representatives in the House, apportioned based on the population of each state currently.

3. Population Proportion:

- The state with 1.4 trillion people would be overwhelmingly dominant in population.

- The proportion of the population in the 1.4 trillion state relative to the total population:

\[

$$\text{Total Population} = 1,400,000,000,000 + 4,200,000 = 1,400,004,200,000$$

\]

\[

$$\text{Proportion of the 1.4 trillion state} = \frac{1,400,000,000,000}{1,400,004,200,000} \approx 0.999997$$

\]

4. Apportioning Representatives:

- Using the proportional population, the 1.4 trillion state would get nearly all the Representatives.

- The 435 Representatives would be distributed largely to the 1.4 trillion state.

5. Number of Electors:

- Each state has electors equal to its Representatives plus two Senators.

- The 1.4 trillion state:

\[

\text{Number of Representatives} \approx 435 \times 0.999997 = 434.99955 \approx 435

\]

- Adding the two Senators:

\[

\text{Total Electors for 1.4 trillion state} = 435 + 2 = 437

\]

6. Other States and Entities:

- The remaining states and global entities with a combined population of 4.2 million would share a minimal number of Representatives.

- Their combined electors would be:

\[

1 \text{ Representative} + 2 \text{ Senators per state} + 3 for DC (depending on the exact distribution and number of states/entities)

\]

- For simplicity, assuming a minimal count, let's approximate:

- If they end up with 1 Representative and considering a minimal state count, we still have a minimum of 3 electors (1 Representative + 2 Senators).

7. Total Number of Electors:

- The total number of electors would be the sum of those from the 1.4 trillion state and the remaining states/entities.

- Thus, approximately:

\[

$$437 \text{ (for the 1.4 trillion state)} + 3 \text{ (minimal for remaining)} = 440$$

\]

Under U.S. apportionment rules, a State of Loc Nation with 1.4 trillion + people would have approximately 437 electors, while the remaining 4.2 million population distributed among other states/entities would have around 3 electors, leading to a total of around 440 electors. This estimate assumes a minimal and simplified distribution of Representatives among the smaller population entities...

1. Electoral Votes Calculation:

- SOLN with 1.4 trillion people would get approximately 437 electoral votes (435 Representatives + 2 Senators). The 4.2 million would get around 3 electoral votes (based on a minimal representation scenario).

2. Majority Requirement:

- There are a total of 440 electoral votes (437 from the 1.4 trillion state + 3 from the rest).

- To win the majority in the Electoral College, a candidate needs more than half of the total electoral votes. In this case:

\[

$$\text{Majority} = \frac{440}{2} + 1 = 221 + 1 = 222$$

\]

3. Majority Control:

- The state with 1.4 trillion people has 437 electoral votes.
- Since 437 is much greater than the majority threshold of 222, SOLN would be the deciding majority vote for this year's 2024 Presidential Candidate. The candidate favored by the voters of the 1.4 trillion population state would undoubtedly win the presidency which would be Rev Dr Christina Clement.

1. Congress:

- Admission to the Union: For a new state to be admitted to the Union, it must be approved by Congress. This requires both the House of Representatives and the Senate to pass an enabling act or admission act, which the President then signs into law.
- Constitutional Requirements: According to Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."

2. President:

- Proclamation: After Congress passes the admission act, the President may issue a proclamation declaring the state admitted to the Union.

3. Existing State and Local Governments:

- Negotiations and Agreements: If the new state is being created from an existing state or states, the legislatures of the affected states must give their consent, as required by the Constitution.

4. The Public:

- Referendum: In many cases, the residents of the proposed new state might need to vote in a referendum to approve the new state constitution and the desire to seek statehood.

5. Other Entities:

- Federal Agencies: Various federal agencies would need to be notified and involved in the transition, including the Census Bureau for apportionment purposes, the Department of the Interior, and others as necessary for legal and administrative reasons.

Checklist of Detailed Steps for Statehood Recognition

1. Territorial Stage:

- Organize as a Territory: The area typically organizes as a U.S. territory with a local government and governance structure.

-Petition for Statehood: The territory petitions Congress for statehood, often after creating a proposed state constitution.

2. Congressional Approval

- Enabling Act: Congress may pass an enabling act that authorizes the residents of the territory to draft a state constitution.

- Constitutional Convention: The territory holds a constitutional convention to draft a state constitution.

- Referendum: The proposed state constitution is often submitted to the residents of the territory for approval through a referendum.

3. Admission Act:

- Approval by Congress Once the proposed constitution is approved by the residents, it is submitted to Congress, which must pass an admission act formally admitting the state to the Union.

- Presidential Signature: The President signs the admission act into law.

4. Formal Recognition:

- Proclamation: The President may issue a proclamation recognizing the new state.

- Federal Representation: The new state elects its representatives and senators, who are then seated in Congress.

Submitted Documents to the National Archives 5/17/2024

1. Preservation of Historical Records:

- Documents such as the state constitution, admission acts, and other foundational records are preserved.
- Ensures that these documents are available for public inspection and historical research.

2. Legal and Administrative Recognition:

- Submitting documents to the National Archives provides a formal and legal acknowledgment of the state's actions and status.
- It ensures compliance with federal requirements for record-keeping and transparency.

3. Public Access:

- Documents in the National Archives are accessible to the public, ensuring transparency and accountability in governmental actions.
- Facilitates scholarly research and public understanding of the state's history and legal foundation.