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**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

FROM: JUS SANGUIN AMERIQUE ABORIGINE JUSTICE CENTER, ON BEHALF OF
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA.

TO: THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND WHOM ELSE IT MAY CONCERN.

SUBJECT: THE PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PEOPLE
[TRANSLATION: TRIBAL COURT ORDER FOR PROTECTION FROM IDENTITY
THEFT, SECURITIES FRAUD, UNLAWFUL DETENTION, ASSAULT, AND COLOR OF
LAW VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS.]

AUTHORITY:

English Common law right to arbitration of disputes according to 1787-1836 treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Morocco, Article 20 & 21. *See also 1491 Granada treaty, 1648 Westphalia treaty, and 1721 treaty between the British and Moorish Empires* as judicially noticeable facts which all courts of law and equity must consider.

Constitution for the united States of America

Article 6 clause 2,
Article 1 sec. 8 cl. 2,
Article 4.

1866 Civil Rights Act – prohibitions against color of law acts which prejudice the rights of Moors/Indians protected under treaty.

25 USC 1301(2) powers of self-government **(3)** Indian tribal court¹ **(4)** Indian²;

“Treaty of Camp Homes 1835 (7 Stat 474);

United Nations Charter; UN Agreement with the United States of America”;

Articles of Confederation inter alia;

Public 97- 280;

Public Law 92-539 (86 Stat. 1070).



¹ JSAAJC - Jus Sanguin Ameriquen Aborigine Justice Center (sic. Moorish Consular-Court).

² Also means Moor pursuant Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex 404.5(a)(2) and CDC Hierarchical Code R1.01.052.004.

IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA



اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ
مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا
شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ
الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

TRIBAL COURT WARRANT OF AUTHORITY FOR SUPREME COURT OF THE
AL'MAURI KHAN NATION

Supreme Court Case #: AKN-TRI-SC160300

U.S. DOMESTIC ACCOUNT NO. [CASE NUMBER]: TBA

Tribal Agency Assigned to Case:

JUS SANGUIN AMERIQUE ABORIGINE JUSTICE CENTER (JSAAJC)

Indigenous Peoples Organization and Associate Agency (NAICS: 92115/0):

Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation de Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos de Dugdahmoundyah -

Permanent Mission to the United Nations et al

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ROYAL MONARCH MAKU CHIEF,

Honorable: Brother Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey, D.M., EXECUTOR

[ABA ID: 03212749] ADVOCATE

Ambassador and Plenipotentiary

His Royal Highness, Most Emperor Maku Chief Tribal Justice

Head of State in conjunction with Al'Maurii Khan Nation Vice-Sagamore [Chief] Honorable

Bro. Amir R.S. Bey, in adherence to Our Faith as Moslems/Muslims according to

I.S.L.A.M./Islam through L.O.V.E. (LIGHT ON VOLATILE ETHER) and Clan Mother
authority.

48*****48

**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

**CLAIM OF THE CONSULAR-[COURT]-DOMINION-TERRITORIAL
COLLECTIVITY**

**[NOTICE OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A MOORISH CONSULAR-COURT &
REQUEST FOR AID IN IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSULAR-
COURT'S DECISION (circa 2017 NUNC PRO TUNC)]**

48***48**

COURT LOCATION: Florida Republic 22 U.S.C. 611(l), Indian Country 18 U.S.C. 1151, Al Andalusia – La Floridaes, Moorish Dominions of Northwest Amexem / North America, al Maghrib al aqsa, a territorial collectivity and united State with the Kingdom of Morocco – Moroccan Empire.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION:

Holy Moorish Koran Ch. 47 v. 1-9;
Ayatul Kursi Surah al-Baqarah 2:255;
Public Law 97 - 280 Jeremiah 23:6;

SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION:

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Constitution, Section 2. Jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation, the Laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation, Nation Governmental Councils, to all tribal Nationals and property within the jurisdiction of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation, and Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Trust.

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex Ch. 105.01 Sessions of the (JSAAJC) JUS SANGUIN AMERIQUE ABORIGINE JUSTICE CENTER shall be before the chief judge or an associate judge.

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex Ch. 106.01 (a) The Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Court shall have jurisdiction over all matters in the following categories:

- (1) All actions arising between persons situated on the Al'Maurii Khan Reservation in relation to property or events upon the reservation.
- (2) All actions arising out of events or occurrences on the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Reservation or Trust land, regardless of whether the individuals who are parties thereto reside on or off the reservation or are members or non-members of the Tribe.
- (3) All alleged violations of ordinances duly in effect upon the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Reservation or Trust lands whether the alleged violator is a member or non-member of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation or resides on or off the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Reservation or Trust lands.
- (4) All alleged violations of ordinances duly in effect pertaining to hunting, fishing, trapping or gathering by members in the territory described in Article I, Section 2 of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Constitution.
- (5) Any other case otherwise provided by tribal ordinance.

(b) If any court of competent jurisdiction determines that the Tribal Court cannot lawfully assert jurisdiction over any class of individuals or claims as described in para. (a), above, the assertion of jurisdiction over all remaining classes of individuals or claims shall not be effected thereto.

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex 404.2(a) All tribal claims and actions against land and or property shall be under the jurisdiction of the Tribe and administered by the Tribal Court.

IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex Chapter 1500 is enacted by the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribe to provide for the establishment of standards for the issuance of TRAVELERS PERMITS, registration of motor vehicles, the establishment of lawful regulations for the operation of motor vehicles and other related purposes inclusive of and not limited to protection of Our right to freedom of movement unmolested by prejudices against Our tribal community.

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex 1500.36 – VENUE Any disputes arising under this Chapter shall be brought before the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Court.

Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex 117.4 Reserved rights in matters before the tribal courts.

(a) All Tribal members are vested with Consular duties and obligations to prosecute or assist the prosecution of a matter that involves interfering with essential government functions of the tribe before the Tribal Court to its end, unless granted a waiver by the trial court.

(b) All justices, judges, clerks, prosecutors, investigators for the Tribe and their conclusions, opinions, and statements shall be protected as consuls, ambassadors, agents of Moorish consuls having treaty rights and obligations which compels their security against any and all unlawful trespass upon their rights and duties as internationally protected persons under duty to the Al'Maurii Khan Nation and the facilitating of its essential tribal government functions for current tribal business and future tribal needs.

(c) The tribal courts, Tribal Consuls, and tribal officials enforcing and administering the law, issuing and enforcing the Tribal Orders for the protection of our posterity and future tribal needs are with every right to seek remedy on behalf of the AL'MAURI KHAN TRIBAL NATION according to the 1787 – 1836 treaty between the United States of America and the Sultan of Morocco, which guarantees that Our vessels in commerce are with pass and exempt from search and seizures, taxation without representation, and that Our people shall have the same rights as citizens of the United States whenever controversies arise.

(d) Any person appearing as a defendant in a civil case or action in the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Court shall have the right to be represented by a spokesman or an attorney at his own expense provided that such spokesman or attorney has made proper application to this court for admission to practice before it. Such application procedures shall be established by the Tribal Court.

(e) The Al'Maurii Khan Nation Minister of Commerce shall collect, monthly, all payments made to the Tribal Clerk and or the AL'MAURI KHAN TRIBAL NATION resulting from the application and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION:

The location where this Tribal Order extends is on to lands that are occupied by U.S. establishments as admitted to by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System), but still rightfully belonging to American aborigines and is located within lands and territory described in the Legal Deed and Trust Document filed in the Library of Congress under Certified Registration No. TXU-1-123-633, and Control Number 71-330-6977 (U), The Department of Homeland Security – U.S. Customs and Border Protection – Recordation No. COP 04-00062; Control Number 476030 LMW, and Catalogued in the United States Department of State, Bureau

**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

of Administration – Department of State Library – Call Number BP232 .U73 2004. [sic. Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Constitution Article 1 – Territory³].

IN PERSONAM JURISDICTION:

The Moorish-American / Moroccan nationals recognized by the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America and protected under the terms of this Order affords them, as well as, any property held under any other derivative used by them an enjoyed sovereign status as a native American Aborigine and or Moors, under Cherifian jurisdiction / (Indian Law) according to the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Constitution and Codex, the Treaty protections, privileges and immunities afforded them as Moors and or American nationals / part and partial to the sovereign people whom are not and cannot be named in the statute under State law and are a protected people under international law and federal law, which is binding upon the several States of the Union. The commercial Local Court and Clerk or Law equivalent and their statutory presumptions and claims of jurisdiction in relation to the enforcement of criminal statutes absent an injured party do not represent any one of the 5 branches of sovereign authorities described in the Organic Constitution for the United States of America [ergo said constitution for U.S.A. recognizes only the sovereignty of (1) the Legislature / Congress through 2/3rds majority vote (2) the Supreme Court's unanimous decisions (3) the Executive authority of the President (4) the Will of the American people (5) the American Military under the Commander in Chief].

WITH THIS OATH [AFFIDAVIT] OF THE TRUTH

SEALED ON:

**~12,964-Anno-Magna ~ / 22 Decembris 2023 ccy / J al-Thani 9, 1445 mcy [Date:
12/22/2023] – nunc pro tunc.**

**PLEASE TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS,
TESTAMENTS, AND FACTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HISTORY:**

Divine Warning by the Prophet for the Nations: “The citizens of all free national governments according to their national constitution are all of one family bearing one free national name. Those who fail to recognize the free national name of their constitutional government are classed as undesirables, and are subject to all inferior names and abuses and mistreatments that the citizens car to bestow upon them. And it is a sin for any group of people to violate the national constitutional laws of a free national government and cling to the names and the principles that delude to slavery. I, the Prophet, was prepared by the Great God Allah to warn my people to repent

³ The jurisdiction of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation (also referred to as “Tribe” or “Tribal” or “Nation”) of Aboriginal people, referenced as Mississippian, Algonquin, and all other aboriginal names, shall extend to the original lands inhabited by all of our Ancestors pursuant the Moorish Circle 7 Holy Koran Ch. 47, v.7, which includes North America, also recognized by all of our Ancestors and Generations as Turtle Island, The North Gate, and all lands originally occupied by aboriginal offspring peoples before colonization by the intruder Caucasian-Europeans and others. Jurisdiction also includes any property, tangibles, lands or buildings designated specifically as being owned, occupied, or possessed by Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation Tribal Trust / Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation and tribal nationals.

IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

from their sinful ways and go back to that state of mind to their forefathers' Divine and national principles that they will be law abiders and receive their divine right as citizens, according to the free national constitution that was prepared for all free national beings. They are to claim their own free national name and religion. There is but one issue for them to be recognized by this government and of the earth and it comes only through the connection of the Moorish Divine National Movement, which is incorporated in this government and recognized by all other nations of the world. And through it they and their children can receive their Divine rights, unmolested by other citizens that they can cast a free national ballot at the polls under the free national constitution of the States Government and not under a granted privilege as has been the existing condition for many generations.” – **Noble Drew Ali**

“Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah Mu’urs (Moors) are ascendants of the Kushite (Cushite) Empire, the Songhai-Malian Empire (Xi /Olmec), and the Ottoman Empire (Moroccan). The Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah Mu'urs (Moors) is also called the Choctaw (Choc-olate Washitaw or Shabtau [Sbt], Tribe of Shabazz and etc...) lay claim to the following land by and through bloodline: de bourbon Estate, also known as The Emperial International Estate of the Bourbon Hapsburg Empire which includes Western Europe: The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Naples, Sardina, Spain, and Portugal. As well as, most of North America and Caribbean in addition to Central and South America; and all of North America west of the Emperial Demarcation Line (1713) or British Royal Proclamation Line (1763).” – **Verdiacee Tiari Washitaw-Tunica-Goston-El-Bey.**

“Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.” **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15 (1) & (2).**

"Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources; (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights; (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration; (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them." **Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People, Article 8.**

“Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.” **Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People, Article 5.**

OPINIO JURIS

[TRANSLATION: What States do and say represent the law.]

“For the Freedom, Safety, Ownership & Security of our Vessels is with the Mutual-Honor by both Parties”

**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

: TREATY OF OUR PEACE & FRIENDSHIP: ~12735~12985-Anno-Magna [1787-2037 AD] ~1200~1450-Moorish-Calendar

[NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL – THIS IS A SELF-EXECUTING CONTRACT]

: CLAIM: [NOTICE] OF THE DOMINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION.

FOR THE CONSULAR-[COURT] OF THE ROYAL-CHIEFDOM OF THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION IS WITH FUNCTIONING [OPERATIONAL].

[TRANSLATION: The Consular Court of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, the Supreme Court of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, is now in session – effective immediately.]

FOR THE DOMINION [JURISDICTION] OF THIS CONSULAR-[COURT] IS FOR THE TRIBAL NATIONALS: “MOORS”, “MOORISH-AMERICANS”, “NATIVE-AMERICANS”, "AMERICAN INDIANS", “AMERICAN ABORIGINE”, "AL MAURIKANOS" [AND ANY VARIATION THEREOF, ET AL].

[TRANSLATION: This consular court is in place to preserve the rights of Tribal Nationals, Moorish-American nationals, Moors, American nationals, Indigenous people, Aborigines, and the like.]

FOR ANY CLAIMS OF THE LACK OF THE [JURISDICTION] OF THE [UNITED STATES OR ANY OF THE SEVERAL STATES OR THEIR COURTS THEREOF] IS WITH THE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION BY THIS CONSULAR-[COURT] FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR PRACTICE AND CONSIDERATION OF THE LAW.

[TRANSLATION: The special consideration of this consular court is to help address claims of the lack of jurisdiction concerning US and state courts.]

FOR THE USE OF THE [COURT]-FACILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND SEVERAL STATES IS WITH THIS ASKING FOR THE LESSENING OF THE BURDEN.

[TRANSLATION: Since it is our objective to help alleviate the US and states from the burden of dealing with jurisdictional claims, we ask that the US and several states make your court rooms available for proceedings pursuant Article 20 of 1787-1836 treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Morocco.]

FOR THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY BY A UNITED STATES COURT IN THESE MOORISH DOMINIONS OF NORTHWEST AMEXEM HAS BEEN RELINQUISHED BY THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HAS ADMITTED THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE MOORISH CONSULS ARE TO BE ENFORCED IMMEDIATELY UPON REQUEST.

[TRANSLATION: County / Municipal Courts and Administrators under United States law do not have (criminal or civil) jurisdiction in Moorish lands (sic. Indian Country, Aborigine Trust

Page 6 of 17

**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

lands, et al. Territorial Collectivities under the Moorish Empire expressed through His Imperial Majesty King Muhammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco and Moroccans World-wide) pursuant 22 USC Ch. 2 §§141 to 143. Repealed. Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 807, 70 Stat. 774, the Law of the Flag Doctrine, and the common law right of Moors to arbitration of commercial disputes before the Moorish Consul.]

FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE PLENIARY AUTHORITY OF THIS MOORISH TRIBUNAL – TRIBAL COURT IN THIS MATTER IS GRANTED AND RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE SEVERAL STATES WITH FULL FAITH AND CREDIT ESTABLISHED BY PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[**TRANSLATION:** The Indian Court and the Tribal Orders issued therefrom occur in such a way as to show a general recognition that a rule of [customary international] law or legal obligation is involved between the parties and are valid and enforceable according to the laws of the united States and Florida.]

“Treaty provisions provide that the laws of the local country do not apply to citizens of the treaty powers and that local courts do not have jurisdiction over them. Consular courts were established to handle civil and criminal cases against citizens and subjects of the subjects of the country. The Supremacy Clause of the US constitution, Article VI, section II, stating that all laws made furthering the Constitution and all treaties made under the authority of the United States are the “supreme law of the land.” *The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 between Morocco and the United States and Treaty of Camp Holmes are treaties of the united States, and therefore constitute the Supreme law of the land, per Article VI, section II of the US Constitution.*

ARTICLE 20: “If any of the citizens of the United States, or any person under this protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.” Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 between Morocco and the United States.

ARTICLE 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.” Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 between Morocco and the United States.

Camp Holmes Treaty, 1835 (7 Stat. 474)

“Diplomats must not be liable to any form of arrest or detention per Article 29 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. They are immune from civil or criminal prosecution, though the sending country may waive this right under Article 32. Under Article 34, they are exempt from most taxes, and under Article 36 they are exempt from most customs duties.”

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

NO THING OR PARTS IN THIS ORDER OR THE DECISIONS FROM THIS CONSUL
MAY BE CONSTRUED TO HAVE CAUSED HARM OR INJURY TO ANY PERSON OR
INDIVIDUAL AS THE EXECUTION OF LAW CAN DO NO INJURY

WITH THIS OATH OF THE TRUTH WITH THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

BY THIS AUTHORITY:

Honorable: Brother Brion Heru 'El Ofrika Bey

:CHIEF JUSTICE: CONSULAR-[COURT]

:PRIMOGENIUS-FREEHOLD-HEIR ["In Propria Persona Sui Juris"]

:FULL-LIFE-STATUS AS A FREE-MOOR: AMERICAN-NATIONAL

:JUS SOLI AND JUS SANGUIN [ANCIENT BLOOD] RIGHTS

:HOLD HARMLESS AND INDIMNIFICATION BOND NO. RB 253 770 160 US LINES
37 TO 235

:COPYRIGHT/COPYCLAIM~12,971-A.-M. [2023 AD – AD INFINITUM NUNC PRO
TUNC]

: AUTHORIZATION-USE-ONLY WITH ALL RIGHTS [RESERVED]

“For the Freedom, Safety, Ownership & Security of our Vessels is with the Mutual-Honor
by both Parties”

:TREATY OF OUR PEACE & FRIENDSHIP: ~12735~12985-Anno-Magna [1787-2037
AD] ~1200~1450-Moorish-Calander

WARNING

THIS WARRANT OF AUTHORITY AFTER BEING FILED ON ANY RECORD OF THE
STATE SHALL STAY OR ALL TOGETHER SERVE AS AN ESTOPPEL AGAINST ALL
COUNTER-CLAIMS OR ACTS WHICH WOULD CAUSE HARM TO THE TRIBE OR
ITS CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY BY A PARTY FOUND TO BE ACTING BEYOND THEIR
OFFICIAL DUTY UNDER THE SUPREME LAW.

A PARTY FOUND BY THIS COURT OR ANY AGENCY OR NATURAL PERSON
SUBJECT TO THE TRIBE OR UNITED STATES JURISDICTION TO BE ACTING
BEYOND THEIR OFFICIAL DUTY UNDER THE SUPREME LAW AND IN
VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OF THE TRIBE, WHICH ARE SUPPORTED BY LOCAL
AND FEDERAL LAW, WAIVES DEFENSES IN ANY HEARING OR TRIAL FOR THE
SAID VIOLATIONS OR CHARGES RELATED THERETO, THIS INCLUDES AND IS
NOT LIMITED TO VIOLATORS OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT WHO MAY
BE SUBJECT TO THE JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION.

**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

VIOLATORS OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT WHO MAY BE SUBJECT TO THE JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION CONSENT TO ALL RESTITUTION FOR MISCONDUCT BEING DEEMED AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC (TRUST) FROM BEING FURTHER HARMED BY AN IMMEDIATE INDEFINITE SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE WITHOUT PAY.

NO PARTS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE FOR ANY PUBLIC USE THAT WOULD LIMIT OR PREJUDICE THE RIGHTS OF ANY MOOR OR MOORISH-AMERICAN OF THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OR THEIR TRIBAL AGENCIES.

**NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL – THIS IS A SELF-EXECUTING
CONTRACT**

FILED ON BEHALF OF: Moors as defined in Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Codex 404.5(a)(2).

Contact Information:

(P): (401) 484-6822 | (F): (800) 856-1439

Records: <https://almauriikhantribe.info>

Email: A.K.N.18USC1151@pm.me

Mailing Location:

Al'Maurii Khan Nation

Chancery:

% 1431 Simpson Road, Post-District: #232

Non-Domestic Postal Dispatch #34744 (TDC) 22 U.S.C. 611(l)

Indian country, American republic, North America, Abya Yala (18 U.S.C. 1152)

al-Maghrib al-Aqsa, Northwest Amexem, Moorish dominions 8 U.S.C. 1101.a.14

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**IN THE DE JURE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**



AL'MAURI KHAN NATION CH. 404 – LAND
ATTACHMENT, ESTATE REVRSION,
POSTLIMINY RIGHTS.

404.1(1) Any acts prohibiting the Tribe's continual
occupation and or resettlement of ancestral lands as
a matter of tribal right secured under treaty shall be
considered an act of genocide.

JUS SANGUIN AMERIQUEN
ABORIGINE JUSTICE CENTER
Supreme Court Case #:
AKN-TRI-SC160300

**TRIBAL COURT ORDER
(FOR THE PROTECTION OF
INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PEOPLE)**

**[TRANSLATION: TRIBAL COURT ORDER FOR PROTECTION FROM IDENTITY THEFT, SECURITIES
FRAUD, UNLAWFUL DETENTION, ASSAULT, AND COLOR OF LAW VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS.]**

We, Al'Maurii Khan Nation [De Jure] Government of the United States in the Family of Nations, Recognized Treaty Tribe "Treaty of Camp Holmes, 1835 (7 Stat. 474)", A Sovereign Nation-state contemplated under Art. I of the Montevideo Convention, 1933 hereby make this Tribal Court Order and Demand for the protection of internationally protected people to ensure the protection and the safe travel of the Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of North America.

The Moors and their (commercial) persons before the public are Tribal Nationals of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation and consents to being governed under the laws of the tribe consistent with the United States Congressional authority to do the same pursuant 25 U.S.C. 1301(2) and Public Law 89-563 (1966), limited only by treaties and previously entered into agreements.

ACTUAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE

To all persons, officers, law enforcement personnel, and governmental agencies including, but not limited to: Agents of local and state law enforcement, health and agriculture departments, Federal officers of the DHS, FBI, IRS agents, U.S. and or foreign employers in North America:

The adoption and enforcement of the Uniform Vehicle Code and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act throughout the several States limits the obligations of performance according to the standards in the Act to only those persons whose motor vehicles and or equipment are in commerce⁴ between any place in a State and any place in another State, or between places in the same State through another State. Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation are NOT operating motor vehicles and equipment in commerce (as defined under 42 U.S. Code §12181(1)) and anything to the contrary is notwithstanding as it could not have been the intent of any natural being to knowingly waive a guaranteed right of freedom of movement, privacy, and enterprise under the supreme law in exchange for a license and the idea of safety through regulation. *“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress hereby declares that the purpose of this Act is to reduce traffic accidents and deaths and injuries to persons resulting from traffic accidents. Therefore, Congress determines that it is necessary to establish motor vehicle safety standards for motor vehicles and equipment in interstate commerce; to undertake and support necessary research and development; and to expand the national driver register.”* National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act of 1966 – Adding any private American national and or a Moor's title or name to a national driver register without

⁴ As defined under 42 U.S. Code §12181(1).

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their written expressed consent and or having provided full disclosure, and as though operating in interstate commerce even though no equipment or motor vehicle is being used for a regulatable business venture is the equivalent to fraud, human trafficking, slavery, and or antitrust law violations.

*By the authority vested by Part 5 of the United States Code §552(a) and Part 1 of the Code of Regulations §51 the attached document has been duly incorporated by reference and shall be considered legally binding upon all citizens and residents of the United States of America.⁵ The free inhabitants of territory/states, citizens and residents, non-resident aliens authorized to enter the United States as a result of a treaty and or American nationals that admit themselves subjects of a foreign sovereign, whom are operating motor vehicles and equipment privately are not to be regulated under such legislation. Conversion of 4th and 5th Amendment rights to privileges through contract and without full disclosure is a violation of the supreme law (emphasis mine). “The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived.” **Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 169 NE 22, Ligare v. Chicago . 28 NE 934, Boon v. Clark. 214 SSW 607**, “The police power of the state must be exercised in subordination to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution.” **Buchanan v. Warley, 245 US 60 (1917)**. “The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horsedrawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under this constitutional guarantee one may, therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another’s rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct.” **II Am. Jur. (1st) Constitutional Law, Sec. 329, p. 1135.***

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

Article IV of the Constitution for the United States Republic.

Full faith and Credit; Rights of Americans in disputes; Congressional power; Admits a republican Form of Government:

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

⁵ NCUTLO: Uniform Vehicle Code and Model Ordinance, Certificate of Authority by Official Incorporator: The Executive Director, Office of the Federal Register, Washington, D.C.

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Section 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new states shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article VI of the Constitution for the United States Republic.

Obligations of Government: National Supremacy, Oaths of Office, and Treaties.:

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Treaty Obligations of the United States and the several states pursuant the 1836 U.S.A. – Moorish Empire treaty:

[TRANSLATION: Moors have the right to have their disputes with United States Citizens and subjects resolved in the Moorish tribal courts / consulates.]

Article 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.

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

Article 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

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vessel shall be cast on shore, on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her, shall be protected and assisted, until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

Article 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 sea-ports whenever they please, without interruption.

Article 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 or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

Article 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 shall prove a deficiency, on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed, that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person, authorized by either of the parties.

Article 17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper: and nary buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

Article 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any presence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

Article 20. If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions it shall be immediately granted to him.

Article 21. If 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 Tryal, and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

WARNING

Any and all warrants, summons, tickets, demands for payments, assignments of indebtedness, offers of claims, charges, and or indictments by U.S. agencies and or assigns that is not supported as follows: by (1) affidavit, (2) enforceable contract (when required by the law), (3) Article III Judge / Trier of Facts and the Law (when required by the law), and (4) a verifiable witness to a victim that may be questioned under oath (when required by the law) shall from this day forth be considered an attempt to allocate employees and customers through deception or fraud, to qualify an indenture without a prior authorization or permit and in violation of Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Sherman Act, and or the Clayton Act, unless proven otherwise.

YOU ARE HEREBY ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW:

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United States Code: Title 18 > PART 1 > Chapter 41 § 872.

Extortion by Officers or Employees of the United States

Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment, commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

United States Code: Title 18 > PART 1 > Chapter 41 § 876.

Threatening Communications:

(c) Whoever knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered as aforesaid, any communication with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined under this title or

imprisoned not more than five years, or both. If such a communication is addressed to a United States judge, a Federal law enforcement officer, or an official who is covered by Title 18 > Section 1114, the individual shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(d) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered, as aforesaid, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another, or the reputation of a deceased person, or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. If such a communication is addressed to a United States judge, a Federal law enforcement officer, or an official who is covered by United States Code: Title 18 > PART 1 > Chapter 41 Section 1114, the individual shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

STARE DECISIS:

An unconstitutional statute has been held to confer no authority on, and to afford no protection to, an officer acting thereunder." Also, "Officers cannot be punished for refusing to obey unconstitutional statute." (CJS 16, sec. 101, p. 479) "Such laws are in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though they had never been passed, or as if the enactment had never been written, and are regarded as invalid or void from the date of enactment, and not only from the date on which it is judicially declared unconstitutional. Such a law generally binds no one, confers no rights, affords No Protections, and imposes no duties, and compliance therewith is unnecessary." (CJS 16, p. 469).

It has long been established that the loss of constitutional freedoms, "for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury." *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976) (plurality opinion) (citing *New York Times Co v. United States*, 403 U.S. 713(1971)).

Berberian v. Lussier, 139 A.2d 869 (1958) The use of the automobile as a necessary adjunct to the earning of a livelihood in modern life requires us in the interest of realism to conclude that the right to use an automobile on the public highways partakes of the nature of a liberty within the meaning of the constitutional guarantees of which the citizen may not be deprived without due process of law. In *State v. Dalton*, 22 R.I. 77, at page 86, 46 A. 234, at page 237, 48 L.R.A. 775,

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this court pointed out that the liberty which is guaranteed to every person by both our state and federal constitutions includes the right to be free from unreasonable interference in the pursuit of a livelihood. In the Dalton case at page 86, of 22 R.I., at page 237 of 46A., quoting from People v. Gillson, 109 N.Y. 389, at page 399, 17 N.E. 343, at page 345, we stated: "Liberty, in its broad sense, as understood in this country, means the right not only of freedom from servitude, imprisonment, or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation."

**UPON AND OR AFTER RECIEPT OF THIS ORDER, NOTICE SHALL BE
PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO YOU, YOUR AGENTS AND ASSIGNS. ALL
PERSONS INVOLVED IN BREACHING THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER OR THE
LAWS CITED DOES HEREBY CONSENT TO BEING HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE
TO THE PROTECTED PARTY OF MOORS OR THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOR
ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

FOR EACH UNLAWFUL STOPS OR DETENTION, \$10,000.00; AND
FOR EACH UNLAWFUL SEARCH, SEIZURE, OR THEFT, \$10,000.00; AND
FOR EACH UNLAWFUL ASSAULT OR ARRESTS, \$100,000.00; AND
AND DOES WAIVE ANY AND ALL POSSIBLE DEFENSES AGAINST SAID CLAIMS
FOR DAMAGES.

Pub. L. 90-284, title IV, §402, Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 79 Force and effect of tribal ordinances or customs. Any tribal ordinance or custom heretofore or hereafter adopted by an Indian tribe, band, or community in the exercise of any authority which it may possess shall, if not inconsistent with any applicable civil law of the State, be given full force and effect in the determination of civil causes of action pursuant to this section; and the Orders from this Tribal Court – JSAAJC – are indemnified by the same public law and the Office of the Sheriff is committed to assure to these Moors that fraud knowingly or unknowingly is preserved from injuring the people of the united States and the treaty citizens protected by the same laws, therefore it is ADJUDGED, ORDERED AND DEMANDED as follows:

1. That the Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation in North America and their persons do not consent to any form of liability to any contracts with government service providers negotiated under duress or threat and without a notary present, otherwise said contract would be predicated on COLOR OF LAW, FRAUD and MISREPRESENTATION of truth and reality and voidable at law;
2. That the Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation in North America accept for value that the Laws of the United States prohibiting the use of color of law (a) to restrain trade and commerce of the tribe and or its people, (b) to allocate customers and or employees by deception or fraud, (c) to deprive a free man of their rights without proof of consent are binding upon the agents and officials of the United States of America.
3. That the Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation in North America expect performance by the American Court System and Administrators for the several State Republics to grant full faith and credit to this tribal order in accordance with the law of comity and 1836 treaty between the United States of America and Moroccan Kingdom.

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4. That the Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation in North America, through the application to the Secretary of Department of Transportation have not waived or abandoned any rights, privileges, or immunities granted to them by treaty or inheritance.
5. The Attorney General for the State or any person acting on their behalf, shall assess a civil penalty that is at least \$10,000.00 or 10% of the total claim and shall also accept and receive this tribal order and demand also as authority to initiate a civil claim against each violator of this ordinance and to be compensated no less than 25% of the total civil damages should the claim prevail pursuant Florida Statutes 760.51 and any other applicable laws.
6. The State Court Administrators and Clerks shall immediately enforce any and all Claims and Asservations of tribal rights and tribal property expressed by the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America and supported by this Tribal Court Order.
7. The Tribal Court of Al'Maurii Khan Nation shall retain jurisdiction over causes in violation of this Tribal Order due to tribal commerce interest Art. I sec. 8 cl. 3 and Art. VI of the Constitution for the united States of America, Article 20 of the 1836 treaty between the United States of America and the Sultan of Morocco, and the interests of the Public as expressed in Public Law 92-539 (86 Stat. 1070).
8. This Tribal Order shall be posted on Al'Maurii Khan Public Records [an International Registry] at www.almauriikhantribe.info.

by sealing this TRIBAL COURT ORDER, the Tribal Justice and / or Clan Mother[s] of Al'Maurii Khan Nation, et al. tribes / nations, in the full exercise of the Right of Self-governance under tribal laws and treaty laws consistent with the Laws of the United States, does make this order binding upon all public officials and agents created through the United States under Trust Indenture Act of 1939, title 28 USC 3002 (15)(b), and the 14th Amendment.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS ORDER SHALL ALSO BE CONSIDERED AS ABANDONMENT OF OFFICE AND / OR OFFICIAL DUTIES AGAINST THE RECIPIENT(S) AS ALL ARE INSTRUMENTALITY 28 USC 3002(15)(b) OR AND ACTING UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW TO INDUCE AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TO PART WITH INALIENABLE / UNALIENABLE RIGHTS WITHOUT FULL DISCLOSURE OF AUTHORITY BY CONGRESS, i.e. IN VIOLATION OF TRUST INDENTURE ACT, SHERMAN ACT, AND CLAYTON ACT.

In the name of Allah and by the same Will, under penalty of perjury or the like sanctions under the laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation the foregoing statements are hereby proclaimed as true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief and not made for any ulterior motive or illegal purpose or to evade any lawful or legal duties Sealed on:

Date: 22 Decembris 2023 ccy / J al-Thani 9, 1445 mcyy [Date: 12/22/2023] – nunc pro tunc.

Location: Al Andalusia – La Floridaes, Moorish Dominions of Northwest Amexem/North America, al Maghrib al aqsa,
a territorial collectivity and united State with the Kingdom of Morocco – Moroccan Empire.

Ordered and Sealed By:

Honorable Brother Brion Heru 'El Ofrika Bey

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**TRIBAL CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN
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