



President Christopher H-Cannon: Bey
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC



EXECUTIVE

PROCLAMATION

EP20170620-1



Province of Illinois

CONSIDERING it is of the utmost importance to settle, by international agreement, questions relating to Moorish American people in America who are being labeled as “Negro”, “Black”, “Colored” or “African American” is a violation of International Law and a major injustice to the Aboriginal Peoples of the Americas, as well a “sin” and “crime” against humanity; it conflicts with nationality laws;

BEING CONVINCED it is in the general interest of the Moorish American people that, all persons labeled as Negro, black, colored and African Americans shall be “Repatriated” back to their Nation State and in alignment with their forefathers’ National Descent and Divine creed. The Moorish American people make their grievances known to the international community to secure that, all members should recognize that every person should have a nationality and have one nationality only;

RECOGNISING accordingly the ideal towards which the efforts of humanity must be directed in this domain, is the abolition of all cases both of “statelessness” and “dual nationality”, as well as allegiance to the United States; it should be known that the Nationals of America are the Moorish American people;

BEING OF THE OPINION that, under the economic and social conditions which at present exist in the various countries, it is not possible to reach immediately, a uniform solution of all the above-mentioned problems caused by slavery and colonization in our land of “America”;

BEING DESIROUS, nevertheless, as a first step toward this great achievement of settling in a first attempt at progressive codification, those questions relating to the Moorish American people in America being labeled as Negro, Black, or African American, is a “conflict of nationality laws” on which it is possible at the present time to reach an international agreement;

I HAVE DECIDED to accede to the Hague CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS, THE HAGUE - 12 APRIL 1930, and concur with said Convention; and have for this purpose, appointed to act on behalf of the United States of America Republic, the following Plenipotentiaries: Rafael-Vazquez: El and Linda Ann-Bashful: El, **WHO**, having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, and **HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

It is for each State to determine under its own laws who are its nationals. This law shall be recognized by other States insofar as, it is consistent with international customs, conventions, and the principles of law generally recognized with regard to nationality.

Article 2

Any question as to whether a person possesses the nationality of a particular State shall be determined in accordance with the law of that State.

Article 3

Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, a person having two or more nationalities may be regarded as a national by each of the States whose nationality he possesses.

Article 4

A State may not afford diplomatic protection to one of its nationals against a State whose nationality such person also possesses.

Article 5

Within a third State, a person having more than one nationality shall be treated as if he possesses only one. Without prejudice to the application of its law in matters of personal status and of any conventions in force, a third State shall, of the nationalities which any such person possesses, recognize exclusively in its territory either the nationality of the country in which he is habitually and principally resident, or the nationality of the country with which in the circumstances he appears to be in fact most closely connected.

Article 6

Without prejudice to the liberty of a State to afford broader rights to renounce his nationality, a person possessing two nationalities acquired without any voluntary act on his part, may renounce one of them with the authorization or process (fulfilling of acts) of the State whose nationality he desires to surrender.

This authorization may not be refused in the case of a person who has his habitual and principal residence abroad, if the conditions laid down in the law of the State whose nationality he desires to surrender, are satisfied.

CHAPTER II

EXPATRIATION PERMITS

Article 7

In so far as the law of a State provides for the issue of an expatriation permit, such a permit shall not entail the loss of the nationality of the State which issues it, unless the person to whom it is issued possesses another nationality or unless and until he acquires another nationality.

An expatriation permit shall lapse if the holder does not acquire a new nationality within the period fixed by the State which has issued the permit. This provision shall not apply in the case of an individual who, at the time when he receives the expatriation permit, already possesses a nationality other than that of the State by which the permit is issued to him.

The State whose nationality is acquired by a person to whom an expatriation permit has been issued, shall notify such acquisition to the State which has issued the permit.

CHAPTER III

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Article 8

If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality in marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

Article 9

If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband's new nationality.

Article 10

Naturalization of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

Article 11

The wife who, under the law of her country, lost her nationality in marriage shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN

Article 12

Rules of law which confer nationality by reason of birth on the territory of a State shall not apply automatically to children born to persons enjoying diplomatic immunities in the country where the birth occurs.

The law of each State shall permit children of consuls *de carrière*, or of officials of foreign States charged with official missions by their Governments, to become divested, by repudiation or otherwise, of the nationality of the State in which they were born, in any case in which on birth they acquired dual nationality, provided they retain the nationality of their parents.

Article 13

Naturalization of the parents shall confer on such of their children as, according to its law, are minors the nationality of the State by which the naturalization is granted. In such case the law of that State may specify the conditions governing the acquisition of its nationality by the minor children as a result of the naturalization of the parents. In cases where minor children do not acquire the nationality of their parents as the result of the naturalization of the latter, they shall retain their existing nationality.

Article 14

A child whose parents are both unknown shall have the nationality of the country of birth. If the child's parentage is established, its nationality shall be determined by the rules applicable in cases where the parentage is known. A foundling is, until the contrary is proved, presumed to have been born on the territory of the State in which it was found.

Article 15

Where the nationality of a State is not acquired automatically by reason of birth on its territory, a child born on the territory of that State of parents having no nationality, or of unknown nationality, may obtain the nationality of the said State. The law of that State shall determine the conditions governing the acquisition of its nationality in such cases.

Article 16

If the law of the State, whose nationality an illegitimate child possesses, recognizes that such nationality may be lost as a consequence of a change in the civil status of the child (legitimation, recognition), such loss shall be conditional on the acquisition by the child of the nationality of another State under the law of such State relating to the effect upon nationality of changes in civil status.

CHAPTER V

ADOPTION

Article 17

If the law of a State recognizes that its nationality may be lost as the result of adoption, this loss shall be conditional upon the acquisition by the person adopted of the nationality of the person by whom he is adopted, under the law of the State of which the latter is a national relating to the effect of adoption upon nationality.

***Whereas** I, Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, President of the United States of America Republic, do hereby duly notify the United States and the International*

Community that, as the Commander and Chief of this Sovereign Nation State of Moorish American Nationals, serve the United States and the International Community “Legal Notice” that, I am Ordering the full Enforcement of the “Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1836 “between our Nations.

Whereas I, Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, President of the United States of America Republic, Demand that the United States honor all Treaty Agreements and other Constructive arrangements made by Our States according to their Original Spirit and intent between Our Nations.

Resolved on this Twentieth day of June in the year Two Thousand Seventeen that, We Moorish American Nationals and Citizens are contending for Liberty as Moors on grounds superior to any Nation on Earth; we now renew our Covenant with Our Creator.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the United States of America Republic to be affixed. I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of the Creator of the Universe.

Done at the City of New Mecca Province of Illinois on this Twentieth day in the Sixth Month in the year Two Thousand Seventeen; and of the Independence of the United States of America Republic.

By the President:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christopher Cannon: Bey". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

CHRISTOPHER H-CANNON: BEY