

INTERMEDIARY/ASSIGNEE: VAST/VAS ESTATE EXPRESS TRUST #10105905

GRANTOR: WE THE MOORISH AMERICAN PEOPLE

TRUSTEE/ASIGNOR: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

BENEFICIARY'S: Moorish American People

C/O TRUST #10105905

1499 MARTIN LUTHER KING DR

SUITE 64102

GARY, PROVINCE INDIANA [46401]

GINA PIMENTEL  
RECORDER

2022-030815

STATE OF INDIANA  
LAKE COUNTY  
FILED FOR RECORD

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# SUPREME COURT

CONVEYENCE TRUST #10105905

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AMENDMENT AUGUST 01, 1928

Prepared by: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC Co Trustee.

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The Supreme Court of the United States of America Republic  
National Government



State of Indiana  
Vs.

Carl- Dowd: Bey  
Defendant  
Vs.

President Christopher- Cannon: Bey )  
The People of )  
The United States of America Republic ) **Court Boone Superior Court 2**  
Attorney General Damien- Holmon: Bey ex rel. )  
Claimant (s) Third Party Intervener(s) )  
Vs. )  
) **Presiding Judge Bruce E. Petit**  
) **Case 06D02-2206-F6-000978**

State of Indiana Attorney General, Todd Rokita )  
Chief Derek Babcock, Thorntown Police Department,) **WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO**  
Austin McCloskey, Lebanon Police Department, et al,)   
Frank Noland, Lebanon Police Department, et al, )  
Luca Ruby, Boone Co Sheriff's Office, )  
Kent T. Eastwood Prosecuting et al )  
Indiana Secretary of State Holli Sullivan et al, )  
Indian Governor Eric Holcomb et al, )  
Chief Justice Loretta H. Rush, Indiana Supreme Court)   
Tamara Lauren Weaver Attorney )  
**Respondent(s).**

**Province Indiana**  
**Boone County** } SS.,  
**Marion County**

# WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO

**FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC, LT. MARSHALL CARL- DOWD: BEY**

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NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS IS NOTICE TO ALL AGENTS IN THEIR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
CAPACITY NOTICE TO AGENTS IS NOTICE TO ALL PRINCIPALS IN THEIR PUBLIC  
AND PRIVATE CAPACITY APPLICABLE TO ALL SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS  
SILENCE IS ESTOPPEL BY ACQUIESCENCE

## 1. ROMANS 13 THE ORDINANCE OF GOD

### Romans 13

#### 1599 Geneva Bible

<sup>1</sup> Let <sup>l</sup>every <sup>l</sup>soul be subject unto the higher <sup>l</sup>powers: <sup>l</sup>for there is no power but of God: and the powers that be, are <sup>l</sup>ordained of God.

<sup>2</sup> Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist, shall receive to themselves condemnation.

2. To the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State of Indiana, Federal Government, State Governments and all County governments, City Municipalities all Villages, Townships and to all Judges, Justices and Magistrates. To all Wardens, Watch Commanders and Watchmen. To all County Sheriffs, City Police, State Police, F.B.I. agents, A.T.F. agents, D.E.A. agents, US Marshals and all members of the Law Enforcement Community etc. To all Bar Associations, to all Attorneys This **Writ of Quo Warranto** and **Legal Notice** hereby places you all on **Legal Notice; Lawful Notice** is given to the **Principal, Notice to the Principal is Notice to the Agent, Notice to the Agent is Notice to the Principal.** You are hereby **Given Notice** that all Conservators, Executors, Fiduciaries, Trustees, Power of Attorneys, Bar Attorneys, Agents, Representatives, Officers and Employees are hereby fired and Terminated on all and any Representation or Responsibility concerning Moorish American Nationals and citizens of the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC.**

#### *Our Authority*

3. The United States of America Republic's Authority comes from ALLAH, and being a **Lawfully Chartered National Government** that leads back to a **National Standard (Flag) and National Citizens**, recorded at the Secretary State of Indiana on **April 14, 2015**, which Re-established **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**, the **De Jure National Government.** On **August 1, 2016 at 2: 52p.m.** The United States of America Republic Incorporated under the **Indiana 805 Religious Corporation Act**, making it a **Corporate Body Politic**; and under and by such virtue of **Ch. 32, par. 164, Sec. 35 and Sections 46a, 46b, 46c, 46d, 46e, 46f, 46g, 46h**, "**An Act Concerning Corporations**," approved **April 18, 1872**, and the (church, **Society** or congregation, or trustees) adopted as the corporate name, "**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**", as a pure and clean Nation. "**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**" is an **UNINCORPORATED**

**ASSOCIATION OF MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Government Is Our Religion.**

**The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC CORPORATION**

- 4. The United States of America Republic Corporation is a Corporation de jure. That which exists by reason of full compliance by incorporators with requirements of an existing law permitting organization of such corporation; it is impregnable to assault in the courts from any source. Henderson v. School Dist. No. 44, 75 Mont. 154, 242 P. 979, 980.**

**Our History**

***Constitution of the Cherokee Nation***

**Article IV. Citizenship**

- 5. Section 1. All citizens of the Cherokee Nation must be original enrollees or descendants of original enrollees listed on the Dawes Commission Rolls, including the Delaware Cherokees of Article II of the Delaware Agreement dated the 8th day of May, 1867, and the Shawnee Cherokees of Article III of the Shawnee Agreement dated the 9th day of June, 1869, and/or their descendants.**
- 6. The Cherokee Nation recognizes the basic rights retained by all distinct People and groups affiliated with the Cherokee Nation, retained from time immemorial, to remain a separate and distinct People. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit the Cherokee-Shawnee or Delaware-Cherokee from pursuing their inherent right to govern themselves, provided that it does not diminish the boundaries or jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation or conflict with Cherokee law.**
- 7. The Moorish American people are a distinct People and group that's affiliated with the Cherokee Nation, The Moorish American people have retained a history from time immemorial, and have chosen to remain a separate and distinct People. Pursuing their inherent right to govern themselves, and The Re-establishment of the United States of America Republic National Government has not diminished the boundaries or jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation or is in any manner in conflict with Cherokee law.**

**Delaware Nation Constitution**

- 8. We, the Delaware Nation, whose aboriginal name is Lenape or Lenni-Lenape also known as the Grandfathers, is the oldest known Nation in the Northern Hemisphere, aboriginally inhabiting the Eastern Seaboard of North America, the first indigenous Nation to treaty with the United States (September**

17, 1778, 7 Statute 13: Brotherton Reservation) , consummating a total of one (1) treaty with the United States and descending from the Cape Girardeau Spanish Land Grant Area, invoking the guidance of the Almighty Creator with faith in the purposes of our Supreme Being, with pride in our ancient heritage and with the determination to promote, through our united effort, the general wellbeing of our Nation and to secure unto our Nation and Nation's descendants the rights, powers and privileges provided by the laws of the Delaware Nation and the laws of the United States, hereby adopt the following Constitution.

**2016 Delaware Code  
Title 29 - State Government  
CHAPTER 1. JURISDICTION AND SOVEREIGNTY**

**9. § 106. Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware; recognition.  
Universal Citation: 29 DE Code § 106 (2016)**

**(a) Legislative findings. — The General Assembly finds all of the following:**

**(1) The Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware referred to as "the Tribe" in this section, has an unbroken history of hundreds of years of settlement and continued residency in the vicinity of the Town of Cheswold in Kent County.**

**(2) Members of the Tribe preserved, displayed, and manifested close cultural ties with one another by conducting themselves in such a social and economic manner so as to identify themselves as being culturally and ethnically distinct.**

**(3) The Tribe can date their ancestral ties as far back as the early 1700s.**

**(4) The Tribe was formerly known as "the Moors" and, for many decades of the twentieth century, state documents such as driver's licenses designated the Tribe's race with an "M".**

**(5) The Delaware School Code of 1921 provided that the State Board of Education could establish a school "for the children of people called Moors." As a result, 2 schools were built, 1 in the Town of Cheswold and 1 at Fork Branch on Denney's Road in Kent County.**

**(6) There has been unofficial statewide acceptance and recognition of the Tribe for at least 125 years. Through a formal process of reviewing applicable state laws, historical and anthropological references, and previous actions of the General Assembly and State agencies, the Department of State concluded by 2009 that this State has historically acknowledged the Tribe.**

**(7) The Smithsonian Institute issued an annual report in 1948, in which the Tribe was referred to as the "Moors of Kent County, Delaware," and identified as a surviving Indian group of the eastern United States.**

**(8) The United States Census Bureau approved a defined "state designated tribal statistical area" for the Tribe for the 2010 Census.**

**(9) The Tribe has a constitutional tribal government, and the preamble of its constitution states that its purpose is to:**

- a. Preserve the legacy of its ancestors.**
- b. Promote the interests of its people.**
- c. Affirm its tribal identity.**
- d. Establish justice.**
- e. Ensure domestic tranquility.**
- f. Defend the general welfare.**
- g. Exercise its governmental jurisdiction.**
- h. Protect its environmental, cultural, and human resources.**
- i. Secure its national sovereignty for future generations of its people.**

**(b) Recognition. —**

**The Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware is designated and recognized as an American Indian Tribe with a recognized tribal governing body carrying out and exercising substantial governmental duties and powers.**

**The Tribe is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services that the United States provides to Indians because of their status as Indians.**

**80 Del. Laws, c. 367, § 1;**

*In 1621 the word “Indian” was substituted for Moorish;” with this single alteration the original text was again transcribed in 1730.” Albert Samuel Gatschet (1888)*

***United States of America Republic Constitution***

**The Preamble**

- 9. *We, The People of the United States of America Republic, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in order to form a more Independent and Perfect government; establish Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; insure tranquility; Provide for the common defense; Promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America Republic; As the Law of the Land, We, The People of the Moorish American Society, pledge Our Lives and Property to each other; to gain equal***

*footing in the affairs of men and for other purposes in order to establish justice, promote the health, safety and welfare, secure the Blessings of liberty to Ourselves and Our Posterity do by Our representatives in Convention, ordain and establish the following Constitution Republic form of Government and mutually agree with each other to form Ourselves into a Free and Independent State by the name of: United States of America Republic and we do hereby ratify the boundaries assigned to such State by the Act of Redemption at the Pan American Conference in 1928; the aforesaid which are as follows to wit: Extends from North-East and South-West Africa across great Atlantis even unto the present North, South and Central America and also into Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; Amexem, Turtle Island, Frog Island. The fate of the unborn millions will now depend, under the Creator of the Universe, on the conduct of this Sovereign Nation State of Moorish American Nationals and Citizens, Let us, therefore, animate and encourage each other and show the whole world that we as 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.*

#### **10. Indiana State Constitution**

**PREAMBLE.** TO THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; WE, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

#### **ARTICLE 1. Bill of Rights.**

**Section 1.** WE DECLARE, That all people are created equal; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government. (History: As Amended November 6, 1984).

**Section 2.** All people shall be secured in the natural right to worship ALMIGHTY GOD, according to the dictates of their own consciences. (History: As Amended November 6, 1984).

**Section 3.** No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

## WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO

11. Plaintiff, United States of America Republic National Government, President Christopher- Cannon: Bey, Attorney General, Damien- Holmon: Bey, The People of the United States of America Republic National Government sues Respondents, Indiana Governor; Eric Holcomb, and Secretary of State of Indiana Holli Sullivan for not properly noticing or notifying law enforcement officers and judges in the State of Indiana of Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic operating and domiciling in the Province of Indiana and not to stop or detain them in the free exercise of their liberties. Police and Judges have acted outside their respective Jurisdiction and Authority.

Secretary of State of Indiana, Holli Sullivan and the Indiana Attorney General's office has failed to properly notice the people of the State of Indiana and business owners of Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic Inhabiting and Domiciling in Indiana State.

### I. BASIS FOR INVOKING JURISDICTION

12. This is an action for Writ of *Quo Warranto* pursuant to the Ordained **Amendments I, IV, V Amendments IX, X, XI Amendments XIII, XVIII** of the United States of America Republic Constitution,geor

13. This Petition seeks the return of private property taken in violation of the Constitutional[ly] Secured Rights and the reversal of any attempted collection of fees in violation of such Constitutional[ly] Secured Rights, it also seeks a prohibition of Indiana judges and Unknown Thorntown police officers; Thorntown Charter and the Thorntown police Charter should be dissolved for acting Ultra Virus in violation of the laws and constitution of the State of Indiana.



14. Attorney General Damien- Holmon: Bey Claimant has filed this Writ of Quo Warranto to Quash any cases involving Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic. The United States of America Republic challenges the Personal jurisdiction and the Subject Matter Jurisdiction of the State of Indiana and its courts. Thorntown police officers and The State of Indiana cannot enforce its statutes on Moorish American Nationals who are Full blooded Delaware Cherokee <https://law.justia.com/codes/Delaware/2016/title-29/chapter-1/section-106>.
15. Petitioner's request to dismiss any actions filed by the State of Indiana.
16. Petitioner is a National Government, a1 Corporate Body Politic,
17. Lt. Carl- Dowd: Bey is a Moorish American National, Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape "the Moors" and a Citizen of the United States of America Republic and not a resident of the State of Indiana, County of Marion or City of Indianapolis. Petitioner has standing to bring this action as a National Citizen of the public seeking the enforcement of the public right to "have the Governor [and members of the Indiana Law Enforcement] perform [their] duties and exercise [their] powers in a constitutional manner." *Martinez v. Martinez*, 545 So. 2d 1338, 1339 (Fla. 1989) ("In quo Warranto proceedings seeking the enforcement of a public right the people are the real party to the action and the person bringing the suit 'need not show that he has any real or personal interest in it.'") (footnote omitted) (*quoting Pooser v. Wester*, 170 So. 736, 737 (Fla. 1936)); *see also Chiles v. Phelps*, 714 So. 2d 453 (Fla. 1998) (Petitioners in writ Quo Warranto action have standing as members of the general public to enforce a public right); *Austin v. State*, 310 So.2d 389, 290 (Fla. 1975) (Petitioner is proper party to bring Quo Warranto proceeding challenging appointment of Unknown Indiana police officers, in violation of constitutional Oath requirements and are acting outside scope of

the Thorntown police charter).

18. Respondents are Indiana state public officials whom Petitioner claims either have exercised or will exercise their rights and duties in a manner that is unconstitutional. The North Dakota Supreme Court reached a different result, the court approached the problem in much the same manner as the California court in *Thurston*, stating that the removal proceedings were "neither civil nor criminal, but of a character peculiar to themselves." The *Borstad* court, however, concluded that the removal statutes contained their own due process of law. The court explained that such construction was necessary to avoid "technicalities" that might undermine the public's efforts to remove incompetent and dishonest officials. The court observed that "[t]he object of the writ of Quo Warranto is to protect the public from corrupt officials, and not to punish the offenders.

19. The court stated that the character of the proceeding was determined "by the object sought to be accomplished and the nature of the judgment to be entered." The court held that the object of the suit was "not to punish the officer for his derelictions or for the violation of a criminal statute but to protect the public in removing from office by speedy and adequate means those who have been faithless and corrupt and have violated their trust."

## II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

### 20. INDIANA - IC 23-1-49-5 -Rights under certificate of authority

(a) A certificate of authority authorizes the foreign corporation to which it is issued to transact business in Indiana subject, however, to the right of the state to revoke the certificate as provided in this article.

(b) A foreign corporation with a valid certificate of authority has the same but no greater rights and

has the same but no greater privileges as, and except as otherwise provided by this article is subject to the same duties, restrictions, penalties, and liabilities now or later imposed on, a domestic corporation of like character.

**(c) This article does not authorize Indiana to regulate the organization or internal affairs of a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in Indiana.**

21. United States of America Republic is incorporated by Moorish American Nationals, Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape “the Moors” which makes the corporation foreign to the state of Indiana and the United States.
22. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC is and was at all material times carrying on business in the Province of Indiana and only with those of Moorish descent, Cherokee.
23. Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey a Citizen of the United States of America Republic has declared to all corporate combatant(s) FEDERAL and/or STATE Agents and/or 3rd parties, that he is not a UNITED STATES citizen or a Resident of the STATE of INDIANA. His Status being a **Free White Person, Aboriginal Moorish American National Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka The Moor’s, a non-resident alien domiciled in the Province of Indiana “Land of the Indians”.**
24. The United States of America Republic was created by a blood relative of the last Chickamauga Cherokee **“Chief Doublehead”** Great Great Great Great Grandson. Making the United States of America Republic foreign to the State of Indiana. Delaware Cherokee Indians Lenape **“The Moors”**. Tribal nations hold a sovereign status and have since time immemorial. 11. Sovereignty is a political concept referring to a state’s authority to govern itself. Tribal nations have inherent rights to govern themselves in matters that are internal to their communities, integral to their unique cultures, identities, and institutions, and with respect to their special relationship to their land and their resources. Their political relationship with the U.S. government does not derive from race or ethnicity but their intrinsic nationhood status.
25. The U.S. constitution defines treaties with the sovereign nations as part of the “supreme law of the land,” with the same legal force as federal statutes. The Supreme Court has

explained that treaties should be interpreted liberally in favor of tribal nations, as tribal nations would have understood them, with ambiguous language clarified for their benefit. America signed the first treaty in 1778 with the Delaware Indians after declaring independence from British rule. Between 1778–1871, more than 370 treaties came into law, and only Congress may revoke Indian treaty rights. Treaties with tribal nations vary widely in their terms and provisions. Treaties commonly included:

- A guarantee of peace;
- A provision on land boundaries, hunting and fishing rights (often including lands outside the reservation boundaries);
- Tribal recognition of U.S. authority & protection; or
- Specific promises of federally provided health care, education, housing, economic development, and agricultural assistance.

26. From 1823 to 1832, Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall authored the Marshall Trilogy - *Johnson v. McIntosh*, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, and *Worcester v. Georgia*. These laid the foundation for federal Indian law and the roots of the federal-tribal trust relationship. It also established the treatment of tribal property and resources. These cases determined that:

- Tribal nations have the right to reside on lands reserved for them, but the United States has ultimate title;
- Tribal nations are “domestic dependent nations”; and
- States cannot impose their policies within Indian territories.

27. The United States made various political and legal commitments to tribal nations through treaty-making. Unfortunately, tribal nations are no strangers to violations of their treaty rights. Below are several policy-making eras that came to shape where we are today.

28. **Treaty-Making and Removal Period (1778-1887):** The United States negotiated over 400 treaties with American Indian tribal nations, though Congress ratified only 375. In 1830, President Andrew Jackson asked Congress to pass a bill providing for the removal of all eastern tribes to west of the Mississippi River, which Congress designated as “Indian Territory.” Congress passed the Indian Removal Act despite protests that the act violated previous treaties and laws recognizing Indian sovereignty.

29. **Allotment and Assimilation Period (1887-1934):** With treaties confining tribal nations into smaller tracts of land, poverty and poor health outcomes rose, leading to higher costs to the federal government. The Dawes Act of 1887 then served to force assimilation and dividing of tribal nations’ communal landholdings into allotments leading to multiple owners, including millions of acres passing out of trust into non-Indian homesteading.

30. **Tribal Reorganization Period (1934-1940s):** Realizing the poor impacts of allotment & assimilation, the Indian Reorganization Act shifted policy toward more authority and autonomy to tribal governments and ended the Allotment Period.

31. **Termination and Relocation Period (1950s-1960s):** Seeing that the U.S. could save money by ending the federal government’s trust and treaty obligations, federal policy

focused on ending reservations, dissolving the recognition of tribal sovereign authority, and again promoting assimilation.

**32. Self-Determination Era (1970s-Present):** Due to the termination policies proving detrimental to tribal citizens, federal policy began emphasizing increasing tribal decision-making authorities. Congress restored Tribes' sovereign status, though most reservations and tribal assets were unrecoverable.

33. The federal government has never adequately funded treaty provisions. It is, however, the obligation of the federal government to protect tribal self-governance, tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, in addition to carrying out the directions of federal statutes and court cases. The Supreme Court has defined this trust responsibility as a "moral obligation of the highest responsibility and trust." Indian treaties have the same status as treaties with foreign nations. Because they are made under the U.S. Constitution and are "the supreme law of the land," they take precedence over any conflicting state law. These contracts represent an *exchange* and *acknowledgment* of certain rights, not a *grant* of rights already held by tribal governments and peoples.

34. The United States should prioritize improving it's over 400-year relationship between tribal nations. No easy answer exists when more than [574 federally recognized Indian nations](#) exist across the country, each with distinctive colonization histories. Still, they share one common demand of the United States, and that is to honor the treaties.

a. Native American Heritage Month is an opportunity for each of us to learn about our role in honoring treaties and tribal sovereignty. One place to start is to read U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 2018 report [BROKEN PROMISES: Continuing Federal Funding Shortfall for Native](#)

b. Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey a Citizen and Law Enforcement Officer of the United States of America Republic Aboriginal Moorish American National Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka "The Moor's", a non-resident alien domiciled in the Province of Indiana "Land of the Indians".

c. Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey arrested while in his home his Government issued fire arms seized by Indianapolis police and false charges brought against him.

d. Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey was found guilty of having false government identification and credentials.

e. The Judge over stepped his Jurisdiction was told repeatedly Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey is an Aboriginal Moorish American National and U.S.A.R. Marshal

**State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 49D36-2201-F6-001397 is a clear violation of the Constitution and Treaty Agreements and Supreme Court rulings.**

f. **State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 49D36-2011-CM-034850** this is a **Void Judgment** and should be removed and stricken from Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey's record a Judge of a Circuit court cannot render a verdict on a Foreign Governments license or government issued I.D. or Credentials as being false.

g. This ruling is a clear violation of Due Process of law No notice was ever given to the United States of America Republic to have to defend its licensing powers or its ability to issue to its Nationals its National Drivers licenses or employee credentials.

h. The United States of America Republics has Sovereign Immunities

### **III. NATURE OF THE RELIEF SOUGHT**

35. Petitioner, Damien- Holmon: Bey ATTORNEY GENERAL, United States of America Republic. respectfully requests that this Honorable Court issue a Writ of *Quo Warranto* to provide for the following:

A. Grant oral argument on the issues presented herein and expedite these proceedings to prevent the breaking of various Peace Treaties between the United States Federal government and the Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic that will cause irreparable harm to the Parties;

36. We would ask the Honorable court to issue an Order Declaring charges, brought by the of Indiana State of Indiana under its Laws as unconstitutional and therefore void because it violates the Ordained Amendment I Amendments IV, Amendment V Amendment, IX Amendment X, Amendment XI Amendment XIII, Amendment XVIII of the United States of America Republic Constitution; also the Laws of the United States of America Republic U.S.R.C. Section 4 General Provisions and is **Acts of Denationalization and Genocide.**

**[See Exhibit A] It also violates the U.S. Constitution Article VI.**

37. We would ask the Honorable court to issue an Order Injunction and Restraining Order on lower courts of The State of Indiana in case, Indiana v. United States of America Republic Corporation Case Number 49D13-2203-PL-008561 Court Marion Superior Court 13 Type PL - Civil Plenary Filed 03/16/2022 **Immunity of state** extends to any other Public Minister, official, or agent of the state and exercising jurisdiction would be to enforce a rule of law against the state.

38. The United States of America Republic is the National Government and is protected by the **11th Amendment Sovereign Immunity Principles**. The **11th Amendment** enforces an important Constitutional limitation on the powers of the Federal Courts as well as State Courts jurisdiction over suits against unconsenting States. The United States of America Republic contemplated the **11<sup>th</sup> Amendment** and included certain verbiage in the National Constitution when it was establishing the judicial power of the State. A State however, may choose to waive its immunity in a Court at its pleasure. Accordingly, **the test for determining whether the United States of America Republic has waived its Immunity from a Courts jurisdiction is a stringent one. The United States of America Republic's Consent to a suit must be unequivocally expressed in the text in the relevant statute.** Only by requiring this clear Declaration by the United States of America Republic, can it only be proven that the United States of America Republic consented to suit.

### **III. ARGUMENT AND CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY**

39. The **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** of the Constitution abolished slavery. Involuntary servitude shall

not be allowed anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic.

All forms of slavery therefore are abolished.

40. **1700s** -- Cherokee interaction with slavery dates back to the early 1700s. In the 1730s, a Cherokee delegation meet with British authorities to make an agreement that captured runaway slaves are to be returned to their British owners.

41. **1838** -- As part of the **Indian Removal Act (1830)** and the **Treaty of New Echota**

42. **(1835)**, Cherokees are forced from their ancestral homelands to west of the Mississippi.

About 16,000 Cherokees are moved west, along with their slaves who trekked with them, on what is now known as the Trail of Tears. Approximately 4,000 Cherokees die during the roundup, placement in concentration camps and trip to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma.

43. **Sept. 6, 1839** -- The John Ross Party, or Eastern Cherokees, and the Old Settlers and Treaty Party ratify the **Cherokee Nation's 1839 Constitution. Article III, Section 5** of the Constitution states "No person who is Negro and mulatto parentage, either by the father or mother's side, shall be eligible to hold any office of profit, honor or trust under this Government."

44. **Oct. 28, 1861** -- The Cherokee Council issues "A Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation of the Causes Which Have Impelled them to Unite with Those of the Confederate State of America." In it, a statement concerning slavery declares the Cherokee people are tied to the South or Confederacy although there were past complaints about some of the Southern states. The declaration also states that if the U.S. government were to "annul the institution of slavery in the whole of Indian country and make it what they term free territory and after a time a free state" it would allow the government to take Indian



land again.

45. **Feb. 21, 1863** -- The Cherokee National Council revokes the Confederate treaty and passes an act freeing slaves among the Cherokee and setting a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000 against those who held slaves after **June 25, 1863**.
46. **July 19, 1866** -- A treaty signed by the Cherokee Nation and the U.S. government abolishes slavery in the Cherokee Nation. As a result, the U.S. government gives "all the right of native Cherokee" to freed black slaves, now known as Freedmen, who reside within tribal boundaries.
47. **Nov. 26, 1866** -- "Necessary" changes are made in accordance with the **July 19 treaty** stating "All native born Cherokee, all Indians, and whites legally members of the Nation by adoption, and all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months from the **19th day of July, 1866, and their descendants**, who reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, shall be taken and deemed to be, citizens of the Cherokee Nation."
48. **June 10, 1896** -- The Dawes Commission accepts applications for Cherokee citizens, including Freedmen, who apply for citizenship in the Indian nations and enrolls citizens. The commission begins enrolling Cherokee people by determining their blood quantum, primarily through guesswork. Freedmen are placed on a separate roll from the Cherokee roll.
49. **April 26, 1906** -- To make way for Oklahoma statehood, tribal governments are officially terminated.

50. **1971** -- "Blue cards" are issued to Cherokee citizens, including Freedmen. Freedmen then vote in the 1971, 1975 and 1979 tribal elections.

51. **1975** -- The Cherokee people approve a new constitution. Article III of the Constitution states that all Dawes enrollees and their descendants are citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

52. **1983** -- Freedmen are not allowed to vote in a tribal election. Letters are sent to Freedmen citizens to inform them their citizenship has been cancelled due to the tribe now requiring Cherokee citizens to provide a Certificate Degree of Indian Blood card. The Tribal Council passes an act requiring all Cherokee citizens to provide a CDIB card based on the Dawes Rolls for their degree of blood or their ancestor's degree of blood. Since the Dawes Rolls did not list a blood degree for Freedmen, they and their descendants were removed from the rolls.

53. The Bureau of Indian Affairs meets with tribal official to emphasize that the Cherokee Constitution and the **1866 Treaty** grant citizenship to Freedmen and their descendants, and that Freedmen should be allowed to vote.

The tribe's Judicial Appeals Tribunal issues a hold in *Lucy Allen (a Freedmen) v. Cherokee Nation Tribal Council* meaning that a 1983 tribal law limits Cherokee citizenship to Cherokees, Shawnees and Delaware's by blood.

54. **December 22, 1989** -- In the case of *R.H. Nero (a Freedmen) v. Cherokee Nation*, Nero brought suit in **1984** citing that Freedmen were denied the right to vote and prevented from participating in federal Indian benefits programs. U.S. District Court Judge H. Dale Cook dismisses the claims against the tribe, its officials and United States on basis of sovereign immunity and grants summary judgment in favor of federal officials, relying on doctrine

of qualified immunity. The circuit judge concludes that "(1) tribal sovereign immunity barred claims against Cherokee Nation; (2) United States and its agencies were entitled to sovereign immunity; and (3) Respondents failed to state claim against tribal or federal officials."

55. **2001** -- The JAT concludes in the case of **Riggs v. Ummerteskee**, that a **1983 law** limiting citizenship Cherokees, Shawnees and Delaware's by blood in the CN was constitutional. Riggs claimed the law was unconstitutional because it omitted Freedmen citizenship.
56. **May 24, 2003** - Cherokee citizens remove the requirement of federal approval of any amendments to the tribe's Constitution or a new constitution by a vote, and again, Freedmen descendants are not allowed to vote.
57. **June 2003** -- A group of Cherokee Freedmen contact the BIA to protest the Cherokee Nation's May 24 general election. The group contest that the Treaty of 1866 protects the citizenship rights of "Black Cherokees."
58. **July 26, 2003** -- Cherokee voters approve a new constitution during a runoff election to replace the **1975 Constitution**. The BIA does not approve the new constitution because it does not approve the amendment passed by Cherokee voters removing federal approval for amendments. The BIA wants voting rights and the allowance to run for elected offices for Cherokee Freedmen before the agency approves the **new constitution**. **On Aug. 2**, the BIA does not challenge the Cherokee Nation results of the **May 24 general election**.
59. **2003** -- Cherokee Freedmen leader Marilyn Vann files suit against the Department of Interior. In **Vann v. Kempthorne**, the Freedmen contend the Cherokee Nation, with approval from then-DOI Secretary Dirk Kempthorne, prevented them from participating in the 2003 tribal elections and sought a court order declaring the 2003 elections invalid. They

also want the DOI secretary to not recognize the results of the 2003 election until Freedmen are permitted to vote.

**60. 2004** -- Freedmen Lucy Allen files a lawsuit against the Tribal Council, tribal registrar and Registration Committee in tribal court challenging the tribe's authority to strip citizenship of Dawes enrollee descendants who are citizens based on the **1975 Constitution**.

**61. 2006** -- The JAT rules 2-1 in favor of Lucy Allen's lawsuit. The ruling reverses the **2001** JAT decision on the Riggs v. Ummerteskee. The ruling states the "Cherokee citizenry has the ultimate authority to define tribal citizenship," but "when the **1975 Constitution** was adopted it did not limit membership to people who possess Cherokee blood. Instead they extended membership to all the people who were 'citizens' of the Cherokee Nation as listed on the Dawes Commission Rolls."

During a **Tribal Council meeting on June 12**, the council votes 13-2 to amend the Constitution to require Indian blood for CN citizenship. The amendment will go to a vote of the Cherokee people, but a resolution calling for a special election in the fall fails by a vote of 8-7.

**62.** A group of Cherokee citizens begin circulating an initiative petition in June asking Cherokee Nation citizens to support an Indian blood requirement amendment to the Constitution and a special election in the fall of **2006**. Circulators of the petition say they have more than 2,000 signatures.

As of **July 15, 1940** Freedmen are enrolled as Cherokee Nation citizens.

**63. March 3, 2007** -- In a special election, the Tribal Council votes to amend the Constitution to limit citizenship to those with Indian blood. The amendment disenfranchises around 2,800 Cherokee Freedmen.

**64. May 14, 2007**, Cherokee Nation District Judge John T. Cripps approved an application for

a temporary injunction against the new constitutional amendment approved during the 65.

**March 3** special election and reinstated the citizenship of the Freedmen.

**66. June 21, 2007** -- A piece of legislation called **House Resolution 2824** by U.S. **Congresswoman** Diane Watson is introduced that could potentially cut off Cherokee Nation's federal funds and ties with the U.S. government if Cherokee Freedmen are not given their rights back for citizenship. Principal Chief Chad Smith's administration argues that due to the Cherokee Nation's sovereignty they could decide "what a Cherokee is."

**67. 2008** -- Congressional Black Caucus members try to block a Native American housing assistance bill to prevent the Cherokee Nation from receiving funds until the tribe is "in full compliance with the **Treaty of 1866**" to recognize Cherokee Freedmen and their descendants as tribal citizens. Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama states his support for tribal sovereignty and that "Congress should not get involved in the Cherokee Nation's efforts to disenroll descendants of the tribe's former slaves until after pending court cases are resolved."

**68. 2008** -- The U.S. House passes an Indian housing bill previously threatened by efforts to punish the Cherokee Nation's efforts to keep Freedmen descendants from tribal citizenship.

**69. Feb. 3, 2009** -- The Cherokee Nation files a federal lawsuit to resolve the long-standing dispute with Freedmen descendants. The Cherokee Nation asks the U.S. District Court for Northern District of Oklahoma to confirm that "**Congress in 1896 unilaterally modified the Treaty of 1866 and nullified Freedmen and their descendant's tribal citizenship.**"

**70. 2011** -- A Cherokee judge rules in favor of Freedmen in a citizenship case where in **2007** the Cherokee Nation amended its Constitution to strip Freedmen of tribal citizenship. Judge John T. Cripps rules on **Jan. 14** in the case of Nash v. Cherokee Nation Registrar, stating that "descendants

of original enrollees of the Dawes Commission designated Cherokee Freedmen, or Cherokee Freedmen-Minor Children...shall have the rights as previously entitled prior to the passage of the aforesaid Constitutional amendment." This new ruling allows approximately 2,800 Freedmen to have their Cherokee Nation citizenship restored while the case is pending.

**71. 2011 -- On Aug. 22**, a 16-page ruling issued by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court "reversed and vacated" the decision of the Cherokee Nation District Court regarding Freedmen. The ruling stated that Cherokee people had the right to amend the Constitution and set its own citizenship requirements.

**72. 2012 --** The Department of Interior files a counterclaim against the Cherokee Nation for a judgment stating the **1866 Treaty "provided and continues to provide"** Cherokee Freedmen descendants with certain rights and privileges that include tribal citizenship. In May, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma grants the tribe's motion to amend its complaint file in **2009**.

**73. 2014 --** U.S. District Judge Thomas F. Hogan hears oral arguments from Cherokee Nation attorneys and Freedmen attorneys regarding the long-standing Freedmen lawsuit Cherokee Nation v. Raymond Nash. The arguments pertain to whether the Treaty of 1866 between the U.S. and the Cherokee Nation grant citizenship rights to former slaves of Cherokee Nation citizens and their descendants.

**74. April 15, 2015--** The United States of America Republic was created by Christopher- Cannon: Bey Free White Person, Aboriginal Moorish American National Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka The Moor's, a non-resident alien domiciled in the Province of Indiana "Land of the Indians" and Descendant of the last Chickamauga

Cherokee Chief Doublehead Re-established **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**, the **De Jure National Government** being a *Lawfully Chartered National Government* that leads back to a National Standard (Flag) and **National Citizens**, recorded at the Secretary State of Indiana on **April 14, 2015**,

**75. August 1, 2016 at 2: 52p.m.** We the people of the Moorish Society Incorporated under the **Illinois 805 Religious Corporation Act**, making it a *Corporate Body Politic*; and under and by such virtue of **Ch. 32, par. 164, Sec. 35 and Sections 46a, 46b, 46c, 46d, 46e, 46f, 46g, 46h**, "**An Act Concerning Corporations**," approved **April 18, 76. 76. 1872**, and the (church, Society or congregation, or trustees) adopted as the corporate name, "**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**", as a pure and clean Nation. "**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**" is an **UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**.

**77. Aug. 30, 2017** -- U.S. District Judge Thomas F. Hogan rules that, "the Cherokee Nation can continue to define itself as it sees fit but must do so equally and evenhandedly with respect to native Cherokees and the descendants of Cherokee Freedmen." The official ruling states "**the freedmen's right to citizenship does not exist solely under the Cherokee Nation Constitution and therefore cannot be extinguished solely by amending that Constitution.**" It also states that the "Cherokee Nation's sovereign right to determine its membership is no less now, as a result of this (Aug. 30) decision, than it was after the Nation executed the **1866 Treaty**. The Cherokee Nation concedes that its power to determine tribal membership can be limited by treaty. In accordance with **Article 9 of the 1866 Treaty**, the Cherokee Freedmen have a present right to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation that is coextensive with the rights of Native Cherokees."

78. Aug. 31, 2017 -- Cherokee Nation Attorney General Todd Hembree issues a statement that he will not file an appeal on a federal judge's ruling that allows Freedmen Cherokee Nation citizenship rights. He said the "Cherokee Nation respects the rule of the law, and yesterday we began accepting and processing citizenship application from Freedmen descendants. I do not intend to file an appeal."

79. Sept. 1, 2017 -- The Cherokee Nation Supreme Court orders that upon registration for citizenship, Freedmen descendants "have all the rights and duties of any other native Cherokee, including the right to run for office." Cherokee Nation Registration begins accepting and processing Freedmen descendant applications the same day.

### THE NEGRO PROBLEM

80. African Americans, Negroes and blacks are Stateless persons and being such can only be Residents of the District of Columbia residing in the territories of the United States.

The so called African Americans, Negroes and blacks have been naturalized and have been conferred the Nationality of the County and State they were born in by the United States Federal government by **The 14th Amendment and The Reconstruction Acts.**

**81. 1865 – 1868 The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the UNITED STATES Constitution secured certain rights for the newly freed slaves. 1) It created a citizenship for Negroes. This citizenship was subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government which made them federal wards. 2) It secured the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment through the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment for Negroes. Henceforth you have two due process clauses in the Constitution of the UNITED STATES. One in the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment and one in the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Therefore the only parts of the UNITED STATES Constitution that apply to the so called Black people/African American people are the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment through the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the 13<sup>th</sup>,14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments of the UNITED STATES Constitution. The federal government then gave assumable jurisdiction to the States and to the County Courts over the newly freed Negroes.**



82. The Negroes never repatriated back to the Cherokee nation within the six month period allotted by the 1866 Treaty. The Negroes or African Americans today have failed to come back under the constitutional fold of a free national government leaving them as federal wards and subjugated by the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to an inferior citizenship status.

83. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the UNITED STATES Constitution has never applied to Moorish American Nationals "Moors" being an Autonomous Sovereign Nation and are a Part and Partial of the United States of America. Moorish American Nationals are Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka The Moor's are Moabites the true Hebrews and Tribe of Judah descendant from Ruth "the Moabites" who carries the seed of Judah and are the blood line of King David, The Moorish Americans have never been slaves but are Ancestors of the Five Civilized Indian Tribes. This Information can easily be found in the Dawes Records and the Geneva Holy Bible and the Proclamation by Ex-Chief of Staff under President Barack Obama and Formally the Ex-Mayor of the City of Chicago Rahm Emanuel Moorish American Week.

<http://moorishdirectory.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/A-Rahm-Emanuel-Proclamation.pdf>

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=84&GA=97&DocTypeId=HR&DocNum=689&GAID=11&LegID=62801&SpecSess=&Session>

84. Indians born within territorial limits of the United States, members of and owing Immediate Allegiance to one of Indian Tribes, although in geographical sense born in United States, are not born in United States, therefore are not born in United States and Subject to Jurisdiction thereof, within meaning of 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.(ELK VS. WILKINS 112 US. 94)

#### *Our Treaties*

**85. LEGAL NOTICE:** *you are in violation of your contractual obligations to act in good faith. You have overstepped your jurisdiction and have waged war on a peaceful Sovereign Nation with treaties agreements in place with the U.S. government in violation of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and in accordance with your contractual obligations with We the Moorish American Nationals are Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka The Moor's people in accordance with all Treaty agreements and other constructive arrangements.*

*The Treaties are as followed:*

*The Treaty of Fort Pitt September 17, 1778*

*Treaty of peace and friendship 1787*

*Treaty of Tripoli 1795 Bey and U.S*

*Jay treaty 1795*

*Treaty of peace Dey of Algiers 1796*

*Treaty of Ghent 1814*

*Treaty of peace and friendship 1836*

*Cherokee Treaty of 1866*

86. *If any doubts could exist before the Establishment of the Federal government they should be entirely removed by the 6<sup>th</sup> Article of the Constitution. A Treaty cannot be the Supreme Law of all the Land if any act of a State Legislature can stand in its way. (WARE VS. HYLTON 3 DALL .199)*

87. *The Supreme Court has stated "The Treaty is the Supreme Law of the Land it Nullifies all Codes, Statutes and Ordinances" Edye vs. Robertson (112 US 580).*

**Title 8 USC 1401**

***"The following persons shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth:***

***(a) A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof;***

***(b) A person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian or other ABORIGINAL TRIBE: Provided, That the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property;" [emphasis added]***

**Title 8 USC 1408**

***"Nationals but not citizens of the United States at birth:***

***Unless otherwise provided in subsection 301 of this title [8 USC 1401], the following shall be nationals, but not citizens, of the United States at birth:***

***(2) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of both parents of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have had residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possession prior of the birth of such person;"***

**Title 8 USC 1481**

***Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions***

***(a) A person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by voluntarily performing any of the following acts with the intention of relinquishing United States nationality-***

- *(1) obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application or upon an application filed by a duly authorized agent, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or*
- *(2) taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or*
- *(4)(A) accepting, serving in, or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after attaining the age of eighteen years if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or (B) accepting, serving in, or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after attaining the age of eighteen years for which office, post, or employment an oath, affirmation, or declaration of allegiance is required; or*

*(b) Whenever the loss of United States nationality is put in issue in any action or proceeding commenced on or after September 26, 1961 under, or by virtue of, the provisions of this chapter or any other Act, the burden shall be upon the person or party claiming that such loss occurred, to establish such claim by a preponderance of the evidence. Any person who commits or performs, or who has committed or performed, any act of expatriation under the provisions of this chapter or any other Act shall be presumed to have done so voluntarily, but such presumption may be rebutted upon a showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the act or acts committed or performed were not done voluntarily.*

**Title 8 USC 1101**

*Clause (21): The term national means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.*

*Clause (22): The term national of the United States means (a) a citizen of the United States or (b) a person who though not a citizen of the United States owes permanent allegiance to the United States.*

*Clause (31): The term permanent means a relationship of continuing or lasting nature as distinguished from temporary, but a relationship may be permanent even though it is one that may be dissolved eventually at the instance either of the United States or of the individual in accordance with law.*

*Clause (42): The term refugee means (a) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last officially resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.*

89. *Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic renounce allegiance to the United States in accordance with § 1481, (a) (2), (a) (4) and (a) (6) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia have found that "the responsibility [to administer § 1481(a) (6)] [now] lies with the Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services ..., a component of Homeland Security."* *Walker v. Holder*, 714 F.Supp.2d 44, 47 (D.D.C.2010) (citing *Kaufman v. Holder*, 686 F.Supp.2d 40, 41 (D.D.C.2010)).

90. Hence, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 557, the Attorney General's authority under subsection (a) (6) has been transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security. The U.S. military is officially fighting wars in seven countries, according to the White House's latest war report. Known formally as the "Report on the Legal and Policy Frameworks Guiding the United States' Military Force and Related National Security Operations," the unclassified portion flags ops in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Libya, and Niger — all under the banner of the same war authority granted in the 2002 Authorization for the Use of Military Force to fight al-Qaeda-linked militants.

91. The Expatriation Act of 1868 was an act of the 40th United States Congress regarding the right to renounce one's citizenship.

92. It states that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people" and "that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government".[1] Its intent was to counter other countries' claims that U.S. citizens owed them allegiance; it was an explicit rejection of the feudal common law principle of perpetual allegiance. Which in essences would be forcing Moorish American Nationals into involuntary servitude in violation of the 13th Amendment also violating many other laws of the United States and not fulfilling their ministerial duties as officers of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service working for the United States.

93. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Briefing Book which states Legislative Agenda: Avoiding Statelessness through Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship in the United States Section 349(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. § 1481(a)(6)) provides that a citizen of the United States may renounce his citizenship by "making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by ... the Attorney General, whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense."

94. The Secretary of Homeland Security now exercises the authority formerly held by the Attorney General under this provision. In 2005 a litigious inmate, James Kaufman, sued to compel the federal government to grant his request to renounce his U.S. citizenship and has achieved success in the litigation to date. In February 2010, a United States district court held that the United States was in a "state of war" in both 2004 and 2008, when Kaufman asked to renounce . . . his citizenship, and that USCIS must adjudicate his request under the "national defense" standard of this provision. *Kaufman v. Holder*. 686 F. Supp. 2d 40 (D.D.C. 2010). "[t]he Government does not contest that we are 'in a state of war,' which is a prerequisite for [§

*1481(a) (6)] to be operative”); Kaufman v. Holder, 686 F. Supp. 2d 40, 43-44 (D.D.C. 2010) (holding that the United States was at war for purposes of § 1481(a) (6).*

*95. Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic already committed expatriating acts and hold policy level seats in a government of a foreign State so the administrative presumption does not apply.*

**(LEGAL NOTICE: NO MORE PRESUMPTIONS OR INFERENCE)**

**96. Rules of Evidence Section 600 et seq.**

*Presumption and Inference Defined: A Presumption is an assumption of fact that the Law equires to be made from another fact or group of facts found or otherwise established in the action.*

*(A) Presumption is not Evidence.*

*(B) An Inference is a deduction of fact that may logically and reasonably be drawn from another part or group of facts found or otherwise establish in an action.*

*97. According to the Rules of Evidence it allows one to rebut any Presumptions, so I formally request and demand that the government, courts, judges, law enforcement place any and all Presumptions on the record so that our government has the opportunity to rebut those Presumptions.*

*98. The Rules of Evidence also state that the Presumptions only need to be met, in other words, simply meet the Presumption, not defeat it.*

*99. The Supreme Court held that conflicting Presumptions must be weighed against each other. SCOTT V. BURKE; SMELLIE V. SOUTHERN PAC. CO. 212 Cal. 540, 299 Pac. 529 (1931). This case held that a presumption is evidence that must be weighed against conflicting evidence.*

*100. The most that should be expected of a partying a civil case is that he prove his case by a preponderance of the evidence.*

*The most that should be expected of the prosecution in a criminal case is that it establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.*

*Section 600 was derived from Rule 13 of the Uniform Rules of Evidence and supersedes the Code of Civil Procedures, Section 1959.*

*101. The Evidence Code classifies all rebuttable Presumptions as either (1) Presumptions affecting the burden of producing evidence essentially (Thayer Presumptions), or (2) Presumptions affecting the burden of proof essentially (Morgan Presumptions).*

**(Section 603)**

*102. A statute providing that a fact or ground of facts is prima facie evidence of another fact establishes a rebuttable Presumption. A Presumption affecting the burden of producing*

*evidence is a Presumption established to implement no public policy other than to facilitate the determination of the particular action in which the presumption is applied.*

**103. Then all the people will hear and be afraid, and will not act presumptuously again. "When you enter the Land which the Almighty Creator gives you, and you possess it and live in it, and you say, I will set a King over me like all the Nations who are around me."**

**104. You shall surely set a King over you whom you're Father the Creator chooses, one from among your countrymen you shall set as King over yourselves; you may not put a Foreigner over yourselves who is not your countryman. (KING JAMES HOLY BIBLE DEUTERONOMY 17:13-15). IN THIS COUNTRY THE STATES ARE THE KINGS, THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE ARE ONE IN THE SAME.**

**105. See. 7 FAM 1284 PREREQUISITES FOR A FINDING OF LOSS FOR POLICY-LEVEL EMPLOYMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE (CT: CON-285; 03-06-2009)**

**a. INA 349(a) (4) (8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(4)) establishes two separate and distinct prerequisites, one of which must be satisfied before a particular type of government employment can be considered potentially expatriating.**

**b. INA 349(a)(4)(A) provides for loss of nationality by a person who has or acquires the nationality of the foreign state after attaining the age of 18.**

**c. INA 349(a)(4)(B) provides for loss of nationality by a person who accepts a position for which an oath of allegiance is required for that employment after attaining the age of 18.**

**d. A person may obtain a position with a foreign government without risk of loss of U.S. nationality if neither prerequisite applies; that is, after attaining the age of 18 he or she does not:**

- (1) Possess the nationality of the foreign state; or**
- (2) Take an oath of allegiance to the foreign state.**

**e. Section 401(d) NA contains the single prerequisite that the employment be employment for which only nationals of the foreign state are eligible. The individual must be a national of the foreign state. Employment must be restricted to nationals of the foreign state; if an alien may hold such a position, even if none were actually employed, the employment is not a potentially expatriating act.**

**106. 7 FAM 1283 POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OR POLITICAL ARM OF A PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION.**

**b. Unrecognized state: Employment with a foreign state whose government is not recognized by the United States comes within the scope of INA 349(a) (4), provided that the state satisfies the recognized elements for statehood. The existence, in fact, of a new state or a new**

*government is not dependent upon its recognition by other states. Refer all questions regarding statehood and new governments to [Ask-OCS-L@state.gov](mailto:Ask-OCS-L@state.gov).*

*107. The Expatriation Act of 1868 was codified at 25 Rev. Stat. § 1999, and then by 1940 had been re-enacted at 8 U.S.C. § 800. [3][4] It is now the last note to 8 U.S.C. § 1481.*

#### **STATEMENT OF FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS BELOW**

##### ***Potentially Expatriating Acts***

*Section 349 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1481), as amended, states that U.S. nationals are subject to loss of nationality if they perform certain specified acts voluntarily and with the intention to relinquish U.S. nationality. Briefly stated, these acts include:*

- 1. obtaining naturalization in a foreign state after the age of 18 (Sec. 349 (a) (1) INA);*
- 2. taking an oath, affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or its political subdivisions after the age of 18 (Sec. 349 (a) (2) INA);*
- 3. entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state engaged in hostilities against the United States or serving as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in the armed forces of a foreign state (Sec. 349 (a) (3) INA);*
- 4. accepting employment with a foreign government after the age of 18 if (a) one has the nationality of that foreign state or (b) an oath or declaration of allegiance is required in accepting the position (Sec. 349 (a) (4) INA);*
- 5. formally renouncing U.S. nationality before a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer outside the United States (sec. 349 (a) (5) INA);*
- 6. formally renouncing U.S. nationality within the United States (The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for implementing this section of the law, and any inquiries should be directed to DHS) (Sec. 349 (a) (6) INA);*
- 7. conviction for an act of treason against the Government of the United States or for attempting by force to overthrow, or bear arms against, the Government of the United States (Sec. 349 (a) (7) INA).*

*108. Administrative Presumption of Intent to Retain U.S. Citizenship As already noted, the actions listed above will result in the loss of U.S. nationality if performed voluntarily and with the intention of relinquishing U.S. nationality. The Department has adopted an administrative presumption that U.S. nationals intend to retain United States nationality when they: obtain naturalization in a foreign state (INA 349 (a)(1)); declare their allegiance to a foreign state*

*(INA 349(a)(2)); serve as an officer in the armed forces of a foreign state not engaged in hostilities with the United States (INA 349(a)(3)); or accept non-policy level employment with a foreign government (INA 349(a)(4)).*

*109. In accordance with the administrative presumption, when an individual commits one of the foregoing acts, that person will retain U.S. nationality unless he or she affirmatively, explicitly, and unequivocally asserts an intention to relinquish such nationality. The presumption of intent to retain nationality is not applicable to a policy-level job, but that said, the intent to relinquish nationality must always be established, including for a foreign government policy-level position. Much depends on the nature of the position. Many policy-level jobs involve relatively mundane duties, e.g., health, education, etc., which do not have implications for allegiance. Additionally, even higher-level positions with a foreign government may not be inconsistent with loyalty to the United States. In *Vance v. Terrazas*, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized that intent can be expressed "in words or found as a fair inference from conduct."*

*110. (See 7 FAM 1285 for a discussion of the Department position that for the purposes of INA 349(a)(4) (8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(4)) a policy level position constitutes a head of a foreign state.) Development of a loss of nationality for a person in such a position is explained in 7 FAM 1286.*

#### **STATEMENT OF ISSUES**

*Plaintiffs have by law already committed and fulfilled Expatriating Acts in accordance with the law. Plaintiffs have fulfilled all the requirements of Section 349 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1481,(a)(2) taking an oath, affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or its political subdivisions after the age of 18 (Sec. 349 (a) (2) INA); accepting employment with a foreign government after the age of 18 if (a) one has the nationality of that foreign state or (b) an oath or declaration of allegiance is required in accepting the position (Sec. 349 (a) (6) INA); Formally renouncing U.S. nationality within the United States (The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for implementing this section of the law, and any inquiries should be directed to DHS) (Sec. 349 (a) (6) INA); Administrative Presumption of Intent to Retain U.S. Citizenship.*

#### **111. 7 FAM 1283 POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OR POLITICAL ARM OF A PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION.**

*b. Unrecognized state: Employment with a foreign state whose government is not recognized by the United States comes within the scope of INA 349(a)(4), provided that the state satisfies the recognized elements for statehood. The existence, in fact, of a new state or a new government is not dependent upon its recognition by other states.*

#### **112. 7 FAM 1284 PREREQUISITES FOR A FINDING OF LOSS FOR POLICY-LEVEL EMPLOYMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE (CT:CON-285; 03-06-2009)**



- a. *INA 349(a)(4) (8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(4)) establishes two separate and distinct prerequisites, one of which must be satisfied before a particular type of government employment can be considered potentially expatriating.*
- b. *INA 349(a)(4)(A) provides for loss of nationality by a person who has or acquires the nationality of the foreign state after attaining the age of 18.*
- c. *INA 349(a)(4)(B) provides for loss of nationality by a person who accepts a position for which an oath of allegiance is required for that employment after attaining the age of 18.*

*d. A person may obtain a position with a foreign government without risk of loss of U.S. nationality if neither prerequisite applies; that is, after attaining the age of 18 he or she does not:*

- (1) Possess the nationality of the foreign state; or*
- (2) Take an oath of allegiance to the foreign state.*

*e. Section 401(d) NA contains the single prerequisite that the employment be employment for which only nationals of the foreign state are eligible. The individual must be a national of the foreign state. Employment must be restricted to nationals of the foreign state; if an alien may hold such a position, even if none were actually employed, the employment is potentially expatriating act.*

**113. FAM 1285 WHAT IS A POLICY-LEVEL POSITION WITH A FOREIGN STATE?  
(CT:CON-449; 03-25-2013)**

- b. *Except in a head-of-state or foreign-minister case, we will not typically consider employment in a policy-level position to lead to loss of nationality if the individual says that he or she did not intend to lose nationality. Each policy-level position case, however, is fully evaluated on a case-by-case basis.*
- c. *Holding a head-of-state, head-of-government, or foreign-minister position may be incompatible with maintaining U.S. citizenship, although the issue has not been expressly decided by the Department. Under international law, as applied in the United States, a foreign head of state, head of government, or a foreign minister (who is not a local national) enjoys absolute immunity from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of U.S. law, a status that some believe to be inconsistent with continued allegiance to the United States.*

*114. However others have expressed a contrary view. There is also an issue as to whether this absolute immunity typically enjoyed by a foreign head of state or head of government would extend to a U.S. citizen or would instead be reduced to a more limited immunity such as "official acts" immunity, as the United States does not surrender jurisdiction over its own nationals. A third factor is whether the authorities of the office would be inherently incompatible with U.S. allegiance. Additional considerations would be whether other conduct of the individual is consistent with retention of U.S. citizenship such as whether the individual*

*continued to travel to and from the United States on a U.S. passport and continued to pay U.S. taxes, and similar indicia of intent.*

*115. The possible expatriation of a head of state is a complex issue that would need to be coordinated with the Office of the Legal Adviser, including the Offices of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs (L/CA) and the Assistant Legal Adviser for Diplomatic Law (L/DL). Please refer all head-of-state and head-of-government cases to CA/OCS/L (Ask-OCS-L@state.gov) because, as noted, sensitive questions regarding the scope of immunity, its applicability to a U.S. citizen, possible waiver of immunity, authorities of the office, and expatriation, arise.*

*116. In 1987, a Federal district court upheld the citizenship of a U.S. citizen serving as a member of a foreign legislative body, despite certain statements in the record indicating a transfer of allegiance. The court ruled that Rabbi Kahane's formal declaration to retain citizenship made simultaneously with the expatriating act preserved his citizenship. (See *Kahane v. Schultz*, 653 F. Supp. 1486 (1987).)*

**117. 7 FAM 1286 DEVELOPING A LOSS-OF-NATIONALITY CASE FOR SERVICE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN STATE (CT:CON-449; 03-25-2013)**

*a. If you are presented with a case of a U.S. citizen or dual national who is running for or holds the position of head of a foreign state or foreign government, or other very high-level foreign government position, you must notify your liaison officer in CA/OCS/ACS and CA/OCS/L (Ask-OCS-L@state.gov) by email followed by a cable with the following information (if available):*

- (1) Name;*
- (2) Date/place of birth;*
- (3) How U.S. citizenship was acquired;*
- (4) Does the person have the nationality of the foreign state? If so, how and when did the person acquire foreign nationality?*
- (5) Position in foreign government;*
- (6) Description of duties;*
- (7) If elected or appointed;*
- (8) Did the position require the taking of an oath of allegiance? If so, provide text of oath; and*
- (9) Any statements made by the individual regarding intent to retain or relinquish U.S. citizenship.*

*b. CA/OCS will prepare an instruction to the post, in coordination with CA/OCS/ACS, CA/OCS/L, L/CA, and the regional bureau. This will include guidance about whether to request the foreign head of state or other very high-level office holder to complete the loss-of-nationality forms outlined in 7 FAM 1212. If the head of the foreign state declines to complete Form DS-4079, Questionnaire: Information for Determining Possible Loss of U.S. Citizenship, intent and voluntariness will be determined based on conduct.*

*c. Often, a foreign government demands as a matter of practice, or requires as a matter of law, that a U.S. citizen seeking such a position demonstrate undivided loyalty by renouncing U.S. nationality. In that event the individual must choose whether:*

*(1) To refuse the job and therefore not give up U.S. citizenship; or*

*(2) To accept the job with the other government and terminate his or her U.S. citizenship.*

*(3) The Department generally considers such renunciations to be voluntary because the individual had a free choice between renouncing and not running for, or seeking, political office.*

*d. It is not possible to put one's U.S. citizenship "in suspense" to be somehow "reclaimed" upon leaving foreign government employment. Because of potential subsequent claims that the individual never really intended to renounce, or that the act was involuntary, these renunciations must be thoroughly documented.*

*118. The Supreme Court held that conflicting Presumptions must be weighed against each other. SCOTT V. BURKE; SMELLIE V. SOUTHERN PAC. CO. 212 Cal. 540, 299 Pac. 529 (1931). This case held that a presumption is evidence that must be weighed against conflicting evidence.*

*119. You are to assist the United States of America Republic in all uplifting acts to raise fallen humanity. The United States of America Republic hereby served this Legal Notice that you have failed on every chance or opportunity given you to cure your legal obligations.*

*120. This Quo Warranto is to inform you that you have defaulted the many chances you were given to act in good faith and consciousness. You are obligated to assist us in restoring our National Government, history, culture, traditions and infrastructure. The Aboriginal Moorish American people must be made whole.*

## CASE LAW

**121.** Justice Black in his dissenting opinion at page 141 said: "Judges like other people, can be tried, Convicted and Punished for Crimes." *CHANDLER VS. JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE 10TH CIRCUIT* 398 US 74, 90 S.Ct 1648, 26 L.ed 2d 100.

**122.** Justice Douglas at his dissenting opinion at page 140 said: "If Federal Judges break the Law they can be Prosecuted." **THE JUDICIAL POWERS SHALL EXTEND TO ALL SUITS IN LAW OR EQUITY**

**123.** It's well Established that Judges may be Enjoyed from Interfering with Citizens Rights. *PIERSON VS. RAY* 386 US 547 (1967)

**124.** Some defendants urge that any act of a judicial nature entitles the Judge to Judicial Immunity, but in a jurisdictional vacuum that is absence of all Jurisdictions. The second prong necessary to

absolute Judicial Immunity is missing a Judge is not Immune for Tortuous acts committed in a purely Administrative Non Judicial capacity. US VS. ANDERSON 60 F. SUPP. 649 D.C. WASH (1945)

125. A Judge must be acting within his Jurisdiction as to Subject Matter and Persons, to be entitled to Immunity from Civil Action for his/her acts. DAVIS VS. BURRIS 51 ARIZ. 220, 75 P. 2d 689 (1938)

126. A Judge who is aware of a Jurisdiction challenge to his Authority is obliged to raise Sua Sponte (on his own motion) that challenge, even if no litigant raises the challenge or all litigants are prepared to concede the Courts Jurisdiction this means that each Judge in this Court was obliged to inform each current or past criminal defendant and his attorney and appoint him an attorney if he has none and give the Litigants an opportunity to research and argue the Judges lack of Criminal Jurisdiction. STEEL CO. VS. CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIROMENT 523 US. 83 94, 101, 140 L ed 2d 210)

127. If a Judge Act where he/she has no Jurisdiction to act. The Judge has Engaged in an act, or acts of Treason. (WILL VS. U.S. 449 US 200)

128. If a Judge Act where he/she has no Jurisdiction to act. The Judge has Engaged in an act, or acts of Treason. (COHENS VS. VIRGINIA 19 US. 6 WHEAT)

129. When acting to enforce a Statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date the Judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity courts in administering or enforcing Statutes do not act judicially but merely ministerially. (Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 583)

130. The following message is to the entire aforementioned Respondent(s) listed above in their natural and public capacities:

131. **Jurisdiction:** 1) A government's general power to exercise authority over all persons and things within its territory; esp., a State's power to create interests that will be recognized under common-law principles as valid in other states. 2) A court's power to decide a case or issue a decree.

132. The Supreme Court has stated "Jurisdiction is power to declare the Law and when it ceases to exist the only function remaining to the court is that of announcing the fact and dismissing the cause". (Ex parte vs. Mc Cardle)

133. This is not only a **Quo Warranto**, It's a Claim of Personal Jurisdiction and Subject Matter for **Lt Marshal Carl- Dowd: Bey** all Moorish American people and being of this National Free Republic a Citizen of the United States of America all Moorish Nationals Have Unalienable Rights Secured by their Constitution for the United States of America Republic.

134. **Warning:** Do not mistake these National Citizens for Black, or African American. Moors are Nationals with Political Rights, an Autonomous Sovereign Nation State and are a Part and

Partial of the United States of America **Carl- Dowd: Bey** is Full blooded Delaware Cherokee also known as Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware aka The Moor's,.

**135. Johnson v. McIntosh, Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, and Worcester v. Georgia.**

**136. We the People of the United States of America Republic** are endowed by Our Creator with all unalienable Rights, among which is Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that government was instituted among men/women to secure those Rights, not to overthrow those Rights.

**137. Legal Notice** has now been given for the record to all **quasi government** officials and demi-official upon their own unconstitutional acts of enforcement of **“Color of Authority.”**

**138. Where** there is no question that a bench summons, a detention, an arrest, a ticket or citation issued by police officers or by others for parking or traveling with no drivers license, a foreign drivers license, no current registration or no mandatory insurance, or capital, etc., which carries a fine or jail time is a penalty or sanction and is indeed converting a right into a crime, thus violating substantive Rights. It is reasonable to assume that the courts judicial decisions are straight and to the point, and that there's no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on Rights belonging to the People. The Right to own and posses private property and personality and to be secure in those Rights. Is preserved and secured for the People and the Citizens, by the Constitution. The Rights of the People and the Citizens, by their States Constitution. Governments do not give rights, for it has no Rights to give, or to sell, nor to license. Government is put in place to protect and secure the pre-existing, unalienable Rights of the People and Citizens.

**139. Wherefore** you are **Ordered** by this **Quo Warranto**, pursuant to National, International as well as Constitutional law to respect the Constitutional immunities of the Moorish American People with all private property rights secured and reserved. You are to enlist all available and appropriate measures to ensure that all substantive Rights and Constitutional Immunities are not abridge, or breached.

**140. The Moorish American people** are not to be arrested or held for detention under any circumstances. The Moorish American people and Citizens are exempt from Colorable Laws and are not obligated to, customs, tariffs, taxation, and secured from any other hindrances, or restrictions of their Rights, or freedom of movement within member States, or non member states all available and appropriate measures are to be taken to prevent injustice, harm, or attack on Moorish American Nationals and Citizens, property, freedom and/or peace and dignity.

### **(LEGAL NOTICE: ALL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES)**

**141. State governments** are but Trustees acting under a derived authority (4 wheat 402)

**142. Freedom** is enhanced by the creation of two governments not one. (Aldem vs. Maine 527 US 706,755 (1999)).

143. Dissent by Douglas if the Nation comes down from its position of Sovereignty and enters the domain of Commerce it submits to the same Laws that govern individuals therein. It assumes the position of an ordinary Citizen and cannot recede from the fulfillment of its obligations. **(COLTEN VS. KENTUCKY (1972) 407 US 104 @ 122, 92 S.Ct. (1953) 74 FED REP. 145, FOLLOWING 91 US 398)**

144. Government descends to the level of mere Private Corporation and take on the characteristics of a mere private Citizen. Where private corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government. **(CLEARFIELD TRUST CO. VS. UNITED STATES 318 US 363-371 (1942)**

145. If any doubts could exists before the Establishment of the Federal government they should be entirely removed by the 6<sup>th</sup> Article of the Constitution. A Treaty cannot be the Supreme Law of all the Land if any act of a State Legislature can stand in its way. **(WARE VS. HYLTON 3 DALL .199)**

146. When government act in excess of its Lawful Powers, that Liberty is a stone. **(Bond vs. United States S.ct. at 10 (2011)**

147. "All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights, which duty is a debt owed to its creator, WE THE PEOPLE." **(Wynhammer vs. People, NY 378)**

### **(LEGAL NOTICE: ALL STATE COURTS AND FEDERAL COURTS)**

148. The Court is to Protect against any encroachment of Constitutionally Secured Liberties. **(Boyd vs. U.S.116 us 616)**

149. The Court must obey the Constitution rather than the Law making Departments of government and must on their own Responsibility determine in any particular case if these limits have been passed. **(Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 US 623)**

150. Where the Court is without Jurisdiction, it has no authority other than to dismiss the case. **(Fontenot vs. State 932 S.W. 2d 185) "Judicial Action without Jurisdiction is void".-Id (1996).**

151. The Supreme Court has stated: "No Executive, Legislative, or Judicial officer can war against the Constitution with out violating his undertaking to support it. **(COOPER V. AARON 358 U.S. 1,78 S.Ct.1401 (1958))**

152. The Burden shifts to the Court to prove Jurisdiction. **(Rosemond vs. Lambert 469 F2d 416)**

153. Courts that Enforce mere Statutes do not act Judicially, only Ministerially they cannot obtain Jurisdiction through Services of Process, Arrest, nor Compelled Appearance. **(Bosswell vs. Otis 9 HOW. 336,338)**

154. Therefore Jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court it cannot entertain or decide claims of conflict in Federal Law or State Law. (**Hagans vs. Lavine**)

155. No judicial process whatever form it may assume can have any Lawful Authority outside of the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Courts by the judge whom it is issued and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is **nothing less then Lawless Violence.** (**Ableman vs. Booth 21 Howard 506**)

156. The Supreme Court has held that without proper Jurisdiction a Court cannot proceed at all, but can only note the Jurisdictional Defect and dismiss the cause. (**Capron vs. Van Norden 2 Cranch 126,2Led 229**)

157. Therefore the Laws of Congress does not extend into the Territory of the States, but only have force in the District of Columbia or other places under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Federal government. (**CAHA VS. UNITED STATES 152 US 215**)

158. A court with no Personal Jurisdiction is a court with no power to issue an In Personam judgment. (**PENNOYER VS. NEFF 95 US 714, 24 l Ed 565**)

#### **(LEGAL NOTICE: ALL JUSTICES, JUDGES AND MAGISTRAITS)**

159. Justice Black in his dissenting opinion at page 141 said: "Judges like other people, can be tried, Convicted and Punished for Crimes." (**CHANDLER VS. JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> CIRCUIT 398 US 74,90 S.Ct 1648,26 L.ed 2d 100.**)

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162. Some defendants urge that any act of a judicial nature entitles the Judge to Judicial Immunity, but in a jurisdictional vacuum that is absence of all Jurisdictions. The second prong necessary to absolute Judicial Immunity is missing a Judge is not Immune for Tortuous acts committed in a purely Administrative Non Judicial capacity. (**US VS. ANDERSON 60 F. SUPP. 649 D.C. WASH (1945)**)

163. A Judge must be acting within his Jurisdiction as to Subject Matter and Persons, to be entitled to Immunity from Civil Action for his/her acts. (**DAVIS VS. BURRIS 51 ARIZ. 220, 75 P. 2d 689 (1938)**)

164. A Judge who is aware of a Jurisdiction challenge to his Authority is obliged to raise Sua Sponte (on his own motion) that challenge, even if no litigant raises the challenge or all litigants are prepared to concede the Courts Jurisdiction this means that each Judge in this Court was

obliged to inform each current or past criminal defendant and his attorney and appoint him an attorney if he has none and give the Litigants an opportunity to research and argue the Judges lack of Criminal Jurisdiction. **(STEEL CO. VS. CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIROMENT 523 US. 83 94, 101, 140 L ed 2d 210)**

**165.** If a Judge Act where he/she has no Jurisdiction to act. The Judge has Engaged in an act, or acts of Treason. **(WILL VS. U.S. 449 US 200)**

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**166.** When acting to enforce a Statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date the Judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity courts in administering or enforcing Statutes do not act judicially but merely ministerially. **(Thompson v. Smith 154 SE 583)**

### **(LEGAL NOTICE: TO ALL MEMBERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT)**

**167.** The Police Officer swears by Oath to uphold the United States Constitution as an Officer of Law. Supreme Court Decisions are Considered the Law of the Land in regards to Constitutionally Protected Rights and they cannot be interpreted, or Re-interpreted as they are Stare Decisis they have already been Reviewed and clearly described as Law.

**168.** The Supreme Court Ruled those Police Officers could not arrest a Citizen merely for refusing to present identification. **(Kolender v. Lawson (461 U.S. 352 (1983)**

**169.** An illegal arrest is an assault and battery. The person so Attempted to be restrained of his Liberty has the same Right to use Force in defending himself as he would in repelling any other assault and battery. **(State v. Robinson 145 ME 77, 72 ATL. 260)**

**170.** Each Person has the Right to resist an unlawful arrest. In such a case, the person attempting the arrest stands in the position of a wrongdoer and may be resisted by the use of Force, as in Self-Defense. **(State v. Mobley 240 N.C.476, 83 S.E. 2d 100)**

**171.** One may come to the aid of another being unlawfully arrested, just as he may where one is being assaulted, molested, raped or kidnapped. Thus it is not an offense to liberate one from the unlawful custody of an officer, even though he may have submitted to such custody, without resistance. **(Adams v. State 121 Ga. 16, 48 S.E. 910)**

**172.** The courts are not bound by an officers interpretation of the law under which he presumes to act. **Hoffsomer v. Hayes, 92 Okla 32, 227 F. 417**

### **(LEGAL NOTICE: CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY)**



173. In our Country the people are Sovereign and the government cannot sever its relationship to them by taking away their Citizenship. (**PEREZ V. BROWNELL 356 US 44, 7; 8 S.ct. 568, 2 L Ed 2d 603 (1958)**)

174. All American Citizens have Dual Nationality at birth. (**KAWAKITA V. UNITED STATES 343 US 717, 96 Led, 1249, 72 S Ct 950**)

### **(LEGAL NOTICE: CONSTITUTIONAL SECURED RIGHTS)**

175. Constitutional Rights would be of little value if they could be indirectly denied. (**GOMILLION V. LIGHTFOOT 364 US 155 (1966) SMITH V. ALLWRIGHT 321 US 649,644**)

176. Supreme Court Justice Field, "There is no such thing as a Power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States.... In this Country, Sovereignty resides in the People and Congress can Exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution, Entrusted to it. All else is withheld. (**JULIARD V. GREEMAN 110 US 421 (1884)**)

177. Where Rights Secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or Legislation which would abrogate them. (**MIRANDA V. ARIZONA 384 US 436 (1966) 491, 86 S.Ct. 1603.**)

178. Therefore under rule 12(B) waivers of Constitutional Rights not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences. (**BRADY V. US 742 @ 748**)

179. The claim and Exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime. (**MILLER VS. U.S.**)

180. No one is bound to obey an UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAW and no court is bound to Enforce it. (**16 AM JUR 2d. 177**).  
“

181. The Constitution is a **written instrument**. As such, its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when it was **adopted**, it means now.” **S. Carolina v. U.S., 199 U.S. 437, 448 (1905)**.

182. “We are bound to interpret the Constitution in the light of the **law** as it existed at the time it was **adopted**.” **Mattox v. U.S., 156 US 237, 243**

183. I Christopher H- Cannon: Bey President for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC give Legal Lawful Notice to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the UNITED STATES, including the Military and Naval Authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the Moorish American People and Citizens and will do no Act or Acts to repress the Moorish American People and Citizens, or any of them in any efforts they may

make for their actual freedom, or in Organizing themselves for Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Enhancement. The Moorish American People and Citizens are exercising their Rights to Self Determination and have the right to Autonomy, or Self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs as well as ways and means for financing their Autonomous functions.

**184.** The United States of America Republic therefore issues this **Order to Cease and Desist** to all quasi government and government officials alike. The United States of America Republic now grants you **30 days** to contact us for the release of all Moorish Nationals and Citizens of the United States of American Republic if you are holding them in custody. Your custody was only a temporary custody these Moorish Nationals and Citizens are Political Hostages and you are to contact the United States of America Republic to negotiate the full release of these Detainees.

**185.** Any Moorish American or Citizen being held in violation of a Capitol Crime shall not be released until the completion of their sentence. The United States of America Republic reserve the right to investigate all cases involving Capitol Crimes in which a Moorish National, or citizen are being held in custody for such an offence. For more information on hostage negotiations and release contact us at [presidentusar@gmail.com](mailto:presidentusar@gmail.com)

**186. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** enforces International Law, the Laws of Nations, Constitutional Law and Human Rights and the Rights of Indigenous People in North America in which the **Trafficking of Human Chattel is a Serious Crime. You will no longer act under Presumption, or Colorable Laws against Moorish American People and Citizens.** The Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Customs only apply and are only binding on your citizens or Residents. You have now been given **Legal Notice: That this day September 1, 2015 there are no more Presumptions. The Moorish American People have been claimed by their Lawful State and government. Moorish Nationals are under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the United States of America Republic.** The United States of America Republic is the National government, not to be confused with the Federal government. The United States of America Republic is A Part and Partial of the United States of America.

**187.** Therefore any violation of the Secured Rights of Moorish American People and Citizens, by any governmental corporations, or their agents, or employees would be an Illegal and Unlawful entry outside the Jurisdictional Boundaries of such corporation's authority which in Law is considered a Trespass. This matter is now Ultra Vires. Trespassing on a Fee Simple Absolute Estate is a serious offence you and your agents and or employees;

**188.** "Indeed, no more than an Affidavit is necessary to make prima facie case. **UNITED STATES v. Kis 658 F. 3d 526.**

**189.** Statements in affidavits that are not rebutted by opposing party's affidavit or pleadings may be accepted as true by the trial court. **Winsett v. Donaldson ( Mich 1976) 244 N.W. 2d 355.**

**190. Silence is acquiescence** is related doctrine that can mean and have the legal effect, that when confronted with a wrong or an act that can be considered a tortuous act, where one's

silence may mean that one accepts or permits such acts without protest or claim thereby losses rights to a claim of any loss or damages.

**191.** The common law doctrine of estoppel by acquiescence is applied when one party gives legal notice to a second party of a fact or claim, and the second party fails to challenge or refute that claim within a reasonable time. The second party is said to have acquiesced to the claim and is estopped from later challenging it, or making a counterclaim. The doctrine is similar to, and often applied with, estoppel by laches.

**192.** This occurred in the second Georgia v. South Carolina case before the U.S. Supreme court in 1992, when it was ruled that Georgia could no longer make any claim to an island in the Savannah River, despite the 1787 Treaty of Beaufort's assignment to the contrary. The court said that the state had knowingly allowed South Carolina to join the island as a peninsula to its own coast by dumping sand from dredging and to then levy property taxes on it for decades. Georgia thereby lost the island-turned-peninsula by its own acquiescence, even though the treaty had given it all of the islands in the river.

**193.** Any grievances of the Power possessed by the United States of America Republic. The State of Indiana has along with many other States acquiesced. The State of Indiana had knowingly allowed the United States of America Republic to operate and it has been operating open and notoriously for seven years. The State of Indiana thinks the Sovereignty of the United States of America Republic comes from the Charter issued by them and it does not.

**194.** The **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** is a de jure National Government of an autonomous Nation of people. The Moorish American people are a Nation of people created by God and their National Standard (State flag) represents a "Natural" people. The several states and the union states, (including Commonwealths), as well as the **UNITED STATES** are corporations and their flags are "corporate banners".

**195.** Their citizens are corporate citizens. None of their "banners" or "citizens" are of nations created by God; and their citizens are comprised of national citizens from other nation-states, who are created by God.

**196.** The **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** is an autonomous government for the Moorish American People, who are the "National Citizens" of North America/Morocco. The **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** is a governmental corporation, created by the Moorish Americans who are a Natural people, to operate in commerce on their behalf with other governmental corporations.

**197. Nationality Theory:** *The jurisdictional principle that citizens are subject to the laws of their country no matter where the citizens are. The country of the Moorish American People is North America/Morocco.*

**198.** The Moorish American People have a Peace & Friendship Treaty in force with the **UNITED STATES** Federal government; which is the longest, unbroken treaty of the **UNITED STATES**. The **UNITED STATES** Constitution at **Article 1 Section 10** does not allow any state

to enter into treaty agreements or alliances; this indicates the power of the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC's** National Government.

**199.** The **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** Government is the only government in America with power to enforce international law on the American continent. No powers have been delegated to the **UNITED STATES** by our National Constitution. Any powers delegated to the **UNITED STATES** by our Government are in the Peace and Friendship Treaty 1836.

#### **200. AMENDMENT X**

**Powers Reserved to States or People**

*The powers not delegated to the United States of America Republic by the Constitution, or where it prohibits the United States or the several States, are reserved to the United States of America Republic respectively, or to The People.*

**201.** The State of Indiana is obligated by **Article VI** of the **UNITED STATES** Constitution, wherein it states:

*202. 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, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.*

*203. 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.*

**204.** We, **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**, have corporate charter immunity; though we are not under the laws of the State of Indiana, we are still lawfully chartered and incorporated and recognize the laws that apply to corporations. The power to incorporate is not a granted privilege created by state government, but the power to incorporate was legislated by the **UNITED STATES** Congress.

**205.** Congress created the power to incorporate and it was an appropriate need for the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** for carrying into execution the powers expressly given to the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** Government; and the creation of such a corporation should be held to be justified by the authority given to make all the laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution and Laws of the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**. Therefore, the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC** is entitled to sovereignty over all the territories within its jurisdiction subject to common law.

## REMEDY

206. We would ask the Honorable court to issue an Order that the lower courts be enjoined for Lack of Subject matter jurisdiction and Personal Jurisdiction on all cases with Moorish American Nationals and citizens of the United States of America Republic. Cases and or Charges: State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 06D02-2206-F6-000978, State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 49D36-2201-F6-001397, State of Indiana v. Carl L Dowd 49D22-2108-IF-027670, State of Indiana v. Carl L Dowd 49D22-2103-IF-011047, State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 49D36-2011-CM-034850, State of Indiana v. CARL L DOWD 79D06-2010-IF-004491

207. We would ask the Honorable court to issue an Order to The Secretary of State of the United States and the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana to inform all government officials under their jurisdiction of the Sovereignty of the United States of America Republic National Government is the National Sovereign and the Moorish American Nationals and citizens are a Nation State of Delaware Cherokee Lenape Indians "Moors". The Secretary of State of the United States and the State of Indiana should add the Moorish Americans of the United States of America Republic to their **do not stop, do not detain list.**

208. We would ask the Honorable court to issue an injunction for the further protection of our Nationals and Citizens as well as the full enforcement of our Constitution.

209. The reimbursement of any fees, fines, bonds and any other property seized by you and your officers or agents.

**210. Equal Protection under the Law:** The equal protection of the laws of a state is extended to persons within its jurisdiction, within the meaning of the constitutional requirement, when its courts are open to them on the same conditions as to others, with likes rules of evidence and modes of procedure, for the security of their persons and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts, **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition p. 631** **EI Souri v. Dept of Social Services, 429 Mich 203, 207, ; 4141 N.W. 2d. 679 (1987).**

- **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT** - A federal statute establishing practices and procedures to be followed in rule making and adjudication. The act was designed to give citizens basic due –process protection such as the right to present evidence and to be heard by an independent hearing officer. Z, A similar state statute.
- **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW** - The law governing the organization and operation of the executive branch of government (including independent agencies) and the relation of the executive, with the legislature, the judiciary and the public.
- **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES** - The doctrine that, if an administrative remedy is provide by statute, relief must be sought from administrative body and such remedy be exhausted before courts will act. **Abelleria vv. District Court**

of App. Third Dist. 17 Cal 2d 280, 109 P. 2d 942, 949, 132A.L.R. 715; *Hills v. Brisbane*, 66, Cal App. 2d 15, 151 P. 2d 578, 582.

- **REMEDY**- The means by which a right is enforced or the violation of right is prevented, redressed, or compensated.
- **RIGHT OF ACTION** - The present right to commence and maintain an action at law to enforce the payment or collection of a debt or demand see *Hibbard v. Clark* 56 N.H. 155, 22 Am Rep. 432, 435.
- **NOTICE** - Is a legal pronouncement of a pleading contract; about to be implemented, should the party receiving the notice fail to answer and rebut the notice point for point.
- **FAULT OF OMISSION** - Negligence resulting from a **NEGATIVE ACT**.
- **DEFAULT** - The omission or failure to perform a legal or contractual duty. Failure of party to take step required of him in progress of a cause: or fails to appear on the trail, he is said to make default. *McCabe v. Tom* 35 Ohio App. 73, 17 N.E. **Black's Law Dictionary**, revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- **ACQUIESCENCE**: Equivalent to assent inferred from silence with knowledge or from encouragement and presupposes knowledge. *Andrew v. Rivers* 207 Iowa 343, 223 N.W. 102 105. Imports tacit consent, concurrence, acceptance or assent. *Natural Soda Products Co. v. City of Los Angeles*, Cal App. 132 P. 2d 553, 563. A silent appearance of consent. Failure to make any objections. **Black's Law Dictionary** revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- **TACIT PROCURATION** – Is an action authorized by implied agreement by remaining silent; i.e. “tacit procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it.” (**Black's Law Dictionary** 6<sup>th</sup> Edition).
- **AGREEMENT**: The consent of two or more persons concurring respecting the transmission of some property right, or benefits, with the view of contracting an obligation, a mutual obligation. *Bac Abr.*; *Rocha v. Hulen* 6 Cal App, 2d 245,
- **Consent**: A concurrence of wills. Voluntary yielding the will to the proposition of another; acquiescence or compliance therewith. *Twin Ports Oil Co. v. Pure Oil Co.*, D.C. Minn., 26 fed. Sup. 366, 371. Agreement; The act or result of coming into harmony or accord. *Glantz v. Gabel*, 66 Mont. 134, 212 P. 858, 860.
- **Judgment by Default**: Is a judgment rendered in consequence of the non-appearance of the defendant, *Bread v. Sovereign Lodge. W.O.W.*, 184 N.C.154, 113 s.e. 661; *In re Smith*, 28 Idaho 746 225 P. 495; *Brame v. Nolen*, 139 Va. 413, 124 S.E. 299, 301. The term is also applied to judgments entered under statues or rules of court, for want of affidavit of defense, plea, answer and the like or failure to take some required step in the cause. **Black's Law Dictionary** revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.

- **Consent judgment:** A judgment, the provision and terms of which are settled and agreed to be the parties to the action. **Hargis v. Hargis, 252 Ky.198.66 S.W. 2d 59; Andrews v. Indemnity Ins. Co. of North America, 55 R.I. 341, 181. A. 403.**
- **Consent judgment:** are, in effect, merely contracts acknowledge in open court and ordered to be recorded, but as such they bind the parties as fully as do other judgment. **Price v. Frost-Johnson Lumber Co.,Tex Civ. App., 250 S.W. 785, 789 Belcher v. Cobb, 169 N.C. 689, 86 S.E. 600, 602**
- **Obligation:** The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise: That which constitutes a legal or moral duty and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. An obligation, or debt, may exist by reason of a judgment as well as an express contract, in either case there being a legal duty on the part of the one bound to comply with promise. **Black's Law Dictionary revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.**
- **Contract:** A promissory agreement between two or more person that creates, modifies, or destroys legal relation. **Buffalo Press Steele Co. v. Kirwan, 138 Md. 60, 113 A628, 630; Mexican Petroleum Corp. of Louisiana v. North German Lloyd, D.C. La., 17 F. 2<sup>nd</sup>113, 114. Black's Law Dictionary revised 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.**

**211.** You are now granted **30 days**, exclusive of the day of receipt to respond to the statements, claims and inquiries above. Failure to respond will constitute by operation of Law the admission of all involved by tacit procuration to the statements, claims and answers to inquires shall be deemed *res judicata, stare decisis*. Failure to respond will constitute **Promissory Estoppel and Collateral Estoppel, Equitable Estoppel, Title Estoppel and Estoppel by Acquiescence**. This is a perfected contract and it is a statute staple, UCC Confirmatory writing. **The Statute of Frauds and Perjury and the Parol Evidence Rule Apply.**

**212.** All United States and government officials are hereby placed on Legal Notice that I expect them to have recorded valid oaths of office in accordance with U.S. Constitution;

**213. Article VI:** The Senators and Representative before mentioned, and the members of the Several State Legislators and all Executives and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the Several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution.

**214.** I, Overstand that by their oaths of office all U.S. government and State government officials are Contractually bound by the U.S. Constitution as formulated by its framers, and not as 'Interpreted', Subverted, or corrupted by various government officials.

**215.** I further, Overstand that any Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules and Procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution as written by its framers, are null and void, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence Second Edition, Section 177:

216. The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the Law of the Land and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as follows:

217. The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law in legal contemplation is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statutes not been enacted.

218. Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it.

219. A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental Law of the Land, it is superseded thereby.

220. **LEGAL NOTICE:** That any violations of all United States government and State government officials' contractual obligations to act in accordance with their U.S. Constitution, may result in Prosecution to the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any actions of U.S. and State government officials in violation of the United States of America Republic Constitution.

221. **Procedures and deadlines for objections to approval of this Affidavit.**  
The deadline to serve and file Legal Notice and Objections and or responses to this **Quo Warranto** must be in writing pursuant to National Rule of Civil Procedures 17(b), a failure to deny these facts within thirty (30) days of receiving this petition constitute an affirmative admission of their validity and truthfulness.

222. **Title 3 USRC 6065** requires that denials must be signed under penalty of perjury by those denying, and that the person denying must have knowledge of facts indicated. Objections must state the name and address of the party asserting the objections or party proposing an objection to this Legal Notice. Objections must disclose statement and the amount of the parties claim or the nature of its interest in Moorish American Citizens. Specify the basis and nature of any objections and set forth any evidences supporting claim. Objections should be by Registered Mail to **C/o the United States of America Republic Supreme Court. P.O. Box 436885 Province Indiana [60643]**

223. Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal, or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. (**UNITED STATES V. Horton R. Prudden, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.**)



**If executed without the United States: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 8/18/2022.**

Sincerely,

/s/ Christopher H-Cannon: Bey  
Christopher H -Cannon: Bey  
President, United States of America Republic

/s/ Damien- Holmon: Bey  
Damien- Holmon: Bey  
Attorney General, United States of America Republic

/s/ Travis- Austin: Bey  
Travis- Austin: Bey  
Secretary of State, United States of America Republic



**In Care of Mailing Location:**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC**  
**P.O. Box 436885, Province of Indiana [60643]**  
*presidentcannonbey@usargov.us*

**We the People of the United States of America Republic**

1. CHRISTOPHER C - CANNON: BEY
2. TAIWUAN - SMITH: BEY
3. BRITTNEY-KENNER: BEY
4. BRENDA-MUHAMMAD: BEY
5. DEXTER- JOHNSON: BEY
6. CHRISTOPHER - HILL: BEY
7. LEONARD- LASSITER: BEY
8. ERICINGRAM: BEY
9. HARVETTA- LASSITER: BEY
10. MICHELLE-BRAVO: BEY
11. DAMIEN-HOLMON: BEY
12. SHAISLA-REEL: BEY
13. DARNELL-WILSON: BEY
14. STEVEN-SEGURA: BEY
15. AARON-GOBERT: EL
16. RAFAEL-VAZQUEZ: EL
17. TASHA-HILL: BEY
18. STEPHANIE-CLARK: EL
19. MARY-ALLEN: EL

20. KENRICK-ALLEN: BEY
21. KENNY-ALLEN: BEY
22. TRAVIS-AUSTIN: BEY
23. DON MARCUS-MITCHELL: BEY
24. RON-BROWN: BEY
25. ANDRE WOODARD: BEY

26. CARL-SMITH: BEY
27. ROMULUS-DORSEY: EL
28. PAYTON-HENDERSON: EL
29. LORENZO- ANDERSON: BEY
30. DAMONT-HOLMON: BEY
31. EVELYN-GORDON: BEY
32. LEWANDA-HAZELETT: BEY
33. BRYCE- WILLIAMS: BEY
34. JOSHUA-LASSITER: BEY
35. RICHARD-WILSON: BEY
36. COURTNEY-WILLIAMSON: BEY
37. MICHAEL-MACK: EL
38. ALEXANDER-ROBINSON: EL
39. MARCUS-MARTIN: BEY
40. ANTOINE-LATNEY: EL
41. LAMONT- CRAYTON: BEY
42. JOSEPH-COLVIN: BEY
43. ANBRIA-COLLINS: EL
44. TERRENCE-WINN: EL
45. J. BRAXTON BENION-RIGGS: BEY
46. DATRIAL-BAKER: EL
47. VANESSA YEATTA-JOHNSON: BEY
48. ROSE MCGEE: EI

49. KRYSTAL CLEOPATRA-TURNER: EL
50. DEREK LEVERT-HALL: BEY
51. LATONYA-HALL: BEY
52. JAMEKA LASHA-KNIGHT: EL
53. STEVEN-SILVA: EL
54. RAYMOND- WILLIAMS: EL
55. RANDOLPH-WILLIAMS: BEY
56. DEVIN-BISHOP: BEY
57. HASAN ALI: BEY
58. DAVONNE-FOSTER: BEY
59. PAUL-BARTHOLOMEW: BEY
60. FRANCISCO-ROSS EL
61. CURTIS-MURRY: BEY
62. PAULA-BARNES: BEY
63. CHARLES-GADSON: EL

64. RONALD-HOLLAND: BEY
65. NA'JEE SHABAZZ MUHAMMAD: BEY
66. TU AMUN DEY
67. JERMAINE-HARMON: BEY
68. LYLE-PBLT: BEY
69. ELWOODEVANS: EL
70. LESTER-DISHMAN: EL
71. TROY-MONTGOMERY: BEY
72. JOSHUA-WILLIAMS: BEY
73. PRINCE TYAN ALI
74. BERNARDWILLIAMS: EL
75. GEORGE-JONES: BEY
76. DI'JOHN MARTINEZ-KEATON: EL
77. OMRI-MAN ABDULLAH-TUTWILER: EL
78. AKINTOLA-ADEGOKE: EL
79. SENORA-ADEGOKE: EL
80. DONALD-WATERS: BEY
81. VORICE-WILLIAMS: BEY
82. IZAY KYSHAWN-BOYD: BEY
83. JARAD-JONES: BEY
84. DYLON-COLLINS: EL
85. KENTRAEBUTLER: BEY
86. BARBARA JEAN-JOHNSON: BEY
87. KENNETH TERRENCE-SINGLETON SR.: BEY
88. BRANDON JOE-WATTS: BEY
89. JAYLEN LORENZ-ELLIS: BEY
90. KYLE-DAVIS: BEY on
91. TAMMICO MANNS: BEY
92. KENNETH-HODGES: BEY
93. THOMAS-JACKSON: EL
94. DOMINIQUE-MUHAMMAD: EL
95. CURTIS DAMON-WAYMER: BEY
96. AMOORA: BEY on 10/13/2018,
97. JEFFREY- LOPES: BEY
98. AMARILIS RIVERA-COSME: BEY
99. MARCSTURDIVANT: BEY
100. BURVIN-STEVENSON: BEY
101. NINTU XI GILMORE: BEY
102. ANTHONY-STEELE: EL
103. EDWARD-HARPER: EL
104. ANTON MOFFETT: BEY
105. ANGEL LUIS-GAUTIER: BEY
106. MICHAEL BERNARD-LEE JR.: EL
107. FLOYDRESHA-IRVING EL
108. JENNIFER-EDWARDS: EL
109. COURTNEY-CLARK EL

110. DARIUS-MARTIN: BEY
111. RON DOUGLAS-FITZPATRICK: BEY
112. AMANDA-HAMPTON: BEY, MARCOS-COX: EL
113. KEGAN-MOONEY: BEY
114. MARCEL HORATIO-WILLIAMS: BEY
115. CHRISTOPHER- MC DADE: EL
116. TERRANCE DEWAYNE-MCKELLAR: BEY
117. ONTARIO-GETTYS: EL
118. CHANDAGETTYS: EL
119. CHARLES-HOLMES JR.: EL
120. AYINDE-KHAMISI: EL
121. JELANI EJAU-KHAMISI: EL
122. KAIA-KHAMISI: EL
123. KIMBERLYJAWARA: EL
124. GEORGE-WAINWRIGHT: BEY
125. SHANNON-BUSH: EL
126. JERRY-ADAMS: EL
127. SHAHID AZAD KAMAL EL,
128. SPENCER-CATO: BEY
129. AHMED-SILLA: EL
130. ENTWYN-BURNS: BEY
131. JAMES EARL-HARRIS: BEY
132. MARIANA SANTAMARIA-IBARRA: EL
133. MARIO MONSERRAT-RANGEL: BEY
134. ARMINDA BALLI-RANGEL: BEY
135. GERALD-HARRIS: BEY
136. MARCUS JAMAL-HARRIS: BEY
137. CASSANDRA LYNN-GREEN: BEY
138. CARLECIA PERRY-LASSITER: BEY
139. CORNELL PERRY-LASSITER: BEY
140. GENOVA PERRY-LASSITER: BEY
141. BELINDA-BRADLEY: BEY, KIARA-EDMONDS: EL
142. CHRISTIAN-MIDDLETON: BEY
143. LAZAVIER-MARSH: BEY
144. LALaura MARICIA LUCILLE-ROSE: BEY
145. DEAN-FOGO: BEY
146. NYLAH LUMPRESS: EL
147. MARLON ROMEL PAUL: EL
148. MORRIS OTHNIEL-SHIRLEY: BEY
149. LORRAINE-SYLBORNE: EL
150. STEVEN-RICHARDS: BEY
151. BRIAN-SUTTON: BEY
152. ANTONIO-ALFORD: EL
153. GEORGE-BOND: BEY
154. DARNELL-BROWN: BEY
155. CHRISTOPHER-DUNLAP: BEY

156. TARIQEVERETT: EL
157. TIFFANY-FRANKS: BEY
158. BOBBY-GREEN: EL
159. KENNETH-HODGES: BEY
160. COLIN-DEAN: EL
161. CIERRA-KING: EL
162. RODNEYLEE: EL
163. DAMON-LEWIS: EL
164. ERIC-MCLEOD: BEY
165. CURTIS-MURRY: BEY
166. REGINALD-PURNELL: BEY
167. JONTE-ROGERS: EL
168. VINCENT-SCOTT: EL
169. JOHNATHANSTEPHENSON: BEY
170. TYREE-TODD: BEY
171. FRANK-VREEN: EL
172. PHILLIP-WALDEN II: EL
173. KEELA-WALKER
174. TERRENCE-WINN: EL
175. RAYVON-SMOKES: BEY
176. CHRISTOPHER-HARPER: EL
177. OCTAVIAN-HENDERSON: BEY
178. CHRISTOPHER-PRICE: BEY
179. THOMAS-ROSS: EL
180. KHALIL-DIAAB: BEY
181. ANDRE-KENNEDY: BEY
182. JASON-RODEN: EL
183. LAURA-HINDS: EL
184. SKI-EL: BEY
185. CHRISTOPHER-HARPER: BEY
186. MUSTAFA- SHBAZZ: EL
187. MICHEAL- LITT: BEY

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Damien- Holmon: Bey, United States of America Republic Attorney General, hereby certify that I served the above Respondents **WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO** by causing it to be delivered by the Boone County Superior Court CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing and a file stamped copy to all counsel of record, this 19th day of July 2022.

*/s/Damien- Holmon: Bey*  
*U.S.A.R. Attorney General*

302 West Washington Street  
Fifth Floor  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
Attorney  
Tamara Lauren Weaver  
*#2849464, Retained*  
Attorney address  
5th Floor IGCS  
302 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
Attorney phone  
317-234-7122(W)

**CERTIFICATE OF FILING**

I, Damien- Holmon: Bey, United States of America Republic Attorney General, hereby certify that I served the above Respondents **WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO** by causing it to be delivered by the Boone County Superior Court CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing and a file stamped copy to all counsel of record, this 19th day of July 2022.

/s/Damien- Holmon: Bey

**U.S.A.R. Attorney General**

302 West Washington Street  
Fifth Floor  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
Attorney  
Tamara Lauren Weaver  
#2849464, *Retained*  
Attorney address  
5th Floor IGCS  
302 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
Attorney phone  
317-234-7122(W)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
REPUBLIC  
SUPREME COURT  
CLERK**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC  
NATIONAL SUPREME COURT**

**SUMMONS**

**To: Tamara Lauren Weaver  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor IGCS  
302 West Washington Street Indianapolis, Province In 46204**

**A lawsuit has been filed against you.**

**Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it), you must serve on the plaintiff/Claimant an answer to the attached petition or a motion under Rule 12. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff/Claimant attorney general or the plaintiff/Claimant if plaintiff/Claimant has no attorney, at the following address:**

**United States of America Republic Court of National  
Claims P.O. Box 436885 Province Illinois 60643**

**U.S.A.R. Attorney General P.O. Box 12544 Province  
Illinois 60612**

**If you fail to file an answer or motion as described above, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the petition. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.**

**If you file an answer, any related claim which you may have against the plaintiff must be stated as a counterclaim in your answer. If you fail to do so you will thereafter be barred from making such claim in any other action.**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC NATIONAL SUPREME COURT  
Clerk of the National Supreme Court.**

**Date 8/19/22  
Clerk's Seal**

By Dey Willow Bey  
**Deputy Clerk**

