

moorish national republic federal government
 ~ ~ ~ societas republicae ea al mauritanos ~ ~ ~
 moorish divine and national movement of the earth
 northwest amexem / south amexem / central amexem / north gate
 all adjoining islands
 the true and de jure natural people – heirs to the land
 ~ ~ ~ i.g.l.a.m. ~ ~ ~

Affidavit of Fact

notice to agents, is not to principal-notice to principal, is notice to agents
For the record, to be place on the record.

International Document – Consular Jurisdiction

Competent Consular Jurisdiction, Pursuant to Public Law 856, Chapter 807
Moorish Consular Court, pursuant to Title 22 Chapter 2, Section 141-182

Supreme Court Case Law; "indeed no more than an affidavit is necessary to make the prima facie case". (United States v. Kis, 658F. 2nd, 526, 536 (7th Cir. 1981; Cert. Denied, 50 U.S. L.W. 2169; S. Ct. March 22, 1982)

MOOR. An officer in the Isle of Man, who summons the courts for the several shreadings. The office is similar to the English bailiff of a hundred. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1159

April 28, 2022

Affidavit of fact - Writ of Injunction

INJUNCTION. A prohibitive writ issued by a court of equity, at the suit of a party complainant, directed to a party defendant in the action, or to a party made a defendant for that purpose, forbidding the latter to do some act, or to permit his servants or agents to do some act, which he is threatening or attempting to commit, or restraining him in the continuance thereof, such act being unjust and inequitable, injurious to the plaintiff, and not such as can be adequately redressed by an action at law. Dupre v. Anderson, 45 La. Ann. 1134, 13 So. 743; City of Alma v. Loehr, 42 Kan. 368, 22 P. 424. A judicial process operating in personam, and requiring person to whom it is directed to do or refrain from doing a particular thing, Gainsburg v. Dodge, 193 Ark. 473, 101 S.W.2d 178, 180. See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 923

(Doing Business as)
ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
FAMILY COURT BRANCH
 150 Bond Street East
 Sub Territory Name Oshawa, Ontario Republic
 [LIG 0A2], CANADA

Consular Court: 777- 000000220

Order of Restrain

CC: (Acting as Clerk(s))
 Office of the Clerks/Registry
 The United States District Court
 Southern District of New York Republic
 500 Pearl St. New York, NY 10007, United States

Re: Oshawa Family Court File No: PC-15-1742

Re: Moorish Consular Court Case No: 777- 000000220,

Re: The United States District Court
Southern District of New York Court Case No: 22 CV91

Attention: to all who acting as Clerks, Agents, Court Officers etc..

You are here served with an Affidavit of Fact - Writ of Injunction; Court ORDER OF RESTRAIN:

I am Jakim El -Bey: Chief Consul Post Head, Vizir Officer, Registrar, and bailiff at North America. I am Moor by consanguinity, sui juris, in propria persona, aboriginal and indigenous born within the dominion of the Al Moroccan Empire and Dominions, on the continent known as (America). Credentials AA222141, Class A Citizenship, in the Library of Congress Copyright Office, United States Department of Justice Moorish America Credentials; AA222141-TRUTH A-1.

I and my heirs are free Moorish American National(s) of Al Moroc (America) North, Central, South America and the adjoining islands, anciently referred to as Amexem. I am part and parcel to the land of my ancient forefathers (Moroccans) by birthrights and inheritance, aboriginal and indigenous as well as de jure natural citizen of the Continental United States of America, declaring my power and authority by right of birth and right of soil, retaining all substantive unalienable rights and immunities as described in the organic united states constitution, moroccan treaty of peace and friendship of the seventeen eighty seven [1787], superseded by the treaty of 1836 between the united states of america and morocco (the public statutes at large of the united states, volume 8, pages 100-104 and 484-487), in force; declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples (e/cn4/sub.2/1994/2/add.1{1994}), article 5 (every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality), and the declaration of rights of the child, g.a.res.1386(xiv), 14 u.n. gaor supp.(no.16) at 19, u.n. doc. a/4354 (1959)) principle 3 (the child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality), which is federally enforced pursuant to article vi of the constitution of the united states of american republic, our divine constitution and bylaws and the zodiac.constitution (natural law).

My daughters Sianna Venise-Browne: born November 6 2007, and Sidney Alvona-Browne: born September 12, 2010 are my property; bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, blood of my blood; They are natural living breadng girls in full life. I here refute all Corporate and fraudulent claims made by Shawna Browne and all other Corporate actors, Agents, Staff, Clerks, etc... My Daughters are not the property of any Foreign Corporation or person claiming ownership to a living over my daughters another than their father and mother. Furthermore, the party acting as Queen/Crown or her behalf claiming ownership over daughters: of natural life is already sicken enough to fandum.

I refute and disregard all birth Certificate fraud. They is no, nor have they ever been any Contract.

This ORDER OF RESTRAIN and demand Preliminary junction; Permanent injunction; and final injunction; is been serve upon all staff, members, and those acting as Clerks, Agents, Judges, Court Officers etc.... at the ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRACH to stop, and cease from taking part in unlawful Color of Authority, Color of law, and Colorable Venue regarding actions taking against my Daughters and I.

Lawsuit have been file against those acting as Clerks, Agents, Judges, Court Officers etc from this venue who as participated in unlawful actions without the designated mark as a Judicial Officer to rendered any verdict, ruling or judgment or decision against my daughters and I. Charges are being brought against Shawna Browne; Lara E Fryer; J. Halyk; and anyone who have touch this file. Acts in excess of judicial authority constitutes misconduct, particularly where a judge deliberately disregards the requirements of fairness and due process. Cannon v. Commission on Judicial Qualifications, (1975) 14 Cal. 3d 678, 694. United States Supreme Court case law.

The Clerk of the court who issues a defective writ, or one not authorized by the Court, is liable; and so is a judge who orders a writ which he had no right to issue or where he had no jurisdiction Big torts 128. See Bouviers Law Encyclopedia Rawles 3rd revision fig. 1182.

Is ONTARION A FOREIGN CORPORATIO PRIVATELY OWNED?

Mailing Address1 DUNDAS STREET WEST SUITE 1400 TORONTO A6 M5G 1Z3
Business Address1 DUNDAS STREET WEST SUITE 1400 TORONTO A6 M5G 1Z3 416-325-8142
ONTARIO PROVINCE OF (Filer) CIK: **0000074615** (see all company filings)
IRS No.: 000000000 | Fiscal Year End: 0331 Type: 18-K/A | Act: 34 | File No.: 002-31357 | Firm
No.: 161353147 SIC: 8888 **Foreign Governments Office of International Corp Fin**

Overview

Doing Business As: Government of Ontario

Company Description: Government of Ontario is located in Ottawa, ON, Canada and is part of the Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities Industry. Government of Ontario has 2 employees at this location. There are 3,828 companies in the Government of Ontario corporate family.

Industry: Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities, Public Administration, Courts, State government
See other industries within the Public Administration sector:

Printer Friendly View

Address: 161 Elgin St Ottawa, ON, K2P 2K1 Canada See other locations

Phone: (613) 239-1024

Website: www.ontario.ca External Website. Opens New Window

Employees (this site): 2

Actual Unlock full sales materials and reports

Is the ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRANCH acting as a Corporate Business and not a lawful judicial Court?

Does it states in Title 8 USC 1481 that Courts are foreign entity? For example, it stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court is considered a separate foreign entity)

Where does ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRANCH Corporation/Business derives its allege Judicial Authority from?

Can a CORPORATION act Judicially?

See the United States Supreme Court: Administrator's defined government succinctly. "Governments are corporations", is as much as every government is an artificial persons, an abstraction, a creature of the mind only, a government can deal with artificial person. The imaginary, having no reality or substance cannot create or attain parity with the real. Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators, 3 U.S. 3 Dall. 54 54 (1795)

Is it a crime to practice COLOR OF LAW according to Title 18 U.S. 241-242?

See the link: <https://www.justice.gov/crt/deprivation-rights-under-color-law#:~:text=Summary%3A,laws%20of%20the%20United%20States.>

COLOR OF LAW. The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148.

See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 331

Colour of Law: Mere Semblance of a legal right. An action done under color of law is one done with the apparent authority of Law but actually in contravention (violation) of Law. Barron's Canadian Law Dictionary 7th Edition page 61.

The law makes it clear that you have no lawful or legal right. And in fact, you are in violation of the law.

COLOR OF OFFICE. An act unjustly done by the countenance of an office, being grounded upon corruption, to which the, office is as a shadow and color. Plow. 64. Day v. National Bond & Investment Co., Mo.App., 99 S.W.2d 117, 119.

A claim or assumption of right to do an act by virtue of an office, made by a person who is legally destitute of any such right. Feller v. Gates, 40 Or. 543, 67 P. 416, 56 L.R.A. 630, 91 Am.St.Rep. 492; Citizens' Bank of Colquitt v. American Surety Co. of New York, 174 Ga. 852, 164 S.E. 817; Pontiac Trust Co. v. Newell, 266 Mich. 490, 254 N.W. 178, 181.

See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 331

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRANCH acting as a Corporate Business: Does not have any Authority to respond to allegation in law, or render any judgement regarding my daughters. See COLOR OF OFFICE Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 331

It has already been decided by these Supreme Court Stare Decisis Cases, That Municipal Court/Venues do not act judicially, but in ministerial capacity only; See cases stare decisis below.

Supreme Court Case Study: "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."

Supreme Court Case Study: "... Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentations, or rational, ASIS v. US, 568 F2d 284."

Supreme Court Case Study: "Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities. Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1."

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRANCH; Jurisdiction was Challenged. An Affidavit of Fact Averment of Jurisdiction - Qua Warranto dated April 14, 2021, address to Laura E. Fryer have never been answered. No proof of Jurisdiction was provided.

Jurisdiction when Challenge cannot be ignored. It must be answered. The Venue or Persons acting as Authority cannot proceed without providing certified proof of Jurisdiction. See Jurisdiction Stare decisis Supreme Court Case Laws.

Supreme Court Case Law: "Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action." *Melo v. US*, 505 F2d 1026.

Supreme Court Case Law; "Once Challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist." *Steuk v Medical Examiners* 94 Ca 2d 751,211, P2d 389.

Supreme Court Case Law: "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction cannot be waived or overcome by agreement of parties", *Griffin v. Matthews*, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969); and "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties", *Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R.*, 323 US 310, 313

Supreme Court Case Law; *Hagans v Lavine* 415 U.S. 533, There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction. *Joyce v U.S.* 474 2d 215; The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction have been challenged, it must be proven. *Main v Thiboutot* 100. S. Ct 2501 (1980); "Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time " and "jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided". *Basso v Utah Power and Light Co.* 495 F.2d

I Jalim El Bey invoke Consular Court Jurisdiction, Pursuant to Public Law 856, Chapter 807. Moorish Consular Court have Jurisdiction in all matters, pursuant to Title 22 Chapter 2, Section 141-143

§ 141. Judicial authority generally. To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with certain foreign countries, the ministers and consuls of the United States in China, Siam, Turkey, Morocco, Muscat, Abyssinia, Persia, and the territories formerly a part of the former Ottoman Empire including Egypt, duly appointed to reside there, shall, in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them, respectively, by the provisions of such treaties, respectively, be invested with judicial authority described in sections 141-143, 145-159, 163-174, 176- 181, 183, 211, 212, 218, 219, 251-258, and 1172 of this title, sections 701-704 of Title 28, and sections 21-24 of Title 50, which shall appertain to the office of minister and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein, and so far as, the same is allowed by treaty, and in accordance with the usages of the countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations. (R. S. §§ 4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; June 14, 1878, ch. 193. 20 Stat. 131.)

§ 142. General jurisdiction in criminal cases. The officers mentioned in section 141 of this title are fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner provided in sections 141-143, 145-159, 163-174, 176-181, 183, 211, 212, 218, 219, 251-258, and 1172 of this title, sections 701-704 of Title 28, and sections 21-24 of Title 50, all citizens of the United States charged with offenses against law, committed in such countries, respectively, and to sentence such offenders in the manner in such sections authorized; and each of them is authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution. (R. S. § 4084.)

§ 143. General jurisdiction in civil cases; venue. Such officers are also invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person; and they shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract, at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed, and in all other matters, at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls. Such jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, provided for by such treaties, respectively. (R. S. § 4085.)

Consul Judicial Authority is Invoked

International Court of Justice.
Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders.

Case *France v. United States of America*, Judgment of August 27th, "Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27th, 1952: I.C. J. Reports 1952, p. 176." 952. General List: No. 11

Consul judicial authority is here invoked, inline with the treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787/1836 between Morocco and the United States of America; particularly, Article 20 and 21, which reads the following;

"Article 20.-If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties ; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from Our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him,

Article 21.-If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial ; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States of North America", (<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barbary/bar1866.htm> or at [Bevins Law Book of Treaties](#)) the same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligations, Authority, as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1836 A.D.
Between Morocco and the United States

The Treaty of Peace and Friendship – Constitution for North America.
A Treaty of Peace and Friendship was established under the authority of Mohammed Ibn Abdullah, the Sultan of Morocco, and seal by his 'Royal Seal' in the court of Morocco in the year 1199 – corresponding to 1786 A.D. The Treaty was ratified by President Author St Clair of the United States Republic in the year 1787 A.D., which corresponds to 1200. The Treaty is one of Amity and Commerce between Morocco and the United States of North America, and is referred to as, "The Treaty of Peace and Friendship". Is one of the world's longest running treaty by the Moors.

Treaties.

The obligation of a treaty, the supreme law of the land, must be admitted. The execution of the contract between the two nations is to be demanded from the executive of each nation; but where a treaty affects the rights of the parties litigating in court, the treaty as much binds those rights, and is as much regarded by the Supreme Court as an act of Congress.

United States v. The Schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103; 1 Cond. Rep. 256.
the public statutes at large of the united states of america, volume 8 pages 2.

I am a moor, the venue that I was force to appear in, is a colorable venue, and not a sanction Constitutional Article III venue. On August 6th, 2021. The Municipal Administrator Judge made it known to the Agents, Staff etc.....that "in Ontario they are no Jurisdiction over Moorish Nationals."

A lawsuit was filed in the Federal Court Ontario Republic. The Court grieved an 'Oral Direction,' which part of it reads, "the statement of claim should not be accepted for filing. It raises claims and seeks remedies against parties that are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court." See attachment MARK AS EXHIBIT 'E'.

Supreme Court Case Study: "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no 'rule making' or legislation which would abrogate them." MIRANDA v. ARIZONA , 384 U.S. 436 (1966) 491; 86 S. Ct. 1603

STARE DECISIS. Lat. **To abide by, or adhere to, decided cases. Policy of courts to stand by precedent and not to disturb settled point.** Neff v. George, 364 Ill. 306, 4 N.E.2d 338, 390, 391. **Doctrine that, when court has once laid down a principle of law as applicable to a certain state of facts, it will adhere to that principle, and apply it to all future cases, where facts are substantially the same.** See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1577

My two (2) Daughters were also removed from the above land and property. They sustain, suffering, pain, and hurt from the incidents. Both of them were living with me since they were born (babies). The eldest is 14 years old, and the youngest 11 years old. They have never been separated from me since birth. I now hardly see them. Sometimes once or twice a Month. They are heartbroken. I have the right to due process, and a right to my property. I am seeking damages done by does acting as **ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT - Judge, Officer, Clerks, etc....** that were sustain from this ordeal. An Affidavit of Fact – Writ of Tort Claim have been filed. I have also attached two (2) witnesses under the penalty of perjury to this Affidavit of fact - Writ of Injunction.. See Substantive law and right below;

SUBSTANTIVE LAW. **That part of law which creates, defines, and regulates rights, as opposed to "adjective or remedial law," which prescribes method of enforcing the rights or obtaining redress for their invasion.** Maurizi v. Western Coal & Mining Co., 321 Mo. 378, 11 S.W.2d 268, 272; Mix v. Board of Comrs of Nez Perce County, 18 Idaho, 695, 112 P. 215, 220, 32 L.R.A., N.S., 534 See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1598

RIGHT. **As a noun, and taken in an abstract sense, justice, ethical correctness, or consonance with the rules of law or the principles of morals.** In this signification it answers to one meaning of the Latin "jus," and serves to indicate law in the abstract, considered as the foundation of all rights, or the complex of underlying moral principles which impart the character of justice to all positive law, or give it an ethical content.

As a noun, and taken in a concrete sense, a power, privilege, faculty, or demand, inherent in one person and incident upon another. "Rights" are defined generally as "powers of free action." And the primal rights pertaining to men are undoubtedly enjoyed by human beings purely as such, being grounded in

personality, and existing antecedently to their recognition by positive law. But leaving the abstract moral sphere, and giving to the term a juristic content, a "right" is well defined as "a capacity residing in one man of controlling, with the assent and assistance of the state, the actions of others." Hall. Jur. 69.

Rights are also either legal or equitable. The former is the case where the person seeking to enforce the right for his own benefit has the legal title and a remedy at law. The latter are such as are enforceable only in equity; as, at the suit of cestui que trust.

Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1486 – 1487

No one is immune from violating a Constitutional protect right. See Supreme Court Stare Decisis Case Law; Police officer are not immunity from violation Natural Human Rights. Officers of the court have no immunity when violating a Constitutional rights, from liability. For they are deemed to know the law. Owen v. Independence, 100 S.C.T. 1398, 445 US 622.

Constitutional Law

There is also a classification of rights, with respect to the constitution of civil society. Thus, according to Blackstone, "the rights of persons, considered in their natural capacities, are of two sorts,—absolute and relative: absolute, which are such as appertain and belong to particular men, merely as individuals or single persons; relative, which are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other." 1 Bl. Comm. 123. Johnson v. Johnson, 32 Ala. 637; People v. Berberich, 20 Barb.

Rights are also classified in constitutional law as natural, civil, and political, to which there is sometimes added the class of "personal rights."

Natural rights are those which grow out of the nature of man and depend upon personality, as distinguished from such as are created by law and depend upon civilized society; or they are those which are plainly assured by natural law (Borden v. State, 11 Ark. 519, 44 Am. Dec. 217); or those which, by fair deduction from the present physical, moral, social, and religious characteristics of man, he must be invested with, and which he ought to have realized for him in a jural society, in order to fulfill the ends to which his nature calls him. 1 Woolsey, Polit. Science, p. 26. **Such are the rights of life, liberty, privacy, and good reputation.** See Black, Const. Law (3d Ed.) 523.

Civil rights are such as belong to every citizen of the state or country, or, in a wider sense, to all its inhabitants, and are not connected with the organization or administration of government. They include the rights of property, marriage, protection by the laws, freedom of contract, trial by jury, etc. Winnett v. Adams, 71 Neb. 817, 99 N.W. 681. Or, as otherwise defined, civil rights are rights appertaining to a person in virtue of his citizenship in a state or community. Rights capable of being enforced or redressed in a civil action. Also a term applied to certain rights secured to citizens of the United States by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution, and by various acts of congress made in pursuance thereof. State of Iowa v. Railroad Co., C.C. Iowa, 37 F. 498, 3 L.R.A. 554; State v. Powers, 51 N.J.L. 432, 17 A. 969. See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 1486 – 1487

See Supreme Court Stare Decisis Case Law concerning Constitutional protected rights: "An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 p. 442.

Also see, Supreme Court Case Study: "The Due Process Clause protects [the unalienable liberty recognized in the Declaration of Independence] rather than the particular rights or privileges conferred by specific laws or regulations." SANDIN v. CONNER, ___ U.S. ___, (1995)

Equity

EQUITY. In its broadest and most general signification, this term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men,—the rule of doing to all others as we desire them to do to us; or, as it is expressed by Justinian, "to live honestly, to harm nobody, to render to every man his due." Inst. 1, l. 3. **It is therefore the synonym of natural right or justice.** But in this sense its obligation is ethical rather than jural, and its discussion belongs to the sphere of morals. It is grounded in the precepts of the conscience, not in any sanction of positive law.

In a restricted sense, the word denotes equal and impartial justice as between two persons whose rights or claims are in conflict; justice, that is, as ascertained by natural reason or ethical insight, but independent of the formulated body of law. This is not a technical meaning of the term, except in so far as courts which administer equity seek to discover it by the agencies above mentioned, or apply it beyond the strict lines of positive law. See Miller v. Kenniston, 86 Me. 550, 30 A. 114. See Henry Campbell Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 634

If there be a lawful rebuttal to this Affidavit, it must be answered line by line, point by point, sworn or affirmed Under penalty of perjury; by interested persons within three (3) days of receiving it.

allodial compensation cost schedule

the following monetary damages are due by all violators who have touch and participated in unlawful action against my daughters and i. All parties who have touched this file will be served with additional Court Papers. L.E FRYER, (acting as justice), shall pay \$1000.00 monthly to jakim bey for depriving him access to his property--daughters: until they reach eighteen (18) years of age.

Ministry of the Attorney General (acting as attorney General)
L.E Fryer (acting as) Justice
J. Halyk (acting as) Clerk of the Court
Shawna Browne (mother)
Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Family-Division
150 Bond Street, Oshawa, Ontario republic,
[L1G 0A2] Phone: 905 743-2800

damages and cost

Conspiracy against rights (Title 18 USC 241) \$3,000,000.00 - JUSTICE L.E FRYER, (acting as) Justice
Deprivation of rights under Color of Law (Title 18 USC 242) \$3,000,000.00 - JUSTICE L.E FRYER, (acting-as) Justice
Perjury generally (18 U.S. C. 1621) (Acts of Genocide - force assimilation), making false statements, and Defamation of Character \$500,000.00 - Shawna Browne.
Compensatory damages \$3,000,000.00 - J. Halyk (acting as) Clerk of the Court
Acts of Genocide (18 U.S.C. § 1091) \$5,000,000.00 - JUSTICE L.E FRYER, (acting as) Justice
Punitive damages \$5, 000,000.00 - Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Family-Division
Denationalization under 14th amendment \$2,000,000.00 - Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Family-Division
Fraud and in inducement to fraud \$500,000.00 - J. Halyk (acting as) Clerk of the Court
Entry by false pretenses by (18 U.S.C § 1036) \$500,000.00 - JUSTICE L.E FRYER (acting as) Justice
Consular cost \$60,000.00, Miscellaneous expenses (mailing, paper, ink, etc.) \$5, 0000
Total: \$22,565,000. total amount is payable in lawful money gold and fine silver bullion coins or bars, or items of equal value.

All violators will be charge a sum of three (3) Million dollars each, for damages. Charge will also be filed.

The parties acting as Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Family-Division Agents, Clerks, Officer, etc..... must dispose all orders , records, and judgments against my daughters and i within three (3) days of receiving this affidavit. lawsuit, and criminal charges are pending.

For the record, and to be place on the Record.

Any Acts of Genocide - force assimilation ALL CAP(S) NAME(S) or appellation(s) other than Jakim- Bey; or Jakim El -Bey: force upon me will not be answered: I am not no aka nothing!!!!!!!

notice to agents, is not to principal-notice to principal, is notice to agents:

Documents have been attached as MARK AS EXHIBIT 'E'. For your record:

1. Fall Faith and Credit law document.
2. (9) House Resolution Proclamations for Moorish American Aboriginal and Indigenous Holy Week, including H-Resolution 75.
3. Additional Certification of Registration of Copyright of AA222141, Class A Citizenship, in the Library of Congress Copyright Office.
4. Jakim El-Bey: Chief Consul Aboriginal and Indigenous Identification Card.
5. Copy of the above Treaty page, and Treaty of 1787, 1836 between the Moors/Emporer of Morocco and United States.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS,
ADVISORY OPINIONS AND ORDERS
CASE CONCERNING
RIGHTS OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN MOROCCO
(FRANCE v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
JUDGMENT OF AUGUST 27th, 1952

188 JUDGMENT OF 27 VIII 52 (U.S. NATIONALS IN MOROCCO)

16

The first point raised by the Submissions relates to the scope of the jurisdictional clauses of the Treaty of 1836, which read as follows:

"Article 20.-If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties ; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from Our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him. ~-~

189 JUDGMENT OF 27 VIII 52 (U.S. NATIONALS IN MOROCCO)

Article 21.-If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial ; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

It is argued that Article 20 should be construed as giving consular Jurisdiction over all disputes, civil and criminal, between United States citizens and protégés. France, on the other hand, contends that the word "dispute" is limited to civil cases. It has been argued that this word in its ordinary and natural sense would be confined to civil disputes, and that crimes are offences against the State and not disputes between private individuals.

The Treaty of 1836 replaced an earlier treaty between the United States and Morocco which was concluded in 1787. The two treaties were substantially identical in terms and Articles 20 and 21 are the same in both. Accordingly, in construing the provisions of Article 20 -and, in particular, the expression "shall have any dispute with each other"-it is necessary to take into account the meaning of the word "dispute at the times when the two treaties were concluded. For this purpose it is possible to look at -the way in which the word "dispute" or its French counterpart was used in the different treaties concluded by Morocco : e.g., with France in 1631 and 1682, with Great Britain in 1721, 1750, 1751, 1760 and 1801. It is clear that in these instances the word was used to cover both civil and criminal disputes.

The Treaty of 1836 replaced an earlier treaty between the United States and Morocco which was concluded in 1787. The two treaties were substantially identical in terms and Articles 20 and 21 are the same in both. Accordingly, in construing the provisions of Article 20 -and, in particular, the expression "shall have any dispute with each other"-it is necessary to take into account the meaning of the word "dispute at the times when the two treaties were concluded. For this purpose it is possible to look at -the way in which the word "dispute" or its French counterpart was used in the different treaties concluded by Morocco : e.g., with France in 1631 and 1682, with Great Britain in 1721, 1750, 1751, 1760 and 1801. It is clear that in these instances the word was used to cover both civil and criminal disputes.

It is also necessary to take into account that, at the times of these two treaties, the clear-cut distinction between civil and criminal matters had not yet been developed in Morocco.

Accordingly, it is necessary to construe the word "dispute", as used in Article 20, as referring both to civil disputes and to criminal disputes, in so far as they relate to breaches of the criminal law committed by a United States citizen or protégé upon another United States citizen or protégé.

The second point arises out of the United States Submission that consular jurisdiction was acquired "in all cases in which an American citizen or protégé was defendant through the effect of the most favoured-nation clause and through custom and usage" and that such jurisdiction was not affected by the surrender by Great Britain in 1937 of its rights of jurisdiction in the French Zone and has never been renounced expressly or impliedly by the United States.

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For these reasons,

THE COURT,

on the Submission of the Government of the French Republic,

territorial courts, in the case of United States citizens as well as in the case of all other foreign nationals. As regards reference in the Franco-British Convention of 1937 to the jurisdictional privileges enjoyed by the United States, it must be considered as a precautionary measure on the part of France against the possibility of the refusal of the United States to relinquish such privileges. In any case, the rights of the United States vis-à-vis Morocco in matters of jurisdiction must be determined by their own treaty relations, and could not derive from any admission made by France on Morocco's behalf to a third party.

Judges HACKWORTH, BADAWI, LEVI ARNEIRO and Sir Benegal RAU, availing themselves of the right conferred on them by Article 57 of the Statute, append to the Judgment the common statement of their dissenting opinion.

(Initialled) A. D. McN

(Initialled) E. H.

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moorish consular court have original jurisdiction in all matters, both civil and criminal.

Public Law 856 CHAPTER 807 JOINT RESOLUTION August 1, 1956 Approving the relinquishments of the consular jurisdiction of the United States [s. j. Res. 16;] in Morocco.

Whereas the laws of the United States invest the ministers and consuls of the United States in certain countries, including Morocco, with judicial authority so far as the exercise of the same is allowed by 74 PUBLIC LAW 8 57-AUG. 1, 1956 (70 ST A T . 8 Stat. 484, 34 Stat. 2905. Re l
inquishment of consular jurisdiction i n CO. Maroc22 u e 141-183, treaty with such countries and in
accordance with usage in such countries; and Whereas the consuls of the United States in Morocco
are permitted to exercise jurisdiction over American nationals under the treaty between the United
States and Morocco signed September 16, 1836, and the Act of Algeciras signed April 7, 1906; and the
exercise by custom and usage the same jurisdiction over subjects of Morocco or others who may be
designated as "protéges" under the Convention of Madrid signed July 3, 1880; and Whereas Morocco is
now the only foreign country where the consuls of the United States exercise such jurisdiction; and
Whereas it is the policy of the United States to discontinue the exercise of extraterritorial
jurisdiction in Morocco at such time as it becomes appropriate: Therefore be it Resolved by the
Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled ^ That
the relinquishment by the President, at such time as he considers this appropriate, of the consular
jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco is hereby approved and sections 1693, 4083 to 4091,
inclusive, 4097 to 4122, inclusive, and 4125 to 4130, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, are
repealed effective upon- the date which the President determines to be appropriate for the relinquishment
of such jurisdiction, except so far as may be necessary to dispose of cases then pending in the consular
courts in Morocco. Approved August 1, 1956.

if jurisdiction was relinquished by memorandum of President Eisenhower on September 15th, 1956,
and Notice was given to Morocco on Oct. 6, 1956, and all pending cases were disposed of by 1960,
under what law, jurisdiction or Authority: ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
FAMILY COURT BRANCH Officers, Agents, Employees etc....operating under to take previous
action against myself, and property?

title 22 chapter 2 section 141; CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR COURTS §§141 to 143.
Repealed, Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 807, 70 Stat. 774

Act Aug. 1, 1956, repealed sections 141 to 143 effective upon the date which the President
determined to be appropriate for the relinquishment of jurisdiction of the United States in
Morocco. Jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco was relinquished by memorandum of
President Eisenhower dated Sept. 15, 1956. Notice was given to Morocco on Oct. 6, 1956, and all
pending cases were disposed of by 1960. See Bulletin of the State Department Vol. 35:909, page 844,
Section 141, R.S. §§4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; act June 14, 1878, ch. 193, 20 Stat. 131, related to judicial
authority generally of ministers and consuls of United States in China, Siam, Turkey, Morocco, Muscat,
Abyssinia, Persia, and territories formerly part of Ottoman Empire including Egypt.

all Government entities and private CORPORATION must be a creature of The Treaty of Peace and
Friendship and the constitution for the united states of American.

CC: David Lametti Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
Merrick B. Garland Canada department of Justice
Moorish American Consulate
Michelle Bachelet Jeria United Nation Human Rights
Shawana Browne
And Others Interesting Persons



moorish national republic federal government
 ~~~~~  
 societates reipublicae ea al mauritanos  
 ~~~~~  
 moorish divine and national movement of the earth
 northwext amexem / south amexem / central amexem / north gate
 all adjoining islands
 the true and de jure natural people -- heirs to the land
 ~~~~~  
 i.s.l.a.m. ~~~~~

### Affidavit of Fact

notice to agents, is not to principal-notice to principal, is notice to agents  
 For the record, to be place on the record.

International Document – Consular Jurisdiction

Competent Consular Jurisdiction, Pursuant to Public Law 856, Chapter 807

Moorish Consular Court, pursuant to Title 22 Chapter 2, Section 141-182

Supreme Court Case Law; "indeed no more than an affidavit is necessary to make the prima facie case". (United States v. Kis, 658F. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 526, 536 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981; Cert. Denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169; S. Ct. March 22, 1982)

MOOR. An officer in the Isle of Man, who summons the courts for the several shreadings. The office is similar to the English bailiff of a hundred. Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1159

## Affidavit of fact - Writ of Injunction

Consular Jurisdiction Court Order

April 28, 2022

(Doing Business as)

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

FAMILY COURT BRACH (Do business)

150 Bond Street East

Sub Territory Name Oshawa, Ontario Republic  
 [L1G 0A2], CANADA

Consular Court: 777- 000000220

Order of Restrain

CC: (Acting as Clerk(s))

Office of the Clerks/Registry

The United States District Court

Southern District of New York Republic

500 Pearl St, New York, NY 10007, United States

Re: Oshawa Family Court File No: FC-15-1742

Re: Moorish Consular Court Case No: 777- 000000220,

Re: The United States District Court

Southern District of New York Court Case No: 22 CV91

Attention; to all who acting as Clerks, Agents, Court Officers etc..

Under the Moorish Consular Court, and the International Court of Justice reports of judgments advisory opinions and orders, case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in morocco. Consular Jurisdiction is here invoked. See International Court of Justice Case; France v. United States of America, Judgment of August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1952.

### Consul Judicial Authority Invoked

International Court of Justice.

Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders.

Case France v. United States of America, Judgment of August 27<sup>th</sup>, "Case concerning rights nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1952: I.C.J.

Reports 1952, p. 176." 1952. General List: No. 11

I jakim El Bey under Consul judicial authority is here invoked, inline with the Constitution and the treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787/1836 between Morocco and the United States of America; particularly, Article 20 and 21, which reads the following;

"Article 20.-If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from Our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

Article 21.-If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

the Constitution for the United States. It states the following at;

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Section 1: The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

The ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE FAMILY COURT BRANCH, and its Agent, Clerks, and those acting as Officers etc... Did not produce any proof of Delegation of Authority or Jurisdiction.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. the Constitution for the United States

I jakim el-bey: Order all ruling(s), Order(s), Judgment(s) etc....made after 2017 settlement agreement, null and void: The agreement between Shawna Browne and is here restored. Both parties have agreed joint custody settlement arrangements outline in our agreement.

Shawna Browne have agreed and consented to paying a monthly fee amount around \$356.00 as part of the settlement. I further fine Shawna Browne \$30 000.00 for breach of contract settlement agreement.

Chief of the Consulate



Autograph of chief consul/minister/vizir:

Date: April 28/2022 2022:

:This Order is final:

"It is so ordered."

unanimously,

**Rejects its Submissions relating to the Decree of December 30th, 1948, issued by the Resident General of the French Republic in Morocco;**

unanimously,

Finds that the United States of America is entitled, by virtue of the provisions of its Treaty with Morocco of September 16th, 1836, to exercise in the French Zone of Morocco **consular jurisdiction in all disputes, civil or criminal, between citizens or protégés of the United States ;**

by ten votes to one,

Finds that the United States of America is also entitled, by virtue of the General Act of Algéiras of April 7th, 1906, to exercise in the French Zone of Morocco consular jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, brought against citizens or protégés of the United States, to the extent required by the provisions of the Act relating to consular jurisdiction ;

by six votes to five,

**Rejects, except as aforesaid, the Submissions of the United States of America concerning consular jurisdiction ;**

40 213 JUDGMENT OF 27 VIII 52 (U.S. NATIONALS IN MOROCCO)

unanimously,

Finds that the United States of America is not entitled' to claim that the application to citizens of the United States of all laws and regulations in the French Zone of Morocco requires the assent of the Government of the United States, **but that the consular courts of the United States may refuse to apply to United States citizens laws or regulations which have not been assented to by the Government of the United States ;**

on the Counter-Claim of the Government of the United States of America,

by six votes to five,

**Rejects the Submissions of the United States of America relating to exemption from taxes ;**

by seven votes to four,

**Rejects the Submissions of the United States of America relating to the consumption taxes imposed by the Shereefian Dahir of February 28th, 1948 ;**

by six votes to five,

Finds that, in applying Article 95 of the General Act of Algéiras, the value of merchandise in the country of origin and its value in the local Moroccan market are both elements in the appraisal of its cash wholesale value delivered at the custom-house.

Done in English and French, the English text being authoritative, at the Peace Palace, The Hague, this twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, in three copies, one of which will be placed in the archives of the Court and the others will be transmitted to the Government of the French Republic and to the Government of the United States of America, respectively.

(Signed) Arnold D. MCNAIR,  
President .

(Signed) E. HAMBRO,  
Registrar.

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Judge Hsu Mo declares that, in his opinion, **the jurisdictional rights of the United States of America in the French Zone of Morocco are limited to those provided in Articles 20 and 21 of its Treaty with Morocco of September 16th, 1836, and that the United States is not entitled to exercise consular jurisdiction in cases involving the application to United States citizens of the provisions of the Act of Algéiras of 1906 which, for their part, do not confer certain sanctions.** The Act of Algéiras, as far as the jurisdictional clauses are concerned, was concluded on the basis of a kind of consular jurisdiction as it existed at that time in its full form and in complete uniformity among the Powers in Morocco. **The various provisions, in referring to "consular jurisdiction", "competent consular authority", "consular court of the defendant", etc., clearly meant that jurisdiction which was being uniformly exercised by foreign States over their respective nationals as defendants in all cases.** They did not mean such limited jurisdiction as might be exercised by the United States consular courts, in accordance with Article 20 of the Moroccan-United States Treaty of 1836, in cases involving United States citizens or protégés only. When, therefore, consular jurisdiction in its full form ceased to exist in respect of all the signatory States to the Act of Algéiras, the basis for the application by the various consular tribunals of the measures of sanction provided in that Act disappeared, and the ordinary rules of international law came into play. Consequently, **such sanctions should thence-forth be applied by the territorial courts, in the case of United States citizens as well as in the case of all other foreign nationals.** As regards reference in the Franco-British Convention of 1937 to the jurisdictional privileges enjoyed by the United States, it must be considered as a precautionary measure on the part of France

affidavit

Notary Public or Commissioner Acknowledgement

i jakim bey, declare and affirm that everything in this affidavit of fact - writ of injunction is right and truthful to the best of my knowledge. i affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and having knowledge and firmly - established belief upon the historical, lawful, and adjudicated facts contained herein, being competent in my own proper person to attest to this affidavit upon which i place my autograph and thumbprint; whereas, i state, proclaim, and declare the following to be true, not misleading.

Nothing in this document is consent to be in any jurisdiction other than in the jurisdiction of our ancestral inherited estate

i jakim bey, hereby certify that on this 26th day of April, [2022 C.C.Y.], 1442 M.C.Y.

I executed the enclosed affidavit of fact - writ of injunction to the following recipient.

I am: jakim bey, chief consul not head of state
Jakim Bey, Chief Consul and Vizir Officer (Registrar)
Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
Moorish National Republic Federal Government
Moorish American Consulate
Authorized Representative
All Rights Reserved at all points in time
Mailing Location: 1288 Risson Road North
Suite #212, Oshawa, ON, [L1G 8B2]
Email:jakimelbey@gmail.com
Non-Domestic, Non-Resident, Non-Subject



Personally appeared before me jakim bey, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the natural person whose appellation is subscribed within this instrument, and has acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, that by his autograph on the instrument. The person upon in who behalf of which he acted, and executed the instrument.

as witness my hand and official seal:

Date: 26th April 2022
(Commissioner or Notary Public)

Signature: [Signature]
(Commissioner or Notary Public)



Usyab El
(printed)

IN WITNESS HEREOF;

as witness my hand and official seal:

autograph: [Signature]
print: Safiya Bey
Date: April 28, 2022



as witness my hand and official seal:

autograph:
print:
Date:

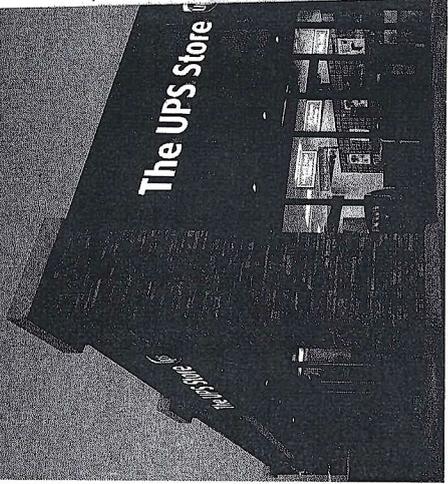
Uryah Kwabenda Taj El, Consul;
Notary Public, a Commissioner etc; for
Continental America, Moorish National
Republic Federal Government.
My Commission Expires 2023



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