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This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, of 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 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco 1786/1787.

Article 20 provides:

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

Article 21 provides:

"If any 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."

Article 24 provides:

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizen of the United States shall be equally entitled to them

Constitution for the United State of America Art. III Section 2 cl 1&2 provides:

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

1 be a Party;--to Controversies between two or more States;--between a State
2 and Citizens of another State;--between Citizens of different States;--between
3 Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States,
4 and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or
Subjects.

5 In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and
6 those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original
7 Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court
shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such
8 Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

9 14th Amendment US Constitution

10 All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the
11 jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein
12 they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the
13 privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state
deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

14
15 FIRST JUDGEMENT INTRODUCTION AND
16 STATEMENT OF THE CASE
17

18 I Michael Ingram El Filed an Amended Action for Trespass on the
19 Case in Assumpsit on November 19, 2018 seeking remedy for the trespass of my
20 rights under an insurance contract. I filed the action in district court invoking my
21 Treaty Right to have the action heard in Consular Court. Defense filed a motion to
22 dismiss on the grounds of lack of subject matter jurisdiction.
23
24

25 The District Court dismissed the Amended Complaint on September 10, 2019.
26

27 The District Court dismissed the Notice of Removal on January 24, 2020.

28 Although there was no "dispute" to any of the following facts:

- no dispute that the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and his imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, Ancient Moroccans is "in force."
- no "dispute" that Michael Ingram El is a "Moor American" National, Minister and Consul of the Moroccan Empire,
- no "dispute" that the land/soil at North, South, Central America and the adjoining Islands is "Morocco"
- no dispute that the "Moors" are the People of the land ("WE THE PEOPLE" of the preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America), "aboriginal, indigenous, Free inhabitants and the rightful title holders of this land"
- no dispute that the seed of Abraham Moabites trust' exist, holds an allodial Title to the land in question and said trust was created years prior to filing this action,
- no dispute that the seed of Abraham Moabites Trust is a State/Regency/Mission/Bonnville located at coordinates 38 degrees 30 minutes 23.79 seconds North, 121 degrees 25 minutes 55.62 seconds west at Moorish Khalifa territory Northwest Amexem/Northwest Africa/North America within the dominion of the Moroccan Empire, Foreign to the "UNITED STATES" Corporation and Michael Ingram El is "Head of State."
- no dispute that the Sovereign Moorish Nation/Moroccan Empire is a Theocratic Republic.

The District court found that Petitioners claim is not predicated on any treaty and there is no Diversity of Citizenship because of the court contention that Petitioner is a citizen of the State of California.

1
2 The Court of Appeals affirmed. It ruled that plaintiff failed to allege
3 plausibly that his action arose under a treaty of the United States or Diversity of
4 citizenship.
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6 "Case arising from or growing out of a treaty was one involving rights given
7 or protected by treaty." Owings v. Norwood's Lessee (1809) 9 US 344, 5
8 Cranch 344, 3L Ed 120

9 A private right of action allows a private party to seek remedy from a
10 court for the violation of a private right provided by a treaty.
11

12 "An Act of Congress ought never be construed to violate the law of Nations if
13 any other possible construction remains..." Murray v. Schooner Charming
14 Betsy 6 U.S. (2 Cranch) 64, 118 (1804).

15 HOW WILL THE WRITS AID 16 IN THE COURT'S APPELLATE JURISDICTION

17 The Writs will aid in the Courts appellate Jurisdiction because in this
18 case the Writ involves the Treaty of 1787/1836. This treaty has a Jurisdiction
19 Clause establishing Consular Courts between United States Citizens and Moors.
20 The Supreme Court have Original Jurisdiction in cases affecting Consular Courts.
21
22

23 The Treaty of 1787/1836 protects "Rights of extraterritoriality" all of
24 which are without State Courts, District Courts and Appellate Courts Authority
25 and Jurisdiction.
26

27 In addition to the fact that the Lower Courts have interpreted
28 important questions concerning the Treaty of 1787/1836 using modern English