Mr. Abdul S. Al-Kabir Sultan Empire of Morocco

501 S. Cherry St. #1100 Glendale, CO 80246

Region: Empire of Morocco



Mr. Donald J. Trump President United States

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW Washington, DC 20500

Dated: 11 March 2025

Your Excellency, Distinguished Representatives, and others,

I hope all is well. I've taken the time to write a second letter that extends an open invitation for us to begin our political relationship as cohabiting countries. My first letter, dated February 17, 2025, noted that the Empire of Morocco has emerged as a sovereign and independent State per our modern Constitution. It should be noted that I did not receive a response to my previous letter for reasons unknown. However, it brings me great honor to formally invite you to attend a brief phone call as an act of mediation and diplomacy. I am available on March 20, 2025, at any time. If the date does not work for you, then I welcome a different date and time.

I'm convinced that the Empire of Morocco and the United States of America can once again find common ground between our two nations. I recall that the United States' longest unbroken Treaty of Peace and Friendship of June 28, 1786, was signed by the Sultan and ratified by the office of the President. Moreover, the treaty is unbroken, and the political and diplomatic relations between the office of the Sultan and the office of the President are also unbroken. The treaty is not empty words and must be respected.

The Empire of Morocco is at varying stages of advancement, and one of those stages requires extending mutual respect through active diplomacy among the Heads of State. The Sultan and Presidents' offices must extend respect to each other by active communication. The observation and application of Article 24 of the bilateral Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836 reminds us to seek friendly arrangements during our differences. Continued colonial acts regarding subjugation, political denials, and judicial impediments during decolonization continue to create unnecessary differences between our countries and peoples. Peace and security reforms require considerate dialogue.

The Charter of the United Nations enshrined positive reforms and procedures within Chapter XI. Recalling that "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories."

The majestic words of the Charter of the United Nations, in harmony with the provisions of our timeless bilateral Treaty of Peace and Friendship, call for deliberate and proactive acts of mutual respect. Recalling that Chapter XI, Article 74 of the UN Charter helps to outline these

binding responsibilities of due respect between our two Countries. I recognize that the United States of America also agreed that their policy in respect of the territories to which Chapter XI applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters, inter alia.

Therefore, as a matter of law and fact, I extend another attempt to garner diplomatic and consular relations per the customary norms of international law. For these reasons, I look forward to your timely response to this open invitation to begin the first steps towards genuinely upholding the unbroken Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 & 1836, the Madrid Convention of 1880, and the Act of Algeciras of 1906.

Secondly, I also outlined in my first letter the need to extend political and judicial courtesies to Moroccan officials who are unlawfully being forced into fraudulent joinders in the lower courts of the colonial American states. The government of the Empire of Morocco and the internal Moorish States have validated the qualified immunities of its elected and appointed officials and, thereby, must be respected. As a reminder, the International Court of Justice has adjudged and declared that the United States' regime of capitulation and extraterritorial jurisdiction ended on July 29, 1937. See France v. United States of America, I.C.J. Judgment, pg. 201, para. 2 (1952), as provided.

Held: "Accordingly, it is necessary to conclude that, apart from the special rights under Articles 20 and 21 of the Treaty of 1836 and those which arise from the provisions of the Act of Algeciras, to which reference has been made above, **the United States claim to exercise and enjoy, as of right, consular jurisdiction and other capitulatory rights in the French Zone came to an end** with the termination of "*all rights and privileges of a capitulatory character in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire*" by Great Britain, in pursuance of the provisions of the Convention of 1937."

Consequently, the United States federal government and its internal states lack original jurisdiction over the territory of the Empire of Morocco and its nationals. Therefore, Diplomatic immunities and Consular relations during the varying stages of complete decolonization in the Empire of Morocco must be respected as an ancient customary norm between our two governments. I recall that Article 6 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship placed American citizens in a political status of protection under the sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan, as provided.

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

The provisions of Article 6 imply that the office of His Majesty the Sultan has the sovereign authority and power to have all American citizens released from detention or imprisonment and for their liberty and effects to be restored by decree. The treaty implies, in like manner, that the Sultan has the sovereign authority in the Empire of Morocco to express to the United States citizens or American officials that, per the Sultan's decree, Americans shall immediately set at liberty any Moor and their effects: as Moroccans are also considered as under his Majesty's protection henceforth. I also bring to your attention the fixed human rights clause of Article 15, paragraph 1 of the multilateral Madrid Convention, as provided. "Any subject of Morocco who has been naturalized in a foreign country, and who shall return to Morocco, shall after having remained for a length of time equal to that which shall have been regularly necessary for him to obtain such naturalization, choose between entire submission to the laws of the Empire and the obligation to quit Morocco, unless it shall be proved that his naturalization in a foreign country was obtained with the consent of the Government of Morocco."

The fixed and uniformed basis of the Treaty of Madrid directly correlates with the fundamental human rights expressed in Article 97, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the Empire of Morocco, as provided. "His Majesty reaffirms that Moorish subjects and proteges have the peremptory right on a fixed and uniformed basis to return to the jurisdiction of Morocco and choose between the entire submission to the laws of the Empire and consent by Application to the Moroccan Government per Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Madrid Convention of 1880 without assent from any foreign country or organ."

Subsequently, the Constitution of the United States also guaranteed fundamental provisions enshrined in Article 6, Clause 2, which binds our two nations to the supreme law of the land regarding principled treaty language. Therefore, anything contrary to the *Moroccan-American* treaties is notwithstanding the supreme law of the land. I'm convinced that strict adherence to the United Nations Charter, UN Resolutions, and bilateral and multilateral treaties will facilitate our common law relations and manage expectations. For these reasons, I reaffirm my commitment to protecting Americans and Moroccans from violating each other's human rights and treaty obligations.

I hereby emphasize the norms of *pacta sunt servanda* and the obligation of American subdivisions to immediately release certain Moors and their effects from erroneous criminal cases founded in forced assimilation. Below is a list of Moorish governmental officials and non-officials who come under my protection as the Sultan of Morocco. I expect Moroccans to be released into the hands of their respective Consul General -- the same way Moors must release Americans. I affirm that anything contrary shall be known as an act of continued colonialism and crimes against humanity. Nevertheless, the principle norms of peace and security must bind our efforts and avoid becoming disputing litigants at the competent Moorish Consular Court or the International Court of Justice.

Solemnly, under the binding effects of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the customary norms of diplomatic and consular relations in the Empire of Morocco, I declare by decree that the officials of the United States, the several union states, and their organs must immediately relinquish any manifestation of its alleged regime of capitulations, extraterritorial jurisdiction, and forced joinders over the following Moroccan nationals, and immediately set the Moroccan's at liberty into the hands of their respective Consul Generals on or before April 1, 2025, by noon MST, as provided.

1) Dammian Lee Terry et al. | DOB: February 7, 1992 | Colorado state prison,

- 2) Hiram Maurice Robinson et al. | DOB: December 22, 1984 | Georgia state pretrial,
- 3) Jordan Allen Henderson et al. | DOB: February 4, 1987 | Texas state Detention,
- 4) Kendon Rashaad Vaughn et al. | DOB: April 3, 1984 | Texas state pretrial,
- 5) Dominique Lesha McClue et al. | DOB: December 19, 1992 | Texas state pretrial
- 6) Cedric Gerald Parker et al. | DOB: January 24, 1982 | Indiana state convictions,
- 7) Ameer El et al. | DOB: June 2, 1968 | Georgia state prison.

I also affirm that the Moroccan nationals (excluding Dammian Lee Terry) are duly elected or appointed officials under the sovereignty and independence of the Empire of Morocco and I, the Sultan. Their qualified immunities shall be respected, without delay, during the varying stages of decolonization in the Empire of Morocco.

Furthermore, below is a list of Moroccan nationals who shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment, or execution regarding the status of *immunity ratione personae* or *immunity ratione materiae* per the Diplomatic persons list, as provided:

Office	First	Mi.	Last	ex rel.	First	Mi.	Last	DOB	Country Morocco	Internal State Code
Sultan	Abdul	V.	Smith	ex rel.	Abdul	S.	Kabir	07/23/1978	EOM	MS-00
Prime Minister	DeAndre	D.	Bey	ex rel.	DeAndre	L.	Molden	07/08/1989	EOM	MS-01
Vice-Mini ster	Aqil	Z.	Bey	ex rel.	Aqil	Z.	Веу	03/10/1991	EOM	MS-04
Chief of Staff	Nova	E.	EI	ex rel.	Monica	L.	Ortega	06/07/1972	EOM	MS-01
Foreign Minister	Chad	R.	Bey	ex rel.	Chad	L.	Rideaux	10/19/1982	EOM	MS-01

Office	First	Mi.	Last	ex rel.	First	Mi.	Last	DOB	Country Morocco	Internal State Code
Consul General	Conya	S.	Веу	ex rel.	Conya	L.	Robinson	12/24/1976	EOM	MS-01
Consul General	Abdul	H.	EI	ex rel.	Floyd	W.	Lomax Jr	11/28/1943	EOM	MS-02
Consul General	Ameer		EI	ex rel.	Ameer	К.	EI	06/02/1968	EOM	MS-03
Vice Consul General	Khari	K.	Веу	ex rel.	Khari	J.	Hobbs	04/13/1994	ЕОМ	MS-03
Consul General	Bume	I.	Shahid	ex rel.	Dennis	В.	Mason	05/12/1982	EOM	MS-04
Consul General	Jordan		Веу	ex rel.	Jordan	А.	Henderson	02/04/1987	EOM	MS-05
Vice Consul General	Mansur	N.	Веу	ex rel.	Nichola s	J.	Webb	10/04/1980	EOM	MS-05

Office	First	Mi.	Last	ex rel.	First	Mi.	Last	DOB	Country Morocco	Internal State Code
Governor	DeAndre	D.	Веу	ex rel.	DeAndre	D.	Molden	07/08/1989	ЕОМ	MS-01
Governor	Amir	Н.	EI	ex rel.	Steve	D.	Jackson	12/11/1963	ЕОМ	MS-02
Governor	Lauren	W.	Ali	ex rel.	Lauren	A.	Watson	07/24/1967	ЕОМ	MS-03
Governor	Aqil	Z.	Веу	ex rel.	Aqil	Z.	Веу	03/10/1991	ЕОМ	MS-04
Vice Governor	Omari		Веу	ex rel.	Omari	K.	Brown	06/11/1982	ЕОМ	MS-04

Governor	Kendon	Bey	ex rel.	Kendon	R.	Vaughn	04/03/1984	EOM	MS-05
Governor	Matheno	Bey	ex rel.	Reginald	A.	Jefferson	07/16/1967	EOM	MS-06

Office	First	Mi	Last	ex rel.	First	Mi.	Last	DOB	Country Morocco	Internal State Code
Legislative	Brittany		Веу	ex rel.	Brittany	A.	Rideaux	01/04/1988	EOM	MS-01
Legislative	Mary	F.	EI	ex rel.	Mary	Н.	Frison	11/05/1962	EOM	MS-02
Legislative	Kween	J.	Веу	ex rel.	Jennefer	M.	Cox	03/121978	EOM	MS-03
Legislative	Miriama	I.	Веу	ex rel.	Miram	I.	Green	07/29/1961	EOM	MS-03
Legislative	Ashirah		Веу	ex rel.	Herbert	M.	Frazier	11/06/1961	EOM	MS-03
Legislative	Markisha	H.	EI	ex rel.	Markisha	C.	Hill	05/13/1979	EOM	MS-04
Legislative	Makara		EI	ex rel.	Makara	M.	EI	01/19/1953	EOM	MS-05
Legislative	Aliyah		Веу	ex rel.	Cynthia	A.	Blaylock	09/07/1962	EOM	MS-05

Office	First	Mi.	Last	ex rel.		M i.	Last	DOB	,	Internal State Code
Judge	Jay	J.	Bey	ex rel.	Jermaine	D.	Spencer	06/03/1972	EOM	MS-01
Judge	Cyrus	В.	Bey	ex rel.	Noland	J.	Pratcher	12/18/1960	ЕОМ	MS-02
Judge	lsaac	M.	Bey	ex rel.	Isaac	E.	Веу	02/08/1961	EOM	MS-03

Judge	Akil	T.	Веу	ex rel.	Arthur	L.	Dempsey	06/27/1955	EOM	MS-03
Judge	Cicero	E.	Веу	ex rel.	Cicero	E.	Beemon	03/19/1992	EOM	MS-04
Judge	Dominiqu e			ex rel.	Dominique	L.	Mcclue	12/19/1992	EOM	MS-05

Office	First	Mi.	Last	ex rel.	First	Mi.	Last	DOB	Country Morocco	Internal State Code
MOFA	Chad	R.	Веу	ex rel.	Chad	L.	Rideaux	10/19/1982	EOM	MS-01
Assistant MOFA	Nova	E.	EI	ex rel.	Monica	L.	Ortega	06/07/1972	EOM	MS-01
MOFA	Alishah		EI	ex rel.	Alicia		Jackson	03/07/1967	EOM	MS-02
MOFA	Al Amaru	Н.	Bey	ex rel.	Hiram	M.	Robinson	12/22/1984	EOM	MS-03
MOFA	Amaris	M.	Веу	ex rel.	Cedric	G.	Parker	01/24/1982	EOM	MS-04
MOFA	E. H.		Bey	ex rel.	Ernest	Н.	Hudson III	10/28/1979	EOM	MS-05
MOFA	Issac		Веу	ex rel.	Isaac	L.	Boyd	11/07/1984	ЕОМ	MS-06

Definition of codes:

"EOM" means Empire of Morocco

"MS" means Moorish internal State.

- "MS-00" means Empire of Morocco (EOM)
- "MS-01" means Allodium Moorish Praedium Ante Colorado (AMPAC): Colorado

"MS-02" means Allodium Moorish Praedium of New Mecca (AMPNM): Oregon

"MS-03" means Allodium Moorish Praedium Ante Georgia (AMPAG): Georgia

"MS-04" means Meru State Republic (MSR): Indiana

"MS-05" means Diadematis Illorum Morocco Prius Texas (DIMPT): Texas

"MS-06" means Illini State Republic (ISR): Illinois

"MS-07" means Nu Al Andalusia (NAA): Florida

This list is not exhaustive and subject to change.

Lastly, it is important to note that the American Union states and local officials need a foreign policy from your State Department regarding the material fact that Moroccan nationals are not subject to the jurisdiction of American laws and procedures without the assent of the Empire of Morocco's government. The colonial administration has an obligation erga omnes to ensure that its internal municipalities carry out proper mechanisms and redress as rapidly as possible. For example, see Article 4 on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (done on 12 December 2001).

In the meantime, I look forward to securing our predestined phone call, followed by subsequent in-person meetings so that the American and Moroccan people can harmonize as cohabiting peaceful nations in Morocco.

Done on this day of 10 March 2025 by hand and seal and fully authorized to be delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Morocco.



Sincerely,

/s/ Abdul Al-Kabir

His Majesty the Sultan Empire of Morocco

Please send all correspondence to: Empire of Morocco 501 S. Cherry St. #1100 Glendale, CO 80246 MinisterForeignAffairs.eomgov@gmail.com

cc: Empire of Morocco Prime Minister, the Act of Algeciras Signatory Powers, United Nations Secretary-General, United States Secretary of State, and others.