

United States of America Republic

National Government

Consulate Notification Manual

U.S.A.R.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC CONSULAR NOTIFICATION & PROTECTION MANUAL

FINAL ENFORCEMENT EDITION

(Treaty-Based Jurisdictional Safeguard for U.S.A.R. Nationals)

PREAMBLE

The United States of America Republic (“U.S.A.R.”) is a sovereign national polity whose Nationals are entitled to protection under the Law of Nations, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and Morocco (1787/1836), the Treaty of Madrid (1880), the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, and universally recognized principles of diplomatic comity. The right of a foreign National to consular notification and diplomatic assistance is not a matter of discretion, courtesy, or grace, but a mandatory legal duty imposed upon any state authority exercising detention, arrest, custody, or prosecutorial power over a foreign person.

This Manual is promulgated to operationalize those treaty-based protections into a clear, uniform, and enforceable procedural framework. It is intended to guide law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, detention officials, and diplomatic personnel in fulfilling their legal obligations toward U.S.A.R. Nationals, and to place all governmental actors on constructive notice of the legal consequences of noncompliance.

The purpose of this Manual is not merely informational. It is jurisdictional in character. It defines when lawful authority begins, when it ends, and when a forum court is deprived of power to proceed. It is grounded in the supremacy of treaties under Article VI of the United States Constitution, the Act of State Doctrine, the U.S.A.R. Constitution, and the U.S.A.R. Foreign National Prosecution Defense Act. It is designed to prevent unlawful detention, coerced statements, extraterritorial overreach, and the silent erosion of diplomatic protections through procedural neglect.

This Manual shall be construed as a binding declaration of U.S.A.R. national policy regarding consular notification, diplomatic protection, jurisdictional limits, and treaty enforcement. All persons and institutions that receive this Manual are conclusively presumed to have knowledge of its contents and the obligations it imposes.

CHAPTER I

SOVEREIGN STATUS OF U.S.A.R. NATIONALS

A U.S.A.R. National is a person who has voluntarily Repatriated with the United States of America Republic through sworn oath, constitutional allegiance, and national citizenship agreement. Such affiliation establishes a permanent political bond between the individual and the U.S.A.R., giving rise to diplomatic protection, consular rights, and political status under the Law of Nations. This bond is not territorial in nature. It does not dissolve upon travel, residence, or temporary presence within the territory of a foreign state.

Nationality is not a matter subject to alteration by a foreign court, statute, or administrative agency. It is a political status conferred by a sovereign authority and protected by treaty. Any attempt by a foreign state to reclassify a U.S.A.R. National as a resident, citizen, or subject of that foreign state without the National's voluntary and informed consent constitutes an unlawful act under international law and a violation of due process.

The permanent allegiance owed by a U.S.A.R. National to the U.S.A.R. is not extinguished by the use of public roads, participation in commerce, possession of a driver's license, ownership of property, or any form of regulatory compliance imposed by a foreign state. These activities may give rise to limited regulatory interactions but do not create political submission or jurisdictional surrender. Jurisdiction over a National, in the absence of a capital crime, must arise from treaty authorization or express consent, not implication or coercion.

CHAPTER II

TREATY FOUNDATION OF CONSULAR RIGHTS

The Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1787/1836) establishes a perpetual bond of amity, mutual respect, and reciprocal protection between the contracting powers and their respective subjects and Nationals. The Treaty of Madrid (1880) further affirms the status of Moorish subjects abroad and reserves protections for their political identity and rights. These treaties are not historical curiosities. They remain binding instruments under international law and are recognized as such under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.

The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations codifies the modern procedural expression of these treaty principles by requiring that foreign Nationals be informed, without delay, of their right to consular notification and access when detained, arrested, or placed in custody. The Convention further requires that consular officers be permitted to communicate with, visit, and arrange legal representation for their Nationals.

These treaty obligations are not optional. They are not subject to local policy preferences. They are not excused by ignorance. They are not waived by silence. They are legal duties that attach at the moment a person's foreign nationality becomes known or reasonably should have become known to an arresting or detaining authority.

Failure to comply with these treaty duties constitutes a breach of international law, a violation of due process, a civil rights deprivation, and a jurisdictional defect that renders subsequent proceedings voidable or void ab initio.

CHAPTER III

MANDATORY TRIGGERING OF CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Consular notification shall be deemed mandatory and automatic upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

First, when a person verbally declares that they are a U.S.A.R. National, Moorish American National, or foreign National of the United States of America Republic. Such declaration alone is sufficient to trigger the duty of notification and must be treated with the same seriousness as a passport or visa presentation.

Second, when a person presents a U.S.A.R. identification card, national credential, consular notice, oath of allegiance, or any documentary evidence indicating national citizenship with the U.S.A.R.

Third, when a person has previously filed court documents, UCC filings, diplomatic notices, or public records establishing their U.S.A.R. nationality, and such records are reasonably accessible to law enforcement or judicial authorities.

Fourth, when a person invokes treaty rights, diplomatic protection, or consular access in any form, whether orally or in writing.

Once any of these triggering events occurs, no further inquiry into nationality is required as a precondition to notification. The duty to notify arises immediately and continues until satisfied. Officers are not authorized to delay notification while investigating nationality claims. Officers are not authorized to substitute their personal judgment for treaty obligations. Officers are not authorized to condition notification on prosecutorial approval.

CHAPTER IV

PROCEDURAL DUTIES OF ARRESTING AND DETAINING AUTHORITIES

Upon the triggering of consular notification, arresting and detaining authorities shall immediately cease all custodial interrogation until consular notification has been completed. They shall inform the National, in clear and understandable language, that they have the right to communicate with their consulate and to receive assistance from diplomatic officials of their nation.

Authorities shall then initiate immediate communication with the U.S.A.R. Consulate or Secretary of State through the designated diplomatic channels provided in this Manual. This communication shall include the name of the National, the location of detention, the charges alleged, the arresting agency, and the time of arrest.

No statement obtained prior to the completion of consular notification shall be admissible in any judicial proceeding. No consent to search, no waiver of rights, and no plea entered prior to consular access shall be deemed valid.

Detaining authorities shall permit consular officials to visit, communicate with, and arrange legal representation for the National without delay. They shall provide reasonable accommodations to facilitate confidential communication between the National and consular representatives.

Any obstruction, delay, or interference with consular access constitutes an independent treaty violation and a separate civil rights offense.

CHAPTER V

JUDICIAL DUTIES AND JURISDICTIONAL CONSEQUENCES

Judicial officers who are placed on notice that a defendant is a U.S.A.R. National, or that consular notification has not occurred, have an affirmative, non-discretionary duty to halt all proceedings and order immediate compliance with treaty obligations.

The court shall conduct a jurisdictional hearing to determine whether:

1. consular notification was timely provided,
2. diplomatic notice was issued,
3. treaty authority for jurisdiction exists,
4. extradition procedures were followed where applicable, and
5. voluntary consent to jurisdiction was lawfully obtained.

If any of these elements is absent, the court is deprived of subject matter and personal jurisdiction and must dismiss the action. Jurisdictional defects arising from treaty violations are not subject to waiver, forfeiture, or harmless error analysis. They go to the root of the court's power to act.

A court that proceeds in the face of known treaty violations acts ultra vires and without lawful authority. Any judgment entered under such conditions is void and subject to collateral attack at any time.

CHAPTER VI

CONSTRUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND WILLFUL VIOLATIONS

Any officer, prosecutor, judge, or governmental agency that has been served with this Manual, or that has access to it through official channels, is conclusively presumed to have knowledge of its contents and the treaty obligations it enforces.

Ignorance of treaty law shall not excuse noncompliance. Reliance on local policy manuals, prosecutorial directives, or administrative customs that conflict with this Manual shall not excuse noncompliance. Conflicting state statutes or court rules shall not excuse noncompliance.

Violations occurring after service of this Manual shall be deemed willful and intentional, giving rise to personal civil liability, national or federal civil rights claims, bond forfeiture proceedings, diplomatic protests, and international legal action.

CHAPTER VII

FAILURE-TO-COMPLY ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE

Failure to comply with any provision of this Manual constitutes:

1. a treaty violation under international law,
2. a civil rights violation under the U.S.A.R. Civil Rights Act,
3. a deprivation of due process,
4. a jurisdictional defect depriving the forum court of power to proceed,
5. a suppression trigger requiring exclusion of all evidence obtained thereafter, and
6. grounds for mandatory dismissal of all charges.

Noncompliance further exposes the responsible officials to:

- personal civil liability
- punitive damages
- bond forfeiture
- diplomatic sanctions
- federal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242
- national prosecution under 1 U.S.R.S. §§ 241–242
- international arbitration
- human rights complaints

CHAPTER VIII

DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT DECLARATION

Any detention, arrest, prosecution, or custodial interrogation of a U.S.A.R. National conducted without treaty compliance constitutes a diplomatic incident.

Upon declaration of a diplomatic incident, the U.S.A.R. reserves the right to:

- issue diplomatic protests
- demand immediate dismissal
- invoke international arbitration
- pursue treaty reparations
- impose reciprocal measures
- refer the matter to international tribunals
- initiate sanctions or countermeasures

Foreign authorities are hereby placed on notice that continued proceedings in violation of this Manual will be treated as hostile acts under international law.

CHAPTER IX

RECIPROCITY DECLARATION

The United States of America Republic affirms that it will honor and enforce consular notification rights for all foreign Nationals within its territory under the same standards it demands for its own Nationals abroad.

This reciprocity declaration reflects the universally recognized principle that treaty obligations operate mutually and symmetrically among sovereigns. It further reinforces the legitimacy of this Manual as a good-faith instrument of international compliance.

CHAPTER X

SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE

If any provision of this Manual is held invalid or unenforceable, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions, which shall continue in full force and effect.

This Manual takes effect immediately upon promulgation and applies to all present and future detentions, arrests, and prosecutions involving U.S.A.R. Nationals.

United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.) CONSULAR NOTIFICATION & ACCESS MANUAL

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Legal Foundations
 - Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR)
 - Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836/1837
 - Treaty of Madrid (1880)
 - U.S. Constitutional Provisions
3. Defining U.S.A.R. and the Moroccan Empire
4. Procedures for Law Enforcement
 - Who Must Notify
 - When Notification is Required
 - How to Notify
 - Emergency Notifications
5. Rights of U.S.A.R. Nationals
 - Right to Consular Access
 - Right to Self-Identification as Foreign Nationals
 - Right to Legal Representation through Consular Channels
6. Diplomatic Immunity
 - Immunity of U.S.A.R. Consular Officers
 - Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR)
 - Enforcement of Consular Immunity
 - Procedures for Handling Violations
7. Enforcement Penalties for Non-Compliance
 - U.S. Government Obligations under Article VI
 - Civil & Criminal Liabilities for Officials
 - International Tribunal and Claims Procedures
8. Special Considerations
 - Guardianship of Minors and Incapacitated Adults
 - Death or Serious Injury of Nationals
 - Wrecks and Crashes
9. Forms and Templates
 - Consular Notification Template
 - Rights Violation Complaint Form
 - Diplomatic Protest Letter Template

- Custody Release Request
10. Contacts and Emergency Instructions

- U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs
- U.S.A.R. Attorney General's Office
- U.S.A.R. Emergency 24/7 Line

Section 1: Introduction

This manual was created to provide all relevant authorities with a clear and lawful protocol for dealing with Moorish American Nationals of the United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.). It is designed for law enforcement, government agencies, and international bodies to comply with recognized diplomatic procedures. The need for this manual became evident after multiple cases; including one involving a Cook County Sheriff's Department lacked operational guidance or knowledge of how to deal with Moorish American Nationals or their foreign national status.

Section 2: Legal Foundations

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)

Establishes rights and obligations of consular officials and guarantees consular access, protection, and representation for detained nationals.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836/1837

A binding treaty between the U.S. and the Moroccan Empire that affirms protections for Moorish American Nationals. This treaty remains in force and reaffirms mutual obligations. Our Treaty is listed on page 61 Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 of the U.S. Consulate Manual.

Summary

This memorandum confirms that Moorish Americans, as nationals of the United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.), maintain rights under the Treaty of Madrid (1880), a multilateral treaty signed by the United States and other world powers regarding the protection of foreign nationals in Morocco. These rights stem from the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1786/1836) and remain enforceable under international and U.S. constitutional law.

I. Treaty of Madrid (1880): Overview

The Treaty of Madrid (1880) was established to regulate the rights and protections of foreign nationals in Morocco. Key articles recognize the rights of foreign nationals to property ownership, consular access, and exemption from local jurisdiction. These protections extended to nationals of the United States through the Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Article 15 states:

“Foreigners who acquire real estate in Morocco will remain subject to their own national jurisdiction, not that of Morocco, unless they give up their protections.”

This is crucial because it parallels the right of Moorish Americans to be governed by their own national jurisdiction (i.e., the United States of America Republic) and not subject to U.S. state law, if their national status is properly asserted and recognized.

II. Moorish Americans and Treaty Protections

Moorish Americans derive status not as Moroccans from the modern Kingdom of Morocco (est. 1956), but as Aboriginal Moors from the Americas, who retain treaty rights through the succession of the Moroccan Empire and its treaties with the U.S.

This interpretation is rooted in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1786/1836), and reaffirmed in the Madrid Convention as it protected subjects and nationals recognized under prior treaties.

Their right to be governed by their own national laws, to have consular representation, and to be protected from unwanted jurisdiction by U.S. states is in direct alignment with the terms and spirit of the Madrid Treaty.

III. Relevant Legal Authorities

1. Treaty of Madrid (1880) – Rights of foreign nationals.
2. Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1786/1836) – Recognizes Moors as foreign nationals.
3. Title 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)-(22) – Defines U.S. national.
4. Title 22 U.S.C. § 254a – Foreign official immunities.
5. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), Article 36 – Consular access for nationals.
6. U.S. Constitution, Article VI – Treaties as supreme law of the land.

IV. Continued Jurisdiction and Legacy of the Treaty

Although the U.S. consular courts in Morocco were abolished in 1956, the treaty rights of the Moors were never extinguished. The United States remains a signatory to both the Treaty of Madrid and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, making them binding under domestic and international law.

Importantly, under customary international law, treaty rights remain enforceable unless explicitly abrogated. Since no repeal or termination of Moorish American rights has occurred, these treaties remain self-executing and continue to offer protection.

V. Conclusion

Moorish Americans maintain enforceable rights under the Treaty of Madrid (1880) and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1786/1836). As nationals of the United States of America Republic and beneficiaries of longstanding treaty protections:

- They have a right to consular access;
- They possess foreign immunity under U.S. law;

- They are entitled to be recognized as a foreign national class domiciled in America;
- And they may not be arbitrarily subjected to state or U.S. federal jurisdiction.

These rights are enforceable under international law, the Vienna Convention, and the U.S. Constitution, and form a lawful foundation for Moorish American self-determination, government-to-government interaction, and national autonomy.

U.S. Constitutional Provisions

Article VI of the U.S. Constitution affirms treaties as the supreme law of the land. It obligates state and federal officials to honor international agreements such as the Vienna Convention and the 1836 Treaty.

Section 3: Defining U.S.A.R. and the Moorish Empire

The United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.) is the re-established National Constitutional Government of Moorish American nationals and descendants of the Moorish Empire on the North American continent. The U.S.A.R. government functions independently under international law, operating under divine, ancestral, and treaty-based rights.

Our sovereignty is inherited and reaffirmed by historical documents, treaties, and declarations of independence rooted in divine law, nationality, and international recognition principles.

Section 4: Procedures for Law Enforcement

Who Must Notify

Any law enforcement agency (police, sheriffs, ICE, federal officers, or detention centers) that arrests, detains, or otherwise restricts the liberty of a known or declared U.S.A.R. National Citizens.

When Notification is Required

- Immediately upon arrest or detention.
- Upon serious injury, hospitalization, or death.
- During court proceedings or investigations where status as a foreign national is declared.

How to Notify

- Contact the U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs by emergency line or official email.

- Provide the full name, location, charge, and health status of the national.

Emergency Notifications

- Required in all cases involving injury, death, or risk of deportation.
- Must be made by the arresting or custodial agency.

Section 5: Rights of U.S.A.R. Nationals

Right to Consular Access

Nationals have the right to contact and receive visits from U.S.A.R. consular officials.

Right to Self-Identification as Foreign Nationals

U.S.A.R. nationals may declare their foreign national status under treaty law and the Vienna Convention.

Right to Legal Representation through Consular Channels

Consular officials may arrange legal counsel, monitor proceedings, and intervene diplomatically.

Section 6: Diplomatic Immunity

Under international law, specifically the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), consular officials of recognized foreign governments are granted certain immunities and privileges.

Immunity of U.S.A.R. Consular Officers

All consular officers and officials duly credentialed under the United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.) are granted the following:

- Freedom from arrest or detention in the performance of consular duties.
- Inviolability of consular correspondence, archives, and documents.
- Personal inviolability within the scope of diplomatic or consular service.

Enforcement

U.S. federal, state, and local law enforcement must:

- Immediately release any detained U.S.A.R. consular official improperly held.

- Provide protection and uphold privileges under the Vienna Convention.
- Coordinate with the U.S.A.R. Foreign Ministry for disputes or allegations.

Violation of these provisions is grounds for:

- Diplomatic protest.
- Federal tort claims.
- Referral to international tribunal for state responsibility.

Section 7: Enforcement Penalties for Non-Compliance

The U.S. Constitution (Article VI) confirms that treaties such as the Vienna Convention and the 1837 Treaty of Peace and Friendship are the supreme law of the land. All officials are bound by these laws.

Failure to Notify

- Any official who fails to notify the U.S.A.R. Consulate when a national is arrested, injured, or otherwise detained is in breach of treaty obligations.
- The affected national may file a Notice of Consular Rights Violation.

Penalties

- Civil penalties include lawsuits under 42 U.S.R.S. §1983 for deprivation of rights.
- Criminal liability under Title 1 U.S.R.S. §241 and §242 for conspiracy against rights.
- Diplomatic complaint filed with the U.S. Department of State.
- Referral to the U.S.A.R. International Court of Justice (USARICJ) or International Criminal Court (USARICC) for systemic violations.

References

- Civil penalties include lawsuits under 42 U.S.C. §1983 for deprivation of rights.
- Criminal liability under Title 18 U.S.C. §241 and §242 for conspiracy against rights.
- Diplomatic complaint filed with the U.S. Department of State.
- Referral to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or International Criminal Court (ICC) for systemic violations.

Reporting and Redress

- All violations should be reported to the U.S.A.R. Foreign Ministry and Attorney General's Office.
- Victims may submit claims for restitution and demand legal redress in national or international forums.

Section 8: Special Considerations

Guardianship of Minors and Incapacitated Adults

Consular officials must be contacted immediately when minors or incapacitated nationals are involved. They are entitled to consular protection and placement support.

Death or Serious Injury of Nationals

Immediate notification must be made to the U.S.A.R. Consular Office. Family contact and repatriation coordination will follow.

Wrecks and Crashes

In the event of transportation incidents, consular officers are entitled to full information access and investigative participation.

Section 9: Forms and Templates

Consular Notification Template

To: [Agency/Detention Center Name]
From: U.S.A.R. Consular Office
Subject: Mandatory Consular Notification

This is formal notice that [Full Name of Detainee], a national of the United States of America Republic, is currently in your custody. You are hereby required to notify the U.S.A.R. Consular Office and grant access to the national without delay.

LIST OF FORMS

1. Mandatory Consular Notification – Detention of U.S.A.R. National

2. Rights Violation Complaint Form

FORM 1. Consular Notification Template

To: [Agency/Detention Center Name]
From: U.S.A.R. Consular Office – Department of Foreign Affairs
Date: [Insert Date]
Subject: **Mandatory Consular Notification – Detention of U.S.A.R. National**

This is a formal notice that **[Full Name of Detainee]**, a **recognized national of the United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.)**, is currently being held in your custody. As per international law, you are **legally obligated** to notify the U.S.A.R. Consular Office and **immediately grant consular access** to the national.

This notification is governed by:

- **Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)**, which mandates prompt notification to the consular office of the detainee's nation;
- The **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836/1837**, affirming protection and consular rights for Moorish nationals;
- **Article VI of the U.S. Constitution**, which affirms that treaties are binding as the supreme law of the land.

Detainee Information:

Full Name: [Insert Detainee's Full Legal Name]

Date of Birth: [MM/DD/YYYY]

Nationality: Moorish American / U.S.A.R.

Place of Detention: [Facility Name, Address]

Arrest or Booking Number: [If Applicable]

Date and Time of Custody: [MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM]

Actions Required:

1. Notify the U.S.A.R. Consular Office of the detention and location of the national;
2. Permit consular representatives to visit, communicate with, and arrange legal assistance for the national;
3. Provide documentation of charges, court proceedings, and status of confinement.

Failure to comply may result in international legal action and claims for treaty violations.

Please direct your immediate response to:

U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs

U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs

Email: state@usardosgov.us

Emergency Line: + 1 (888) 234 4743 (24/7)

Consular Officer: [Full Name]

Title: [e.g., Secretary of Foreign Affairs / Consul General]

Official ID #: [Insert ID or Credential Number]

Signature: _____
Seal: (Affix Official Diplomatic Seal)

FORM 2. Rights Violation Complaint Form

Filed with: U.S.A.R. Attorney General's Office / Foreign Ministry

Complainant: [Full Name]

Nature of Violation: [Describe Detention, Denial of Access, Abuse, etc.]

Date & Time of Incident:

Agency/Location:

Rights Violation Complaint Form

Filed With:

- U.S.A.R. Attorney General's Office
- U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs (Consular Protection Division)

COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

Full Name: _____

Nationality: Moorish American Other (Specify): _____

U.S.A.R. ID / Passport Number (if available): _____

Phone / Email Contact: _____

NATURE OF VIOLATION

- Unlawful Detention
- Denial of Consular Access
- Abuse or Mistreatment
- Discrimination
- Denial of Legal Representation
- Violation of International Treaty Rights
- Other (Describe): _____

Describe the Incident in Detail (Include Date, Time, and Specific Actions):

Date & Time of Incident: _____
Agency/Detaining Authority: _____
Location of Incident (City, Facility, Address): _____

WITNESSES (if any):

1. Name: _____ Contact: _____
2. Name: _____ Contact: _____
3. Name: _____ Contact: _____

REMEDY REQUESTED:

- Immediate Investigation
- Release from Custody
- Consular Visit and Legal Aid
- Disciplinary Action Against Offending Officer
- Referral to International Tribunal / United Nations
- Other: _____

SIGNATURE OF COMPLAINANT:

Date: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Complaint ID #: _____
Received By: _____
Date/Time Received: _____
Assigned Investigator: _____
Follow-Up Actions Taken: _____

Diplomatic Protest Letter Template

To: U.S. Department of State / Relevant U.S. Agency
From: U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs
Subject: Formal Diplomatic Protest

This letter serves as a formal protest regarding the violation of treaty obligations pertaining to the treatment of U.S.A.R. national [John – Doe: Bey]. We demand immediate redress and preventative action.

Diplomatic Protest Letter Template

To:
U.S. Department of State
[or Relevant U.S. Agency Name]
[Agency Address]

From:
U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs
Email: state@usardosgov.us
Emergency Line: + 1 (888) 234 4743 (24/7)

Subject: Formal Diplomatic Protest Regarding Violation of Treaty Obligations

Date: _____

To Whom It May Concern,

This letter serves as a **formal diplomatic protest** issued by the United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.) Department of Foreign Affairs concerning the violation of binding treaty obligations and international law as it pertains to the detention and treatment of **U.S.A.R. national [Full Name]**, currently held by [Agency/Facility Name].

As a party to the **1836/1837 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and the Moroccan Empire**, and under the **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)**, your government is legally obligated to:

1. **Immediately notify** the U.S.A.R. Consular Office upon detention of one of our nationals;
2. **Grant prompt and uninhibited consular access** to the national;
3. **Ensure humane and lawful treatment** in accordance with international standards.

The failure to uphold these obligations constitutes a serious **breach of international law** and undermines bilateral relations and diplomatic norms.

We hereby **demand immediate redress**, including but not limited to:

- Full disclosure of the detainee's current condition and legal status

- Immediate access by U.S.A.R. consular officers
- Formal apology and statement of corrective measures
- Assurance of non-recurrence of such violations

Failure to resolve this matter expeditiously will result in escalation through international legal channels, including formal complaints before the **International Court of Justice**, the **United Nations**, and other relevant bodies.

This protest is issued without prejudice and with full reservation of rights under international and treaty law.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs

Email: state@usardosgov.us

Emergency Line: + 1 (888) 234 4743 (24/7)

Custody Release Request

To: [Agency Holding the National]
Subject: Demand for Immediate Release

As per the Vienna Convention and the 1837 Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the detention of [Name] violates international law. The U.S.A.R. Consulate demands immediate release and consular access.

Custody Release Request Template

To: [Agency Holding the National]
From: U.S.A.R. Consulate – Department of Foreign Affairs
Date: [Insert Date]
Re: Demand for Immediate Release of U.S.A.R. National – [Full Name of Detainee]

Subject: Immediate Custody Release and Consular Access Under International Law

This formal diplomatic notice is issued pursuant to the **Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963)** and the **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1836/1837** between the Moroccan Empire and the United States. These treaties remain binding under **Article VI of the U.S. Constitution**, which affirms that such international agreements constitute the supreme law of the land.

The United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.) is a lawful foreign national government, and the individual named herein is a **recognized U.S.A.R. national**. The continued detention of this national is a direct violation of:

- **Article 36** of the Vienna Convention, which guarantees the right to consular notification and access;
- The **1836/1837 Treaty of Peace and Friendship**, which affirms protections for Moorish nationals under U.S. jurisdiction;
- The right of foreign nationals to consular and diplomatic protection upon detention or arrest.

Detainee Information:

Full Name: [Full Legal Name of National]

Date of Birth: [MM/DD/YYYY]

Nationality: Moorish American / United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.)

Place of Detention: [Facility Name, Address]

Booking or ID Number: [If Available]

Demands:

1. **Immediate Release of the Above-Named National** into the custody of the U.S.A.R. Consulate or verified consular authority;
2. **Unobstructed Access** to the detainee by U.S.A.R. diplomatic or consular officers;
3. **Cessation of All Unlawful Proceedings** against the national under U.S. jurisdiction without proper international protocols.

Failure to comply with this formal diplomatic request may result in:

- Legal and diplomatic escalation through the **U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs**,
- Filing of formal **treaty violation complaints** to the **United Nations**, the **International Court of Justice**, and other international forums;
- Initiation of **liability claims** against individual officers and institutions responsible for unlawful detention.

Issued By:

[Full Name of Consular Officer or Official]

Title: [e.g., Consular Officer / Secretary of Foreign Affairs]

Official ID or Appointment Certificate #: [Insert Credential Number]

Signature: _____

Seal: (Affix Consular or Diplomatic Seal)

Section 10: Contacts and Emergency Instructions

U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs

Email: state@usardosgov.us

Emergency Line: + 1 (888) 234 4743 (24/7)

U.S.A.R. Attorney General's Office

Email: Ag@usaraggov.us

Phone: + 1 (888) 234 4743

U.S.A.R. National Security and Marshal Service

Dispatch: + 1 (888) 234 4743

Section 11: Diplomatic Visit Procedures

Guidelines for Consular Visits

Consular officials must be granted access to nationals in custody, including the ability to:

- Meet privately
- Verify the well-being and conditions of confinement
- Deliver documents or support packages

Notification to Prisons and Detention Centers

Institutions must notify the U.S.A.R. Consulate before denying or delaying visits.

Required Identification and Badges

Consular officers must present:

- U.S.A.R. Diplomatic ID or Passport
- Official Appointment Certificate
- QR Code or Sealed Credential Letter from the Department of Foreign Affairs

Section 12: Contacts and Emergency Instructions

U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs

Email: state@usardosgov.us

Emergency Line: + 1 (888) 234 4743 (24/7)

U.S.A.R. Attorney General's Office

Email: Ag@usaraggov.us

Phone: + 1 (888) 234 4743

U.S.A.R. National Security and Marshal Service

Dispatch: + 1 (888) 234 4743

This manual is intended to ensure the lawful, respectful treatment of U.S.A.R. nationals and compliance with binding international law. For further guidance, contact the U.S.A.R. Department of Foreign Affairs.

