



**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC
SECRETARY OF STATE**

1499 Martin Luther King Dr., Suite 64102
Province Indiana, 46402
usarsosgov.us

December 22, 2025

DIPLOMATIC MEMORANDUM

Subject: Diplomatic Memorandum on Foreign Protection, Statelessness, and Continuity of Nationality

Re: Foreign Protection vs. Nationality and the Restoration of Moorish American Nationality

I. Issue Presented whether a people may lose or suspend their nationality by being placed under foreign protection within their own territory, and whether such protection lawfully extinguishes national character or international personality.

II. Governing Principles of International

Law International law draws a strict distinction between nationality and foreign protection:

- Nationality is a political bond between a person and a sovereign state
- Protection is a temporary jurisdictional relationship, not a transfer of allegiance
- Protection does not extinguish nationality, nor may it lawfully replace it

III. Treaty of Madrid (1880) — Article 15

Article 15 of the Treaty of Madrid addressed abuses of foreign protection regimes and recognized that such protection, when misused, results in:

- Loss of national safeguards
- Exposure to statelessness
- Unlawful displacement of indigenous nationality

The Article affirms that:

- Protected persons do not lose inherent nationality
- Foreign protection must not operate as denationalization
- Abuse of protection regimes is unlawful

This principle applies directly where a people are placed under foreign political status without extinguishment of their original nationality.

IV. Hague Convention on Nationality

The Hague Convention on Certain Questions Relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws establishes that:

- Every person has a right to a nationality
- Statelessness is to be avoided
- Domestic law cannot arbitrarily deprive nationality
- Nationality must reflect a genuine link

The Convention recognizes that populations may become stateless in situ within their own country when sovereignty is displaced or overridden by foreign administration. Such statelessness does not terminate nationality but activates the right of restoration upon reestablishment of lawful authority.

V. Application to Moorish American People

Following 1865 the Moorish American People were placed under a form of foreign municipal protection, resulting in:

- Suspension of national recognition
- Substitution of statutory status for nationality
- De facto statelessness within their own homeland

This condition was unlawful under international law and did not extinguish Moorish nationality.

VI. Effect of Reestablishment of Sovereign Government

The reestablishment of the United States of America Republic National Government restores the capacity to:

- Exercise sovereign authority
- Reaffirm treaty continuity
- Restore and recognize nationality

Such restoration is declaratory, not constitutive, confirming continuity of international personality and nationhood.

VII. Conclusion Foreign protection does not extinguish nationality

Statelessness imposed within one's own country is unlawful. Nationality, once constituted, survives displacement and may be restored as of right. The restoration of Moorish American Nationality is therefore lawful, consistent with treaty law, and grounded in continuity of sovereignty.

Issued by:

United States of America Republic National Government

Signed:

Travis Austin: Bey

Travis Austin: Bey
Secretary of State
United States of America Republic (U.S.A.R.)
Department of State

