



# MOROCCAN STATEHOOD MATRIX

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This Moroccan Statehood Matrix is provided by the Qazi, Nazir Ibn Abdullah of Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania





# I.S.L.A.M



- I. I. You the vessel that holds that supreme spirit.
- S. Self. Be accountable for your actions
- L. Law. The Instructions on how to govern through peaceful solutions.
- A. Am. The determination to be better.
- M. Master. The complete cycle of you.



# Working Together

**Unity + Commitment = T.E.A.M.**

**Unity – (n) the quality or state of being one.**

**Commitment – (n) the state or quality of being dedicated to a cause, activity, etc.**

**T... Together**

**E... Everyone**

**A... Accomplishes**

**M... Moor**





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We the people of Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania would like to thank you for inquiring about statehood with us. We want to share our experiences with you in hopes that we can assist in any honorable way to make sure your State building experience is good.

Within this Moroccan State Matrix there will be seven phases to follow to ensure your States success and that all the boxes are checked to solidify your Moroccan political allegiance within International Law.

Please keep in mind this matrix was built based on the proper claim that must be followed within International Law to be recognized as a de jure State. Please keep in mind that your States success is based on the cohesive unity among both your elected officials and nationals, through Discipline, Accountability, and Respect.

Before we began Phase One, we would like to take this moment to elaborate on what we've experienced both positive and negative, to ensure your steps to Moroccan Statehood is successful with what we call the D.A.R. System.

Discipline Accountability Respect

Keep in mind that our Moroccan Courts are called the Dar ul' Adi meaning House of Justice. We feel the D.A.R. System will help Moroccan nationals and elected officials to achieve a greater enlightening mental capacity while working together.

Islam.



# Discipline

– (n) to train or develop a system of rules of conduct by instructions and exercise especially in self-control.

Moors must learn self-control. We must realize that there are policies and procedures in place to make sure that our government officials are doing their best to ensure and protect the sovereignty and security of the people.

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Our government has to be discipline enough to listen to the people and continue to build upon your States legislation. The people must be patient through discipline for our State officials to perform their duties in their best interests.

Islam.



# Accountability

– (n) the fact or condition of being accountable and responsible.



Moors must be accountable and responsible for their actions. No Moor on earth is perfect, everyone makes mistakes.

Here are the 4 steps to Accountability.

Gathering the Heart to SEE IT.

(Notice the problem and don't sweep it under the rug)

Finding the Courage to OWN IT.

( be accountable for your part in it. But don't hold on to the problem, have the courage to move forward with a strategic solution)

Obtaining the wisdom to SOLVE IT.

(The wisdom comes from the ancestors, and they speak through mother)



Exercising the means to DO IT.

(The reason we got into this position in life is because we've stop working together. We need to always have the discipline,

# Respect

– (n) a deep admiration for someone or something as a result of their abilities, qualities, and achievements.

**We the people of Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania don't want to be great people we want to be good people. People have done evil things to achieve greatness, but good people live respectfully towards their fellow man and womb-man.**

**Islam.**

**Moors respecting ourselves and others should be self-explanatory, but we all make mistakes. Everything that we are doing now and, in the future, should ALWAYS be done with respect.**

**We can't be honorable, thoughtful, students of the prophet, etc., or do anything that moors claim and then show DISRESPECT to one another.**



# Phase I Gathering and Organizing





**1. Step one is making sure your nationals are one hundred percent ready for the full commitment of building a State provincial government using the D.A.R. System.**

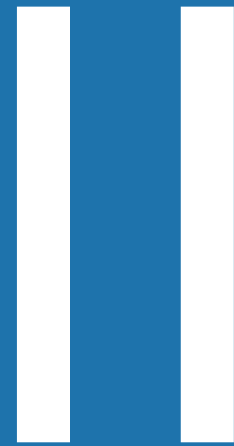
**2. It would be suggested that everyone write down their skill sets, experiences, training, everyone's available time and days to meet and work on State building etc., so together you can access everyone's strengths and weaknesses**

**3. Once you've done your team assessment, then your ready for PHASE TWO.**

**CONGRADULATIONS YOU'VE MADE IT THROUGH THE MOST  
DIFFICULT PART OF STATE BUILDING.**



# Phase 2 Electing your officials



- 1. We suggest that your team reads thoroughly through all the elected positions available before any ballots are distributed.**
- 2. Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania has a template, with the thirteen positions and their responsibilities courtesy of the “The Moorish Rudder and Sextant.” The Moorish Rudder and Sextant – Legal Discourse of FATWA**
- 3. The minimum number required to competently operate a State provincial government is six, or until you’ve reached a competent number of Moroccan’s nationals your team feels comfortable moving forward.**
- 4. Once you’ve found your solid team of candidates through your State, the ballots sheets and voting process begins. See the exhibit section of this presentation for a sample ballot form template.**



**5. Once the voting is done and the ballots are counted.....it's suggested that any matriarch from your team announce the winners.**

**6. Now that your elected officials are in office, as a guide every elected official should study their corporate counterpart. (Example Chief Qazi of Morocco should study Supreme court judge of U.S.)**

**7. Getting prepared for your States Inauguration.**

**8. It is highly suggested that each of your team of elected officials, takes responsibility within the preparation of your States Inauguration.**

**9. Your elected officials' responsibilities are on the next page.**



# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## Dalil Aziz (Matriarchal Council)

Matriarch of the Dalil Aziz is charged with the introduction and voting of bills, ratification of treaties, management of the National Trust, etc. The Dalil Aziz, Matriarchal Council (or Great Council according to the Moorish Rudder and Sextant), wields the full power of the Legislative branch of government.

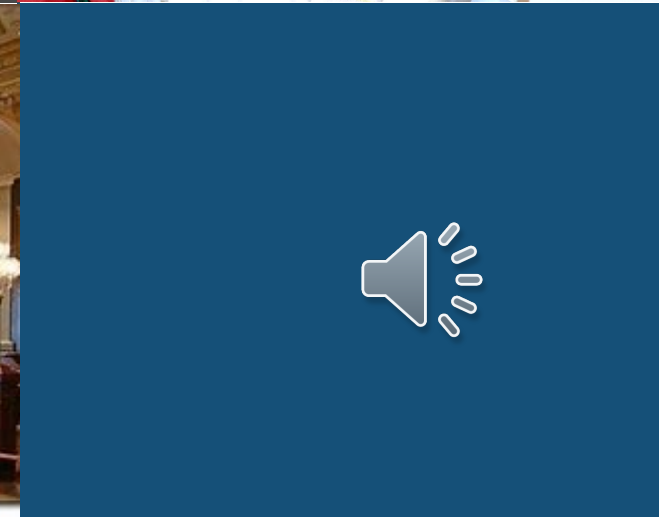


## Seyaraha (Speaker of Parliament)

The Seyaraha is the pilot or navigator of government. Head of the Dalil Aziz, the Seyaraha is responsible for the administration of the Legislative Office of government. The Dalil Aziz, a matriarchal body, has the power to introduce, vote on, and present to the Wazir Al'Rais for signature/autograph any and all bills of the State. Additionally, the Dalil Aziz is charged with overseeing the National Trust as well as the initiation of impeachment proceedings if deemed necessary.



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# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## Wazir Al'Rais (Prime Minister)

The Wazir Al'Rais bears the responsibilities of administration of government. Head of the Executive Office (the highest office in government), the Wazir Al'Rais is afforded the privilege of being the Spokesperson for State while working simultaneously with the Dalil Aziz for the signing and institution of bills. The Executive Office has the power to appoint a Secretariate and Ambassadors to represent the State on official missions to other sovereign nations and governments.



## Hajib (Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Keeper of the door. The Hajib is the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the first successor of the Wazir Al'Rais. As such, the Hajib presides over the Executive Office in the absence of the Wazir Al'Rais in the event of the latter's resignation, impeachment, etc. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is charged with working with the National Trust to establish protocols for interfacing with foreigners residing in the dominions of the State.



## Cadi (Deed Tax Assessor)

The Cadi, Deed Tax Assessor, is charged with listing all taxable property and estimating values in accordance with the laws that govern the State.



## Mufti (Consul General)

The officer who executes the law. In the State, the Mufti is the Consul General – an office of the Executive branch of government.



# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## Sutrah (Secretary of Defense)

Shield, protector. Executive officer of a select company of Mufti, chosen to act as guardians. In the State, the Sutrah is charged with overseeing the required investigations of crimes along with the Shariff in respect of the rights of nationals.



## Rasm (Under-Sec. of Trusts & Estates)

Recorder, keeper. In the State, the Rasm is appointed by the Wazir Al'Rais to work under the Hajib (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cadi). In varying capacities, an official appointed as a Rasm may be charged with assisting the Hajib in matters of national standing, trusts & estates, and/or transportation, etc.



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# JUDICIAL BRANCH

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# JUDICIAL BRANCH

## Qazi (Chief Judge)

The Qazi is the Supreme Justice, Chief Magistrate or Chief Judge – elected by the people or appointed by the ruler/head of state. Head of the Judicial Office, the Qazi adjudicates matters concerning the affairs of the People of the State. The Judicial Office is also responsible for the administration of the duties of consular court in its intercourse with foreign nationals and governments.

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# Phase 3 Inauguration Preparation



- Once your team of “Elected Officials” are ready, now you can plan your Inauguration.
- Items you will need for your Inauguration.
  - a) Moroccan Empire State Flag
  - b) Moroccan State Flag
  - c) Podium
  - d) Tome
  - e) Banner with your States Seal and preamble
  - f) Nationals’ aka Witnesses
  - g) **A LOT OF RECORDING DEVICES**



- Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania highly suggest within your oath and allegiance to include:

[1] Oath and Allegiance to the State and the

[2] Oath and Allegiance to the Official office that you  
serve.

**For Example:**

I [Appellation] pledge this oath and allegiance to [State  
Name] and to the office of the [Official Title of Office  
Here]



- After collectively making your teams oath and allegiance, you now are ready for the big day. Make a check list of all your items needed for you to be successful.

### **Order of Officials giving oath and allegiance to the State:**

1. The first elected official is always going to be the Seyaraha,
2. Then the Dalil Aziz members if any,
3. This is proper Moroccan protocol.
4. The Seyaraha then will administer the Oath for the Chief Qazi for he/she will enact the Oath & Allegiance process for all other elected officials.



Flow Chart		
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Seyaraha
Seyaraha	>>>>>>>>>	Qazi
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Wazir
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Hajib
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Cadi
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Mufti
Qazi	>>>>>>>>>	Etc.

Keep in mind all your hard work and determination comes down to your ability to indoctrinate the D.A.R. System through unity and working together.







**Congratulations on a wonderful job.  
Always remember working together means you can  
conquer all.**



# Phase 4

# Circle 7 of Facts

IV



# Circle 7 of Facts: Check List

\*Full Powers Letter from Wazir to Hajib

Declaration of Statehood

Exhibit A: Cover Page

State Constitution

Exhibit B: State Seal

Exhibit C: State Flag

Exhibit D: Moroccan Flag

Exhibit E: National and State Oath



Exhibit F: Protected Persons List

*\*The Full Powers Letter must be designed to give your Hajib (The secretary of State), full powers to act on behalf of the State under all capacities.*

## **“Protected Persons” List.**

**“Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1952: I.C.J. Reports, p. 176;”**



By a decree of 30 December 1948, the French authorities in the Moroccan Protectorate imposed a system of license control in respect of imports not involving an official allocation of currency and limited these imports to a number of products indispensables to the Moroccan economy. The United States maintained that this measure affected its rights under treaties with Morocco and contended that, in accordance with these treaties and with the General Act of Algeciras of 1906, no Moroccan law or regulation could be applied to its nationals in Morocco without its previous consent. In its Judgment of 27 August 1952, the Court held that the import controls were contrary to the Treaty between the United States and Morocco of 1836 and the General Act of Algeciras since they involved discrimination in favour of France against the United States. **The Court then considered the extent of the consular jurisdiction of the United States in Morocco and held that the United States was entitled to exercise such jurisdiction in the French Zone in all disputes, civil or criminal, between United States citizens or persons protected by the United States.** It was also entitled to exercise such jurisdiction to the extent required by the relevant provisions of the General Act of Algeciras. The Court rejected the contention of the United States that its consular jurisdiction included cases in which only the defendant was a citizen or protégé of the United States. It also rejected the claim by the United States that the application to United States citizens of laws and regulations in the French Zone of Morocco required the prior assent of the United States Government. Such assent was required only in so far as the intervention of the consular courts of the United States was necessary for the effective enforcement of such laws or regulations with respect to United States citizens. The Court rejected a counterclaim by the United States that its nationals in Morocco were entitled to immunity from taxation. It also dealt with the question of the valuation of imports by the Moroccan customs authorities.

# PROTECTED PERSONS LIST

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The list of all protected persons shall be delivered by the proper consulate to the competent magistrate of the place, who shall likewise be informed of any changes that may subsequently be made in the said list.

This list must consist of the names of all nationals, elected officials and other protected person identified under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Nomen Deguere or the name on the birth certificate and all identifiable numbers and dates under the United States and United States of America's jurisdiction must be added to this list. EX. (Social Security Numbers and Birth Dates).

Please. Please. Please. Do not forget to upload the video of or your inauguration to the YouTube channel that you've created for your State. Once done add the link to the "Declaration of Statehood" letter to the United Nations Secretary.

Please make sure your Wazir follows the checklist provided by Unami Buffalo Nation Ante Pennsylvania as a guide only. (Included must be the address for the United States and the United States of America,)

When you receive the confirmation that it has been delivered (circle 7 of facts), send a copy to the United States and the United States of America, Your Corporate States Governor and Attorney General. Create a logging system to keep track of all postal mail tracking numbers.

# Phase 5

# Acceding to Treaties

V



# ACCEDING TO TREATIES

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Making the treaties apart of your Laws.

The Accession to Treaty Spreadsheet is provided below in the Exhibits section at the end of this presentation.





Phase 6

Sending your Circle of 7 Facts

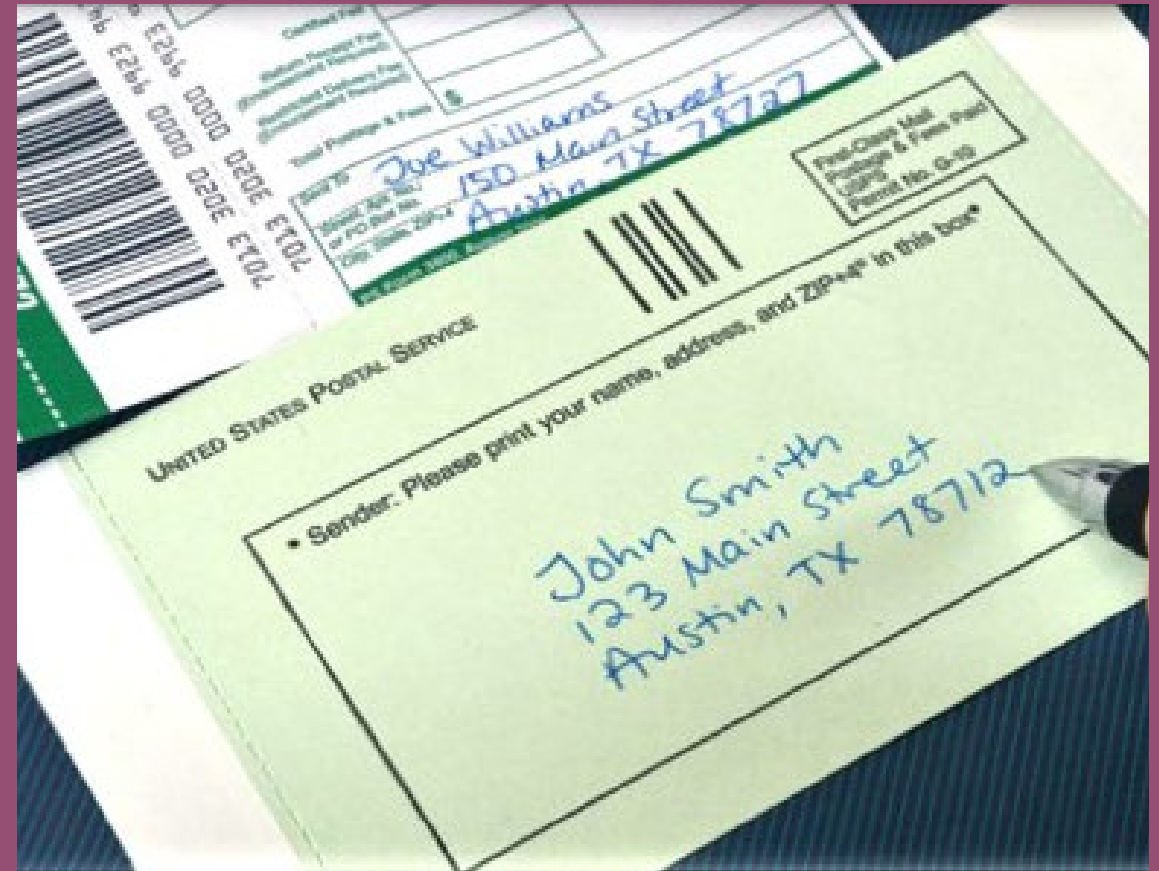
VI



# SENDING YOUR CIRCLE OF 7 FACTS

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Phase 6



Give a final check of your documents then write down the corporate addresses. First, you're sending your documents to the current United Nations Secretary General António Guterres. U.N. Secretary General's office is responsible for depositing your documents with the 192 member and non-member States. Follow the postal system of certified mail and receipts to track your documents. When proof of delivery is mailed to you by the certified green slip from the post office then you are to send a certified copy to the 4 corporate offices below.

United Nations Secretary General  
United States of America  
United States  
Your Corporate State Governor  
Your Corporate State's Attorney General

If you notice that when you look up the address for the United States of America and the United States, it will be one and the same. The United States of America has dissolved itself in 1871 with the Act of Congress. The United States of America is still currently the proper party to the contract so you MUST address them as such, even though they exist in name only.

Before you began Phase 7 make sure your documents and their recording matrix is complete with all documents showing delivered.

Again, Congratulations to you and your elected officials.

This is a proud day for yourselves, your nationals, and Moroccans all over the world.

Please take this time to thank the ancestors for your enlightening experience.

In this final phase your elected officials will make the most important decision for yourselves, your State, and your nationals.



# Phase 7 “Recognition”



VII

# “RECOGNITION”

**Definition in Law of Recognition** - In international law: Recognition.

Recognition is a process whereby certain facts are accepted and endowed with a certain legal status, such as statehood, sovereignty over newly acquired territory, or the international effects of the grant of nationality.

## **Different ways of recognition.**

**De Jure** - Lawful recognition that is *permanent recognition, and it cannot be withdrawn*. The recognition that is conferred by De Facto is based on a factual situation and is not a process of law. De Jure is a recognition given after following due procedure of law.

**De Facto** - The recognition that is conferred by De Facto is *based on a factual situation and is not a process of law*.



**Keep in mind as your officials began the recognition process, analyze your recognizing party.**

**History behind the Sultan's recognition of the chiefly British, England, Dutch, Spanish, now calling themselves Americans.**

Morocco was one of the first countries to recognize the newly independent United States, opening its ports to American ships by decree of Sultan Mohammed III in 1777. Morocco formally recognized the United States by signing a treaty of peace and friendship in 1786, a document that remains the longest unbroken relationship in U.S. history. Full diplomatic relations began in 1905. Morocco entered into the status of a French protectorate from 1912 to 1956, and normal diplomatic relations resumed after U.S. recognition of Moroccan independence in 1956.

**Choosing the State to recognize. Through recognition is how you build relationships to form treaties.**

**1933 Treaty of Montevideo Article 6.** (The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law. *Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.*)

**1969 Vienna Convention the Law of Treaties** (Every State possesses capacity to conclude treaties.)



# EXHIBITS





1	<b>Full Powers Letter from Wazir to Hajib</b>
2	Declaration of Statehood
3	Exhibit A: Cover Page
4	State Constitution
5	Exhibit B: State Seal
6	Exhibit C: State Flag
7	Exhibit D: Moroccan Flag
8	Exhibit E: National and State Oath
9	Exhibit F: Protected Persons List
10	Election Ballot Forms
11	Accession To Treaty Spreadsheet



**To see an example of the completed “Circle 7 of Facts” please click on the following link:**

**<https://unamibuffalonation.org/moroccanstatematrix/>**



# Accession to Treaties

*Remember Moors, please read through all these treaties and make sure you are in agreement with all articles before acceding. Keep in mind you can accede in part as opposed to in whole. Those articles you do not agree with make the notation on your accession to treaty document.*



1. NAME OF MOROCCAN STATE HERE - Ratification for  
Moroccan State Constitution

2. Full Powers for Accessions, dd Month yyyy

3. Cover Letter for Accessions to Treaties, dd Month yyyy

4. Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 Between Morocco and  
The United States, 15 July 1786

5. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Signed at Tripoli, 4  
November 1796

6. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Signed at Tunis, 26 August  
1797

7. Convention Amending the Treaty of Peace and Friendship,  
Signed at Tunis, August 1797

8. Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Signed at Meccanez, 16  
September 1836

9. Right of Protection in Morocco, Signed at Madrid, 3 July  
1880

10. General Act of the International Conference of Algeciras,  
Signed at Algeciras, 7 April 1906

11. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in  
Women and Children, 30 September 1921

12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, 11 October 1933
13. Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States, 26 December 1933
14. Charter of the United Nations, 1945
15. Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945
16. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946
17. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948

18. Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of  
International Disputes, 28 April 1949

19. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 26  
April 1954

20. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961

21. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic  
Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes,  
18 April 1961

22. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic  
Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961

23. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 18 April 1961

24. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 24 April 1963

25. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 24 April 1963

26. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 24 April 1963

27. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966





28. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966

29. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, 1 January 1968

30. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 23 May 1969

31. Convention on Special Missions, 8 December 1969

32. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes, 8 December 1969

33. Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, 14 March 1975



34. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 20 February 1977

35. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, 23 August 1978

36. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 18 December 1979

37. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts, 7 April 1983



38. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 10 December 1984
39. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989
40. United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, 2 December 2004
41. United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, 01 January 2007
42. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, 2009



**Congratulation's and welcome to the Moroccan State Family.**

**Please provide us with a copy of your official's appellations and contact information so we can stay connected.**

**For questions and concerns in this process please contact me at 856.362.4392 or Qazi Nasir Ibn Abdullah Bey at 856.514.1308, as we will be your point of contact**



